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No. 41] NEW DELHI, OCTOBER 5—OCTOBER 11, 2003, SATURDAY/ASVINA 13—ASVINA 19, 1925

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके
Separate Paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (ii)
PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों (रक्षा मंत्रालय को छोड़कर) द्वारा जारी किए गए सांविधिक आदेश और अधिसूचनाएं
Statutory Orders and Notifications Issued by the Ministries of the Government of India
(Other than the Ministry of Defence)

मंत्रिमंडल सचिवालय

नई दिल्ली, 29 सितम्बर, 2003

का०आ० 2860.—केंद्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना अधिनियम, 1946 (1946 का अधिनियम सं. 25) की धारा 6 के साथ पठित धारा 5 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए कर्नाटक राज्य सरकार की अधिसूचना सं. एचडी-154 पीसीआर 2003 दिनांक 07-08-2003 द्वारा प्राप्त कर्नाटक राज्य सरकार की सहमति से श्री के. मुरली कृष्ण, प्रभागीय प्रबन्धक, न्यू इंडिया एश्यूरेस कम्पनी लिमिटेड, प्रभागीय कार्यालय, प्रथम तल, आर्य इदिगा हॉस्टल कॉम्प्लेक्स, डबल रोड, बेलारी, (2) डा. कोटेश्वर राव, तत्कालीन प्रशासन अधिकारी, प्रभागीय कार्यालय, बेलारी इस समय सहायक प्रबन्धक, एनआईएसी के विरुद्ध भारतीय दंड संहिता, 1860 (1860 का अधिनियम सं. 45) की धारा 120-बी संपठित धारा 420 और 471 तथा भ्रष्टाचार निवारण अधिनियम, 1988 (1988 का अधिनियम सं. 49) की धारा 13(2) संपठित धारा 13(1) (डी) के अधीन दंडनीय अपराधों और उपर्युक्त अपराधों में से एक अथवा अधिक से संबंधित अथवा संसक्त प्रयत्नों, दुष्टचर्यों और षडयंत्र तथा उसी संव्यवहार के अनुक्रम में किए गए अथवा उन्हीं तथ्यों से उद्भूत किसी अन्य अपराध और अपराधों के अन्वेषण के लिए दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना के सदस्यों

की शक्तियों और अधिकारिता का विस्तार सम्पूर्ण कर्नाटक राज्य पर करती है।

[सं. 228/76/2003—डी.एस.पी.ई.]

शुभा ठाकुर, अवर सचिव

CABINET SECRETARIAT

New Delhi, the 29th September, 2003

S.O. 2860.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of Section 5 read with Section 6 of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 (Act No. 25 of 1946), the Central Government with the consent of State Government of Karnataka, vide Notification No. HD 154 PCR 2003 dated 7-8-2003, hereby extends the powers and jurisdiction of the members of the Delhi Special Police Establishment to the whole of the State of Karnataka for investigation of offences against Shri K. Murali Krishna, Divisional Manager, New India Assurance Company Limited, Divisional Office, 1st Floor, Arya Ediga Hostel Complex, Double Road, Bellary, (2) Dr. Koteswar Rao the then Administrative Officer, Divisional Office Bellary at present Assistant Manager, NIAC under Section 120-B

read with 420 and 471 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (Act No. 45 of 1860) and Section 13(2) read with 13(1)(d) of Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 (Act No. 49 of 1988) and attempts, abetments and conspiracy in relation to or in connection with one or more of the offence mentioned above and any other offence and offences committed in the course of the same transaction or arising out of the same facts.

[No. 228/76/2003-DSPE]

SHUBHA THAKUR, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 29 सितम्बर, 2003

का०आ० 2861.—केंद्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना अधिनियम, 1946 (1946 का अधिनियम सं. 25) की धारा 6 के साथ पठित धारा 5 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए कर्नाटक राज्य सरकार की अधिसूचना सं. एचडी 172 पीसीआर 2003 दिनांक 29-08-2003 द्वारा प्राप्त कर्नाटक राज्य सरकार की सहमति से विंग कमांडर केशव सैमुअल तिवारी (सेवानिवृत्त), अपर महाप्रबंधक, फ्लाइट आप्रेशन, एयरक्राफ्ट डिवाजन, एचएएल, बंगलौर एवं किन्हीं अन्य लोकसेवकों अथवा व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध भारतीय दंड संहिता, 1860 (1860 का अधिनियम सं. 45) की धारा 420, 468 और 471 तथा भ्रष्टाचार निवारण अधिनियम, 1988 (1988 का अधिनियम सं. 49) की धारा 13(2) सपठित धारा 13(1) (डी) के अधीन दंडनीय अपराधों और उपर्युक्त अपराधों में से एक अथवा अधिक से संबंधित अथवा संसक्त प्रयत्नों, दुष्टचर्यों और षड्यंत्र तथा उसी संव्यवहार के अनुक्रम में किए गए अथवा उन्हीं तथ्यों से उद्भूत किसी अन्य अपराध और अपराधों के अन्वेषण के लिए दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना के सदस्यों की शक्तियों और अधिकारिता का विस्तार सम्पूर्ण कर्नाटक राज्य पर करती है।

[सं. 228/86/2003-डी.एस.पी.ई.]

शुभा ठाकुर, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 29th September, 2003

S.O. 2861.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of Section 5 read with Section 6 of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 (Act No. 25 of 1946), the Central Government with the consent of State Government of Karnataka, vide Notification No. HD 172 PCR 2003 dated 29-8-2003, hereby extends the powers and jurisdiction of the members of the Delhi Special Police Establishment to the whole of the State of Karnataka for investigation of offences against Wg. Cdr. Keshab Samuel Tewari (Retd.), Additional General Manager, Flight Operations, Air Craft Division, HAL, Bangalore and any other public servants or persons under Sections 420, 468 and 471 of Indian Penal Code, 1860 (Act No. 45 of 1860) and Section 13(2) read with 13(1)(d) of Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 (Act No. 49 of 1988) and attempts, abetments and conspiracy in relation to or in connection with one or more of the offence mentioned above and any other offence and offences committed in the course of the same transaction or arising out of the same facts.

[No. 228/86/2003-DSPE]

SHUBHA THAKUR, Under Secy.

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय

(स्वास्थ्य विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 24 सितम्बर, 2003

का०आ० 2862.—उस्मानिया विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा प्रदान की गई एमबीबीएस चिकित्सा अर्हता भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद् अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 102) के प्रयोजनार्थ, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 14 के अन्तर्गत, एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता है;

और डा. सुचित्रा रेड्डी, जिनके पास उपर्युक्त अर्हता है, श्री सत्य साई जनरल अस्पताल, प्रशान्ति निलायम, अनन्तपुर (आन्ध्र प्रदेश) से 'पूर्त' कार्य के प्रयोजन के लिए संलग्न हैं और न कि निजी लाभ के लिए;

अतः अब उपर्युक्त अधिनियम की धारा 14 की उपधारा (1) के खंड (ग) के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा यह विनिर्दिष्ट करती है कि भारत में डा. सुचित्रा रेड्डी चिकित्सा व्यवसाय की अवधि :—

(क) इस अधिसूचना के जारी होने की तिथि से एक वर्ष की अवधि तक; अथवा

(ख) उस अवधि तक, जिसके दौरान डा. सचित्रा रेड्डी, श्री सत्य साई जनरल अस्पताल, प्रशान्ति निलायम, अनन्तपुर जिला (आन्ध्र प्रदेश) से संलग्न रहती हैं, जो भी कम हो, परिसीमित होगी।

[सं. वी-11016/1/2003-एम ई (नीति-1)]

पी. जी. कलाधरन, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

(Department of Health)

New Delhi, the 24th September, 2003

S.O. 2862.—Whereas medical qualification MBBS granted by University of Osmania is a recognised medical qualification for the purpose of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956) under Section 14 of said Act;

And Whereas Dr. Suchitha Reddy who possess the said qualification is attached to Sri Sathya Sai General Hospital, Prashanthi Nilayam, Anantapur (A.P.), for the charitable work and not for personal gain;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of clause (c) of Sub-section (1) of the Section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby specifies that the period of practice of medicine by Dr. Suchitha Reddy in India shall be limited to:—

- a period of one year from the date of issue of this notification; or
- the period during which Dr. Suchitha Reddy is attached to Sri Sathya Sai General Hospital, Prashanthi Nilayam, Anantapur Distt. (A.P.), whichever is shorter.

[No. V-11016/1/2003-ME(Policy-I)]

P. G. KALADHARAN, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 24 सितम्बर, 2003

का०आ० 2863.—श्रीलंका विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा प्रदान की गई एमबीबीएस चिकित्सा अर्हता भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद् अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 102) के प्रयोजनार्थ, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 14 के अन्तर्गत, एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता है;

और डा. श्रीराम इन्द्र, जिनके पास उपर्युक्त अर्हता है, श्री सत्य साईं जनरल अस्पताल, प्रशान्ति निलायम, अनन्तपुर (आन्ध्र प्रदेश) से पूर्त कार्य के प्रयोजन के लिए संलग्न हैं और न कि निजी लाभ के लिए;

अतः, अब, उपर्युक्त अधिनियम की धारा 14 की उप धारा (1) के खंड (ग) के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा यह विनिर्दिष्ट करती है कि भारत में डा. श्रीराम इन्द्र द्वारा चिकित्सा व्यवसाय की अवधि :—

(क) दिनांक 31-12-2003 तक की अवधि तक; अथवा

(ख) उस अवधि तक, जिसके दौरान डा. श्री राम इन्द्र, श्री सत्य साईं जनरल अस्पताल, प्रशान्ति निलायम, अनन्तपुर जिला (आन्ध्र प्रदेश) से संलग्न रहते हैं, जो भी कम हो, परिसीमित होगी।

[सं. वी-11016/1/2003-एमई (नीति-I)]

पी. जी. कलाधरन, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 24th September, 2003

S.O. 2863.—Whereas medical qualification MBBS granted by University of Sri Lanka is a recognised medical qualification for the purpose of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956) under Section 14 of the said Act;

And, Whereas, Dr. Sriram Indra who possess the said qualification is attached to Sri Sathya Sai General Hospital, Prashanthi Nilayam, Anantapur (A.P.), for the purpose of charitable work and not for personal gain;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of clause (c) of Sub-section (1) of the Section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby specifies that the period of practice of medicine by Dr. Sriram Indra in India shall be limited to :—

(a) a period of up to 31-12-2003; or

(b) the period during which Dr. Sriram Indra is attached to Sri Sathya Sai General Hospital, Prashanthi Nilayam, Anantapur Distt. (A.P.), whichever is shorter.

[No. V-11016/1/2003-ME(Policy-I)]

P. G. KALADHARAN, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 24 सितम्बर, 2003

का०आ० 2864.—मद्रास विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा प्रदान की गई एमबीबीएस चिकित्सा अर्हता भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद् अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 102) के प्रयोजनार्थ, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 14 के अन्तर्गत, एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता है;

और डा. कंजीवाराम श्री हरी, जिनके पास उपर्युक्त अर्हता है, श्री सत्य साईं जनरल अस्पताल, प्रशान्ति निलायम, अनन्तपुर

(आन्ध्र प्रदेश) से पूर्त कार्य के प्रयोजन के लिए संलग्न हैं और न कि निजी लाभ के लिए;

अतः, अब, उपर्युक्त अधिनियम की धारा 14 की उपधारा (1) के खंड (ग) के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा यह विनिर्दिष्ट करती है कि भारत में डा. कंजीवाराम श्री हरी द्वारा चिकित्सा व्यवसाय की अवधि :—

(क) इस अधिसूचना के जारी होने की तिथि से छह महीने की अवधि तक; अथवा

(ख) उस अवधि तक, जिसके दौरान डा. कंजीवाराम श्री हरी, श्री सत्य साईं जनरल अस्पताल, प्रशान्ति निलायम, अनन्तपुर जिला (आन्ध्र प्रदेश) से संलग्न रहते हैं, जो भी कम हो, परिसीमित होगी।

[सं. वी-11016/1/2003-एमई (नीति-I)]

पी. जी. कलाधरन, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 24th September, 2003

S.O. 2864.—Whereas medical qualification MBBS granted by Madras University is a recognised medical qualification for the purpose of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956) under Section 14 of the said Act;

And, Whereas, Dr. Conjeevaram Sree Hari who possess the said qualification is attached to Sri Sathya Sai General Hospital, Prashanthi Nilayam, Anantapur Distt. (A.P.), for the purpose of charitable work and not for personal gain;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of clause (c) of Sub-section (1) of the Section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby specifies that the period of practice of medicine by Dr. Conjeevaram Sree Hari in India shall be limited to :—

(a) a period of six months from the date of issue of this notification; or

(b) the period during which Dr. Conjeevaram Sree Hari is attached to Sri Sathya Sai General Hospital, Prashanthi Nilayam, Anantapur Distt. (A.P.), whichever is shorter.

[No. V-11016/1/2003-ME(Policy-I)]

P. G. KALADHARAN, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 24 सितम्बर, 2003

का०आ० 2865.—मैसूर विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा प्रदान की गई एमबीबीएस चिकित्सा अर्हता भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद् अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 102) के प्रयोजनार्थ, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 14 के अन्तर्गत, एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता है;

और डा. कामथ रविशंकर कासरगोडे, जिनके पास उपर्युक्त अर्हता है, श्री सत्य साईं जनरल अस्पताल, प्रशान्ति निलायम, अनन्तपुर जिला (आन्ध्र प्रदेश) से पूर्त कार्य के प्रयोजन के लिए संलग्न हैं और न कि निजी लाभ के लिए;

अतः, अब, उपर्युक्त अधिनियम की धारा 14 की उप धारा (1) के खंड (ग) के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा यह विनिर्दिष्ट

करती है कि भारत में डा. कामथ रविशंकर कासरगोडे द्वारा चिकित्सा व्यवसाय की अवधि :—

- (क) इस अधिनियम के जारी होने की तिथि से छह महीने की अवधि तक; अथवा
- (ख) उस अवधि तक, जिसके दौरान डा. कामथ रविशंकर कासरगोडे, श्री सत्य साई जनरल अस्पताल, प्रशान्ति निलायम, अनन्तपुर जिला (आन्ध्र प्रदेश) से संलग्न रहते हैं, जो भी कम हो, परिसीमित होगी।

[सं. वी-11016/1/2003-एम ई (नीति-1)]

पी. जी. कलाधरन, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 24th September, 2003

S.O. 2865.—Whereas medical qualification MBBS granted by Mysore University is a recognised medical qualification for the purpose of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956) under Section 14 of said Act;

And, Whereas, Dr. Kamath Ravishankar Kasaragode who possess the said qualification is attached to Sri Sathya Sai General Hospital, Prashanthi Nilayam, Anantapur Distt. (A.P.), for the purpose of charitable work and not for personal gain;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of clause (c) of Sub-section (1) of the Section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby specifies that the period of practice of medicine by Dr. Kamath Ravishankar Kasaragode in Indian shall be limited to :—

- (a) a period of six months from the date of issue of this notification; or
- (b) the period during which Dr. Kamath Ravishankar Kasaragode is attached to Sri Sathya Sai General Hospital, Prashanthi Nilayam, Anantapur Distt. (A.P.), whichever is shorter.

[No. V-11016/1/2003-ME(Policy-I)]

P. G. KALADHARAN, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 24 सितम्बर, 2003

का०आ० 2866.—बम्बई विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा प्रदान की गई एमबीबीएस चिकित्सा अर्हता भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद् अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 102) के प्रयोजनार्थ, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 14 के अन्तर्गत, एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता है;

और डा. कदावा श्रीनाथ सतीश, जिनके पास उपर्युक्त अर्हता है, श्री सत्य साई जनरल अस्पताल, प्रशान्ति निलायम, अनन्तपुर जिला (आन्ध्र प्रदेश) से पूर्ण कार्य के प्रयोजन के लिए संलग्न हैं और न कि निजी लाभ के लिए;

अतः, अब, उपर्युक्त अधिनियम की धारा 14 की उप धारा (1) के खंड (ग) के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा यह विनिर्दिष्ट करती है कि भारत में डा. कदावा श्रीनाथ सतीश द्वारा चिकित्सा व्यवसाय की अवधि :—

- (क) इस अधिसूचना के जारी होने की तिथि से छह महीने की अवधि तक; अथवा

- (ख) उस अवधि तक, जिसके दौरान डा. कदावा श्रीनाथ सतीश, श्री सत्य साई जनरल अस्पताल, प्रशान्ति निलायम, अनन्तपुर जिला (आन्ध्र प्रदेश) से संलग्न रहते हैं, जो भी कम हो, परिसीमित होगी।

[सं. वी-11016/1/2003-एम ई (नीति-1)]

पी. जी. कलाधरन, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 24th September, 2003

S.O. 2866.—Whereas medical qualification MBBS granted by Bombay University of is a recognised medical qualification for the purpose of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956) under Section 14 of said Act;

And Whereas Dr. Kadaba Srinath Satish who possess the said qualification is attached to Sri Sathya Sai General Hospital, Prashanthi Nilayam, Anantapur Distt. (A.P.), for the purpose of charitable work and not for personal gain;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of clause (c) of Sub-section (1) of the Section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby specifies that the period of practice of medicine by Dr. Kadaba Srinath Satish in Indian shall be limited to :—

- (a) a period of six months from the date of issue of this notification; or
- (b) the period during which Dr. Kadaba Srinath Satish attached to Sri Sathya Sai General Hospital, Prashanthi Nilayam, Anantapur Distt. (A.P.), whichever is shorter.

[No. V-11016/1/2003-ME(Policy-I)]

P. G. KALADHARAN, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 24 सितम्बर, 2003

का०आ० 2867.—गुजरात विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा प्रदान की गई एमबीबीएस चिकित्सा अर्हता भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद् अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 102) के प्रयोजनार्थ, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 14 के अन्तर्गत, एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता है;

और डा. प्रवीण चन्द्र चुनीलाल पटेल, जिनके पास उपर्युक्त अर्हता है, श्री सत्य साई जनरल अस्पताल, प्रशान्ति निलायम, अनन्तपुर जिला (आन्ध्र प्रदेश) से पूर्ण कार्य के प्रयोजन के लिए संलग्न हैं और न कि निजी लाभ के लिए;

अतः, अब, उपर्युक्त अधिसूचना की धारा 14 की उप धारा (1) के खंड (ग) के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा यह विनिर्दिष्ट करती है कि भारत में डा. प्रवीण चन्द्र चुनीलाल पटेल द्वारा चिकित्सा व्यवसाय की अवधि :—

- (क) इस अधिसूचना के जारी होने की तिथि से छह महीने की अवधि तक; अथवा
- (ख) उस अवधि तक, जिसके दौरान डा. प्रवीण चन्द्र चुनीलाल पटेल, श्री सत्य साई जनरल अस्पताल, प्रशान्ति निलायम, अनन्तपुर जिला (आन्ध्र प्रदेश) से संलग्न रहे हैं, जो भी कम हो, परिसीमित होगी।

[सं. वी-11016/1/2003-एम ई (नीति-1)]

पी. जी. कलाधरन, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 24th September, 2003

S.O. 2867.—Whereas medical qualification MBBS granted by Gujarat University is a recognised medical qualification for the purpose of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956) under Section 14 of the said Act;

And Whereas Dr. Pravinchandra Chunilal Patel who possess the said qualification is attached to Sri Sathya Sai General Hospital, Prashanthi Nilayam, Anantapur Distt. (A.P.), for the purpose of charitable work and not for personal gain;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of clause (c) of Sub-section (1) of the Section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby specifies that the period of practice of medicine by Dr. Pravinchandra Chunilal Patel in India shall be limited to :—

- (a) a period of six months from the date of issue of this notification; or
- (b) the period during which Dr. Pravinchandra Chunilal Patel is attached to Sri Sathya Sai General Hospital, Prashanthi Nilayam, Anantapur Distt. (A.P.), whichever is shorter.

[No. V-11016/1/2003-ME (Policy-I)]

P. G. KALADHARAN, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 24 सितम्बर, 2003

का०आ० 2868.—उस्मानिया विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा प्रदान की गई एमबीबीएस चिकित्सा अर्हता भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद् अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 102) के प्रयोजनार्थ, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 14 के अन्तर्गत, एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता है;

और डा. अक्कापेड्डी विजय गोपाल, जिनके पास उपर्युक्त अर्हता है, श्री सत्य साई जनरल अस्पताल, प्रशान्ति निलायम, अनन्तपुर जिला (आन्ध्र प्रदेश) से पूर्त कार्य के प्रयोजन के लिए संलग्न हैं और न कि निजी लाभ के लिए;

अतः, अब, उपर्युक्त अधिनियम की धारा 14 की उप धारा (1) के खंड (ग) के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्द्वारा यह विनिर्दिष्ट करती है कि भारत में डा. अक्कापेड्डी विजय गोपाल द्वारा चिकित्सा व्यवसाय की अवधि :—

- (क) इस अधिसूचना के जारी होने की तिथि से छह महीने की अवधि तक; अथवा
- (ख) उस अवधि तक, जिसके दौरान डा. अक्कापेड्डी विजय गोपाल, श्री सत्य साई जनरल अस्पताल, प्रशान्ति निलायम, अनन्तपुर जिला (आन्ध्र प्रदेश) से संलग्न रहते हैं, जो भी कम हो, परिसीमित होगी।

[सं. वी-11016/1/2003-एम ई (नीति-I)]

पी. जी. कलाधरन, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 24th September, 2003

S.O. 2868.—Whereas medical qualification MBBS granted by Osmania University is a recognised medical

qualification for the purpose of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956) under Section 14 of said Act;

And Whereas Dr. Akkapeddi Vijay Gopal who possess the said qualification is attached to Sri Sathya Sai General Hospital, Prashanthi Nilayam, Anantapur Distt. (A.P.), for the purpose of charitable work and not for personal gain;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of clause (c) of Sub-section (1) of the Section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby specifies that the period of practice of medicine by Dr. Akkapeddi Vijay Gopal in India shall be limited to :—

- (a) a period of six months from the date of issue of this notification; or
- (b) the period during which Dr. Akkapeddi Vijay Gopal is attached to Sri Sathya Sai General Hospital, Prashanthi Nilayam, Anantapur Distt. (A.P.), whichever is shorter.

[No. V-11016/1/2003-ME (Policy-I)]

P. G. KALADHARAN, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 24 सितम्बर, 2003

का०आ० 2869.—आन्ध्र विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा प्रदान की गई एमबीबीएस चिकित्सा अर्हता भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद् अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 102) के प्रयोजनार्थ, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 14 के अन्तर्गत, एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता है;

और डॉ. नर नागा प्रसूनम्बा, जिनके पास उपर्युक्त अर्हता है, श्री सत्य साई जनरल अस्पताल, प्रशान्ति निलायम, अनन्तपुर जिला (आन्ध्र प्रदेश) से पूर्त कार्य के प्रयोजन के लिए संलग्न हैं और न कि निजी लाभ के लिए;

अतः, अब, उपर्युक्त अधिनियम की धारा 14 की उप धारा (1) के खंड (ग) के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्द्वारा यह विनिर्दिष्ट करती है कि भारत में डॉ. नर नागा प्रसूनम्बा द्वारा चिकित्सा व्यवसाय की अवधि :—

- (क) इस अधिसूचना के जारी होने की तिथि से छह महीने की अवधि तक; अथवा
- (ख) उस अवधि तक, जिसके दौरान डा. नर नागा प्रसूनम्बा, श्री सत्य साई जनरल अस्पताल, प्रशान्ति निलायम, अनन्तपुर जिला (आन्ध्र प्रदेश) से संलग्न रहते हैं, जो भी कम हो, परिसीमित होगी।

[सं. वी-11016/1/2003-एम ई (नीति-I)]

पी. जी. कलाधरन, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 24th September, 2003

S.O. 2869.—Whereas medical qualification MBBS granted by Andhra University is a recognised medical qualification for the purpose of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956) under Section 14 of said Act;

And whereas Dr. Narra Naga Prasunamba who possess the said qualification is attached to Sri Sathya Sai General Hospital, Prashanthi Nilayam, Anantapur Distt. (A.P.), for the purpose of charitable work and not for personal gain:

Now, therefore, in pursuance of clause (c) of Sub-section (1) of the Section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby specifies that the period of practice of medicine by Dr. Narra Naga Prasunamba in India shall be limited to :—

- (a) a period of six months from the date of issue of this notification; or
- (b) the period during which Dr. Narra Naga Prasunamba is attached to Sri Sathya Sai General Hospital, Prashanthi Nilayam, Anantapur Distt. (A.P.), whichever is shorter.

[No. V-11016/1/2003-ME (Policy-I)]

P. G. KALADHARAN, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 24 सितम्बर, 2003

का०आ० 2870.—राजस्थान विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा प्रदान की गई एमबीबीएस चिकित्सा अर्हता भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद् अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 102) के प्रयोजनार्थ, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 14 के अन्तर्गत, एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता है;

और सिंगापुर नागरिक डॉ. संगीता तनेजा, जिनके पास उपर्युक्त अर्हता है, रूंगटा अस्पताल, मालवीय नगर, जयपुर से पूर्ण कार्य के प्रयोजन के लिए संलग्न हैं और न कि निजी लाभ के लिए;

अतः, अब, उपर्युक्त अधिनियम की धारा 14 की उप धारा (1) के खंड (ग) के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा यह विनिर्दिष्ट करती है कि भारत में डॉ. संगीता तनेजा द्वारा चिकित्सा व्यवसाय की अवधि :—

- (क) इस अधिसूचना के जारी होने की तिथि से छह महीने की अवधि तक; अथवा
- (ख) उस अवधि तक, जिसके दौरान डॉ. संगीता तनेजा, रूंगटा अस्पताल, मालवीय नगर, जयपुर से संलग्न रहती है, जो भी कम हो, परिसीमित होगी।

[सं. वी-11016/1/2003-एम ई (नीति-I)]

पी. जी. कलाधरन, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 24th September, 2003

S.O. 2870.—Whereas medical qualification MBBS granted by University of Rajasthan is a recognised medical qualification for the purpose of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956) under Section 14 of the said Act;

And Whereas Dr. Sangeeta Taneja, Singaporean National, who possess the said qualification is attached to Rungta Hospital Malviya Nagar, Jaipur for the purpose of charitable work and not for personal gain:

Now, therefore, in pursuance of clause (c) of Sub-section (1) of the Section 14 of the said Act, the

Central Government hereby specifies that the period of practice of medicine by Dr. Sangeeta Taneja in India shall be limited to :—

- (a) a period of six months from the date of issue of this notification; or
- (b) the period during which Dr. Sangeeta Taneja is attached to Rungta Hospital, Malviya Nagar, Jaipur, whichever is shorter.

[No. V-11016/1/2003-ME (Policy-I)]

P. G. KALADHARAN, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 24 सितम्बर, 2003

का०आ० 2871.—मद्रास विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा प्रदान की गई एमबीबीएस चिकित्सा अर्हता भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद् अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 102) के प्रयोजनार्थ, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 14 के अन्तर्गत, एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता है;

और डॉ. पेजावर एम. राव, जिनके पास उपर्युक्त अर्हता है, श्री सत्य साई जनरल अस्पताल, प्रशान्ति निलायम, अनन्तपुर जिला (आंध्र प्रदेश) से पूर्ण कार्य के प्रयोजन के लिए संलग्न हैं और न कि निजी लाभ के लिए;

अतः, अब, उपर्युक्त अधिनियम की धारा 14 की उप धारा (1) के खंड (ग) के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा यह विनिर्दिष्ट करती है कि भारत में डॉ. पेजावर एम. राव, द्वारा चिकित्सा व्यवसाय की अवधि :—

- (क) इस अधिनियम के जारी होने की तिथि से छह महीने की अवधि तक; अथवा
- (ख) उस अवधि तक, जिसके दौरान डॉ. पेजावर एम. राव, श्री सत्य साई जनरल अस्पताल, प्रशान्ति निलायम, अनन्तपुर जिला (आंध्र प्रदेश) से संलग्न रहते हैं, जो भी कम हो, परिसीमित होगी।

[सं. वी-11016/1/2003-एम ई (नीति-I)]

पी. जी. कलाधरन, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 24th September, 2003

S.O. 2871.—Whereas medical qualification MBBS granted by Madras University is a recognised medical qualification for the purpose of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956) under Section 14 of the said Act;

And Whereas Dr. Pejavar M. Rao who possess the said qualification is attached to Sri Sathya Sai General Hospital Prashanthi Nilayam, Anantapur Distt. (A.P.) for the purpose of charitable work and not for personal gain:

Now, therefore, in pursuance of clause (c) of Sub-section (1) of the Section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby specifies that the period of practice of medicine by Dr. Pejavar M. Rao in India shall be limited to :—

- (a) a period of six months from the date of issue of this notification; or

- (b) the period during which Dr. Pejawar M. Rao is attached to Sri Sathya Sai General Hosiptal, Prashanthi Nilayam, Anantapur Distt. (A.P.), whichever is shorter.

[No. V-11016/1/2003-ME(Policy-I)]

P. G. KALADHARAN, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 24 सितम्बर, 2003

का०आ० 2872.—लेलैण्ड स्टेनफोर्ड जूनियर यूनिवर्सिटी द्वारा प्रदान की गई एमबीबीएस चिकित्सा अर्हता भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद् अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 102) के प्रयोजनार्थ, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 14 के अन्तर्गत, एक मान्यता प्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता है;

और डा० सुजोया डे, जिनके पास उपर्युक्त अर्हता है, श्री सत्य साई जनरल अस्पताल, प्रशान्ति निलायम, अनन्तपुर (आन्ध्र प्रदेश) से पूर्त कार्य के प्रयोजन के लिए संलग्न हैं और न कि निजी लाभ के लिए;

अतः अब उपर्युक्त अधिनियम की धारा 14 की उप धारा (1) के खंड (ग) के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्द्वारा यह विनिर्दिष्ट करती है कि भारत में डा० सुजोया डे द्वारा चिकित्सा व्यवसाय की अवधि :—

(क) इस अधिसूचना के जारी होने की तिथि से छह महीने की अवधि तक, अथवा

(ख) उस अवधि तक, जिसके दौरान डा० सुजोया डे, श्री सत्य साई जनरल अस्पताल, प्रशान्ति निलायम, अनन्तपुर जिला (आन्ध्र प्रदेश) से संलग्न रहती हैं, जो भी कम हो, परिसीमित होगी।

[सं. वी-11016/1/2003-एम ई (नीति-1)]

पी०जी० कलाधरन अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 24th September, 2003

S.O. 2872.—Whereas medical qualification M.D. granted by Leland Stanford Junior University is a recognised medical qualification for the purpose of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956) under Section 14 of the said Act;

And Whereas Dr. Sujoya Dey who possess the said qualification is attached to Sri Sathya Sai General Hospital Prashanthi Nilayam, Anantapur (A.P.), for the purpose of charitable work and not for personal gain:

Now, therefore, in pursuance of clause (c) of sub-section (1) of the Section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby specifies that the period of practice of medicine by Dr. Sujoya Dey in India shall be limited to :—

(a) a period of six months from the date of issue of this notification; or

(b) the period during which Dr. Sujoya Dey is attached to Sri Sathya Sai General Hosiptal, Prashanthi Nilayam, Anantapur Distt. (A.P.), whichever is shorter.

[No. V-11016/1/2003-ME(Policy-I)]

P. G. KALADHARAN, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 24 सितम्बर, 2003

का०आ० 2873.—मद्रास विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा प्रदान की गई एमबीबीएस चिकित्सा अर्हता भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद् अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 102) के प्रयोजनार्थ, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 14 के अन्तर्गत, एक मान्यता प्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता है;

और डा० जोन्नालागडा एस० सरोजिनी, जिनके पास उपर्युक्त अर्हता है, श्री सत्य साई जनरल अस्पताल, प्रशान्ति निलायम, अनन्तपुर जिला (आन्ध्र प्रदेश) से पूर्त कार्य के प्रयोजन के लिए संलग्न हैं और न कि निजी लाभ के लिए;

अतः, अब, उपर्युक्त अधिनियम की धारा 14 की उप धारा (1) के खंड (ग) के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्द्वारा यह विनिर्दिष्ट करती है कि भारत में डा० जोन्नालागडा एस० सरोजिनी द्वारा चिकित्सा व्यवसाय की अवधि :—

(क) इस अधिसूचना के जारी होने की तिथि से छह महीने की अवधि तक; अथवा

(ख) उस अवधि तक, जिसके दौरान डा० जोन्नालागडा एस० सरोजिनी, श्री सत्य साई जनरल अस्पताल, प्रशान्ति निलायम, अनन्तपुर जिला (आन्ध्र प्रदेश) से संलग्न रहते हैं, जो भी कम हो, परिसीमित होगी।

[सं. वी-11016/1/2003-एम ई (नीति-1)]

पी०जी० कलाधरन अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 24th September, 2003

S.O. 2873.—Whereas medical qualification MBBS. granted by University of Madras is a recognised medical qualification for the purpose of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956) under Section 14 of the said Act;

And Whereas Dr. Jonnalagada S. Sarojini who possess the said qualification is attached to Sri Sathya Sai General Hospital Prashanthi Nilayam, Anantapur (A.P.), for the purpose of charitable work and not for personal gain;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of clause (c) of sub-section (1) of the Section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby specifies that the period of practice of medicine by Dr. Jonnalagada S. Sarojini in India shall be limited to :—

(a) a period of six months from the date of issue of this notification; or

(b) the period during which Dr. Jonnalagada S. Sarojini is attached to Sri Sathya Sai General Hospital, Prashanthi Nilayam, Anantapur Distt. (A.P.), whichever is shorter.

[No. V-11016/1/2003-ME(Policy-I)]

P. G. KALADHARAN, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 24 सितम्बर, 2003

का०आ० 2874.—नागार्जुन विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा प्रदान की गई एमबीबीएस चिकित्सा अर्हता भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद् अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 102) के प्रयोजनार्थ, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 14 के अन्तर्गत, एक मान्यता प्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता है;

और डा० श्यामल के० कुमार, जिनके पास उपर्युक्त अर्हता है, श्री सत्य साईं जनरल अस्पताल, प्रशान्ति निलायम, अनन्तपुर जिला (आन्ध्र प्रदेश) से पूर्त कार्य के प्रयोजन के लिए संलग्न हैं और न कि निजी लाभ के लिए;

अतः, अब, उपर्युक्त अधिनियम की धारा 14 की उप धारा (1) के खंड (ग) के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा यह विनिर्दिष्ट करती है कि भारत में डा० श्यामल के० कुमार द्वारा चिकित्सा व्यवसाय की अवधि :—

(क) इस अधिसूचना के जारी होने की तिथि से छह महीने की अवधि तक; अथवा

(ख) उस अवधि तक, जिसके दौरान डा० श्यामल के० कुमार, श्री सत्य साईं जनरल अस्पताल, प्रशान्ति निलायम, अनन्तपुर जिला (आन्ध्र प्रदेश) से संलग्न रहती हैं, जो भी कम हो, परिसीमित होगी।

[सं. वी-11016/1/2003-एम ई (नीति-1)]

पी०जी० कलाधरन, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 24th September, 2003

S.O. 2874.—Whereas medical qualification MBBS granted by Nagarjuna University is a recognised medical qualification for the purpose of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956) under Section 14 of the said Act;

And Whereas Dr. Shyamala K. Kumar who possess the said qualification is attached to Sri Sathya Sai General Hospital Prashanthi Nilayam, Anantapur (A.P.), for the purpose of charitable work and not for personal gain;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of clause (c) of sub-section (1) of the Section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby specifies that the period of practice of medicine by Dr. Shyamala K. Kumar in India shall be limited to :—

- (a) a period of six months from the date of issue of this notification; or
- (b) the period during which Dr. Shyamala K. Kumar is attached to Sri Sathya Sai General Hospital, Prashanthi Nilayam, Anantapur Distt. (A.P.), whichever is shorter.

[No. V-11016/1/2003-ME(Policy-D)]

P. G. KALADHARAN, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 24 सितम्बर, 2003

का०आ० 2875.—आन्ध्र विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा प्रदान की गई एमबीबीएस चिकित्सा अर्हता भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद् अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 102) के प्रयोजनार्थ, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 14 के अन्तर्गत, एक मान्यता प्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता है;

और डा० वेलांकी नन्द कुमार बाबू, जिनके पास उपर्युक्त अर्हता है, श्री सत्य साईं जनरल अस्पताल, प्रशान्ति निलायम, अनन्तपुर जिला (आन्ध्र प्रदेश) से पूर्त कार्य के प्रयोजन के लिए संलग्न हैं और न कि निजी लाभ के लिए;

अतः, अब, उपर्युक्त अधिनियम की धारा 14 की उप धारा (1) के खंड (ग) के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा यह विनिर्दिष्ट करती है कि भारत में डा० वेलांकी नन्द कुमार बाबू द्वारा चिकित्सा व्यवसाय की अवधि :—

(क) इस अधिसूचना के जारी होने की तिथि से छह महीने की अवधि तक, अथवा

(ख) उस अवधि तक, जिसके दौरान डा० वेलांकी नन्द कुमार बाबू, श्री सत्य साईं जनरल अस्पताल, प्रशान्ति निलायम, अनन्तपुर जिला (आन्ध्र प्रदेश) से संलग्न रहते हैं, जो भी कम हो, परिसीमित होगी।

[सं. वी-11016/1/2003-एम ई (नीति-1)]

पी०जी० कलाधरन, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 24th September, 2003

S.O. 2875.—Whereas medical qualification MBBS granted by Andhra University is a recognised medical qualification for the purpose of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956) under Section 14 of the said Act;

And Whereas Dr. Vellanki Nanda Kumar Babu who possess the said qualification is attached to Sri Sathya Sai General Hospital Prashanthi Nilayam, Anantapur (A.P.), for the purpose of charitable work and not for personal gain;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of clause (c) of Sub-section (1) of the Section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby specifies that the period of practice of medicine by Dr. Vellanki Nanda Kumar Babu in India shall be limited to :—

- (a) a period of six months from the date of issue of this notification; or
- (b) the period during which Dr. Vellanki Nanda Kumar Babu is attached to Sri Sathya Sai General Hospital, Prashanthi Nilayam, Anantapur Distt. (A.P.), whichever is shorter.

[No. V-11016/1/2003-ME(Policy-D)]

P. G. KALADHARAN, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 24 सितम्बर, 2003

का०आ० 2876.—डा० जॉन्स हापकिन्स स्कूल ऑफ मेडिसिन द्वारा प्रदान की गई एमबीबीएस चिकित्सा अर्हता भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद् अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 102) के प्रयोजनार्थ, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 14 के अन्तर्गत, एक मान्यता प्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता है;

और डा० मोहित कृष्ण भटनागर, जिनके पास उपर्युक्त अर्हता है, श्री सत्य साईं जनरल अस्पताल, प्रशान्ति निलायम, अनन्तपुर (आन्ध्र प्रदेश) से पूर्त कार्य के प्रयोजन के लिए संलग्न हैं और न कि निजी लाभ के लिए;

अतः, अब, उपर्युक्त अधिनियम की धारा 14 की उप धारा (1) के खंड (ग) के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा यह विनिर्दिष्ट

करती है कि भारत में डा० मोहित कृष्ण भटनागर द्वारा चिकित्सा व्यवसाय की अवधि :—

- (क) इस अधिसूचना के जारी होने की तिथि से छह महीने की अवधि तक, अथवा
- (ख) उस अवधि तक, जिसके दौरान डा० मोहित कृष्ण भटनागर, श्री सत्य साईं जनरल अस्पताल, प्रशान्ति निलायम, अनन्तपुर जिला (आन्ध्र प्रदेश) से संलग्न रहते हैं, जो भी कम हो, परिसीमित होगी।

[सं. वी-11016/1/2003-एम ई (नीति-1)]

पी०जी० कलाधरन, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 24th September, 2003

S.O. 2876.—Whereas medical qualification M.D. granted by Johns Hopkins School of Medicine is a recognised medical qualification for the purpose of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956) under Section 14 of the said Act;

And whereas Dr. Mohit Krishan Bhatnagar who possess the said qualification is attached to Sri Sathya Sai General Hospital, Prashanthi Nilayam, Anantapur (A.P.), for the purpose of charitable work and not for personal gain;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of clause (c) of Sub-section (1) of the Section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby specifies that the period of practice of medicine by Dr. Mohit Krishan Bhatnagar in India shall be limited to :—

- (a) a period of six months from the date of issue of this notification ; or
- (b) the period during which Dr. Mohit Krishan Bhatnagar is attached to Sri Sathya Sai General Hospital, Prashanthi Nilayam, Anantapur Distt. (A.P.), whichever is shorter.

[No. V-11016/1/2003-ME(Policy-I)]

P. G. KALADHARAN, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 24 सितम्बर, 2003

का०आ० 2877.—सिलोन विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा प्रदान की गई एमबीबीएस चिकित्सा अर्हता भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद् अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 102) के प्रयोजनार्थ, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 14 के अन्तर्गत, एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता है;

और डा० चन्द्रदास केनाग्रेटनम, जिनके पास उपर्युक्त अर्हता है, श्री सत्य साईं जनरल अस्पताल, प्रशान्ति निलायम, अनन्तपुर जिला (आन्ध्र प्रदेश) से पूर्ण कार्य के प्रयोजन के लिए संलग्न हैं और न कि निजी लाभ के लिए;

अतः, अब, उपर्युक्त अधिनियम की धारा 14 की उप धारा (1) के खंड (ग) के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा यह विनिर्दिष्ट करती है कि भारत में डा० चन्द्रदास केनाग्रेटनम द्वारा चिकित्सा व्यवसाय की अवधि :—

- (क) इस अधिसूचना के जारी होने की तिथि से छह महीने की अवधि तक, अथवा
- (ख) उस अवधि तक, जिसके दौरान डा० चन्द्रदास केनाग्रेटनम, श्री सत्य साईं जनरल अस्पताल, प्रशान्ति निलायम, अनन्तपुर जिला (आन्ध्र प्रदेश) से संलग्न रहते हैं, जो भी कम हो, परिसीमित होगी।

[सं. वी-11016/1/2003-एम ई (नीति-1)]

पी०जी० कलाधरन, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 24th September, 2003

S.O. 2877.—Whereas medical qualification MBBS granted by University of Ceylon is a recognised medical qualification for the purpose of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956) under Section 14 of the said Act;

And whereas Dr. Chandradas Canagaretnam who possess the said qualification is attached to Sri Sathya Sai General Hospital, Prashanthi Nilayam, Anantapur Distt. (A.P.), for the purpose of charitable work and not for personal gain;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of clause (c) of Sub-section (1) of the Section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby specifies that the period of practice of medicine by Dr. Chandradas Canagaretnam in India shall be limited to :—

- (a) a period of six months from the date of issue of this notification; or
- (b) the period during which Dr. Chandradas Canagaretnam is attached to Sri Sathya Sai General Hospital, Prashanthi Nilayam, Anantapur Distt. (A.P.), whichever is shorter.

[No. V-11016/1/2003-ME(Policy-I)]

P. G. KALADHARAN, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 24 सितम्बर, 2003

का०आ० 2878.—केरल विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा प्रदान की गई एमबीबीएस चिकित्सा अर्हता भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद् अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 102) के प्रयोजनार्थ, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 14 के अन्तर्गत, एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता है;

और डा० रेखा पिल्लै, जिनके पास उपर्युक्त अर्हता है, श्री सत्य साईं जनरल अस्पताल, प्रशान्ति निलायम, अनन्तपुर जिला (आन्ध्र प्रदेश) से पूर्ण कार्य के प्रयोजन के लिए संलग्न हैं और न कि निजी लाभ के लिए;

अतः, अब, उपर्युक्त अधिनियम की धारा 14 की उप धारा (1) के खंड (ग) के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा यह विनिर्दिष्ट करती है कि भारत में डा० रेखा पिल्लै द्वारा चिकित्सा व्यवसाय की अवधि :—

- (क) इस अधिसूचना के जारी होने की तिथि से एक वर्ष की अवधि तक, अथवा

(ख) उस अवधि तक, जिसके दौरान डा० रेखा पिल्लै, श्री सत्य साई जनरल अस्पताल, प्रशान्ति निलायम, अनन्तपुर जिला (आन्ध्र प्रदेश) से संलग्न रहती हैं, जो भी कम हो, परिसीमित होगी।

[सं. वी-11016/1/2003-एम ई (नीति-1)]

पी०जी० कलाधरन, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 24th September, 2003

S.O. 2878.—Whereas medical qualification MBBS granted by University of Kerala is a recognised medical qualification for the purpose of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956) under Section 14 of the said Act;

And whereas Dr. Rekha Pillai who possess the said qualification is attached to Sri Sathya Sai General Hospital, Prashanthi Nilayam, Anantapur (A.P.), for the purpose of charitable work and not for personal gain;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of clause (c) of Sub-section (1) of the Section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby specifies that the period of practice of medicine by Dr. Rekha Pillai in India shall be limited to :—

- (a) a period of one year from the date of issue of this notification; or
- (b) the period during which Dr. Rekha Pillai is attached to Sri Sathya Sai General Hospital, Prashanthi Nilayam, Anantapur Distt. (A.P.), whichever is shorter.

[No. V-11016/1/2003-ME(Policy-I)]

P. G. KALADHARAN, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 24 सितम्बर, 2003

का०आ० 2879.—सिलोन विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा प्रदान की गई एमबीबीएस चिकित्सा अर्हता भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद् अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 102) के प्रयोजनार्थ, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 14 के अन्तर्गत, एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता है;

और डा० कृष्णादासन मंगलेश्वरी, जिनके पास उपर्युक्त अर्हता है, श्री सत्य साई जनरल अस्पताल, प्रशान्ति निलायम, अनन्तपुर (आन्ध्र प्रदेश) से पूर्ण कार्य के प्रयोजन के लिए संलग्न हैं और न कि निजी लाभ के लिए;

अतः, अब, उपर्युक्त अधिनियम की धारा 14 की उप धारा (1) के खंड (ग) के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा यह विनिर्दिष्ट करती है कि भारत में डा० कृष्णादासन मंगलेश्वरी द्वारा चिकित्सा व्यवसाय की अवधि :—

- (क) इस अधिसूचना के जारी होने की तिथि से एक वर्ष की अवधि तक, अथवा
- (ख) उस अवधि तक, जिसके दौरान डा० कृष्णादासन मंगलेश्वरी, श्री सत्य साई जनरल अस्पताल, प्रशान्ति निलायम, अनन्तपुर जिला (आन्ध्र प्रदेश) से संलग्न रहती हैं, जो भी कम हो, परिसीमित होगी।

[सं. वी-11016/1/2003-एम ई (नीति-1)]

पी०जी० कलाधरन, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 24th September, 2003

S.O. 2879.—Whereas medical qualification MBBS granted by University of Ceylon is a recognised medical qualification for the purpose of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956) under Section 14 of the said Act;

And whereas Dr. Krishnadasan Mangaleshwari who possess the said qualification is attached to Sri Sathya Sai General Hospital, Prashanthi Nilayam, Anantapur (A.P.), for the purpose of charitable work and not for personal gain;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of clause (c) of Sub-section (1) of the Section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby specifies that the period of practice of medicine by Dr. Krishnadasan Mangaleshwari in India shall be limited to :—

- (a) a period of one year from the date of issue of this notification; or
- (b) the period during which Dr. Krishnadasan Mangaleshwari is attached to Sri Sathya Sai General Hospital, Prashanthi Nilayam, Anantapur Distt. (A.P.), whichever is shorter.

[No. V-11016/1/2003-ME(Policy-I)]

P. G. KALADHARAN, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 24 सितम्बर, 2003

का०आ० 2880.—काकटिया विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा प्रदान की गई एमबीबीएस चिकित्सा अर्हता भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद् अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 102) के प्रयोजनार्थ, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 14 के अन्तर्गत, एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता है;

और डा० कोलिसेट्टी राजालिंगम, जिनके पास उपर्युक्त अर्हता है, श्री सत्य साई जनरल अस्पताल, प्रशान्ति निलायम, अनन्तपुर जिला (आन्ध्र प्रदेश) से पूर्ण कार्य के प्रयोजन के लिए संलग्न हैं और न कि निजी लाभ के लिए;

अतः, अब, उपर्युक्त अधिनियम की धारा 14 की उप धारा (1) के खंड (ग) के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा यह विनिर्दिष्ट करती है कि भारत में डा० कोलिसेट्टी राजालिंगम द्वारा चिकित्सा व्यवसाय की अवधि :—

- (क) इस अधिसूचना के जारी होने की तिथि से छह महीने की अवधि तक; अथवा
- (ख) उस अवधि तक, जिसके दौरान डा० कोलिसेट्टी राजालिंगम, श्री सत्य साई जनरल अस्पताल, प्रशान्ति निलायम, अनन्तपुर जिला (आन्ध्र प्रदेश) से संलग्न रहते हैं, जो भी कम हो, परिसीमित होगी।

[सं. वी-11016/1/2003-एम ई (नीति-1)]

पी०जी० कलाधरन, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 24th September, 2003

S.O. 2880.—Whereas medical qualification MBBS granted by Kakatiya University is a recognised medical

qualification for the purpose of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956) under Section 14 of the said Act;

And Whereas Dr. Kolisetti Rajalingam who possess the said qualification is attached to Sri Sathya Sai General Hospital, Prashanthi Nilayam, Anantapur Distt (A.P) for the purpose of charitable work and not for personal gain;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of clause (c) of sub-section (1) of the Section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby specifies that the period of practice of medicine by Dr. Kolisetti Rajalingam in India shall be limited to :—

- (a) a period of six months from the date of issue of this notification; or
- (b) the period during which Dr. Kolisetti Rajalingam is attached to Sri Sathya Sai General Hospital, Prashanthi Nilayam, Anantapur Distt. (A.P.), whichever is shorter.

[No. V-11016/1/2003-ME(Policy-I)]

P. G. KALADHARAN, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 24 सितम्बर, 2003

का०आ० 2881.—कर्नाटक विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा प्रदान की गई एमबीबीएस चिकित्सा अर्हता भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद् अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 102) के प्रयोजनार्थ, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 14 के अन्तर्गत, एक मान्यता प्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता है;

और डा० विनिता गुप्ता, जिनके पास उपर्युक्त अर्हता है, श्री सत्य साई जनरल अस्पताल, प्रशान्ति निलायम, अनन्तपुर जिला (आन्ध्र प्रदेश) से पूर्ण कार्य के प्रयोजन के लिए संलग्न हैं और न कि निजी लाभ के लिए;

अतः अब उपर्युक्त अधिनियम की धारा 14 की उप धारा (1) के खंड (ग) के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा यह विनिर्दिष्ट करती है कि भारत में डा० विनिता गुप्ता द्वारा चिकित्सा व्यवसाय की अवधि :—

(क) इस अधिसूचना के जारी होने की तिथि से छह महीने की अवधि तक; अथवा

(ख) उस अवधि तक, जिसके दौरान डा० विनिता गुप्ता, श्री सत्य साई जनरल अस्पताल, प्रशान्ति निलायम, अनन्तपुर जिला (आन्ध्र प्रदेश) से संलग्न रहते हैं, जो भी कम हो, परिसीमित होगी।

[सं. वी-11016/1/2003-एमई (नीति-I)]

पी.जी. कलाधरन, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 24th September, 2003

S.O. 2881.—Whereas medical qualification MBBS granted by Karnatak University is a recognised medical qualification for the purpose of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956) under Section 14 of the said Act;

And whereas Dr. Vinita Gupta who possess the said qualification is attached to Sri Sathya Sai General Hospital Prashanthi Nilayam, Anantapur Distt. (A.P) for the purpose of charitable work and not for personal gain ;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of clause (c) of sub-section (1) of the Section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby specifies that the period of practice of medicine by Dr. Vinita Gupta in India shall be limited to :—

- (a) a period of six months from the date of issue of this notification; or
- (b) the period during which Dr. Vinita Gupta is attached to Sri Sathya Sai General Hospital, Prashanthi Nilayam, Anantapur Distt. (A.P.), whichever is shorter.

[No. V-11016/1/2003-ME(Policy-I)]

P. G. KALADHARAN, Under Secy.

पर्यटन और संस्कृति मंत्रालय

(संस्कृति विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 30 सितम्बर, 2003

का०आ० 2882.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, राजभाषा (संघ के शासकीय प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रयोग) नियम, 1976 के नियम 10 के उप नियम-4 के अनुसरण में पर्यटन और संस्कृति मंत्रालय, संस्कृति विभाग के अधीन निम्नलिखित कार्यालय जिसके 80 प्रतिशत से अधिक कर्मचारियों ने हिन्दी का कार्यसाधक ज्ञान प्राप्त कर लिया है, अधिसूचित करती है :—

उप अधीक्षण पुरातत्वविद,
भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण,
लघु मंडल, शिवालिक खंड,
केन्द्रीय सरकार कार्यालय परिसर,
शिमला-171001

[सं. 1-1/2002-हिन्दी]

वाई. एस. रावत, उप निदेशक (राजभाषा)

MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CULTURE

(Department of Culture)

New Delhi, the 30th September, 2003

S.O. 2882.—In pursuance of Sub-rule (4) of Rule 10 of the Official Language (Use for Official purpose of the Union) Rules, 1976, the Central Government hereby notifies the following office under the Ministry of Tourism & Culture, Department of Culture, more than 80% staff of which have acquired a working knowledge of Hindi.

The Dy. Superintending Archaeologist,
Archaeological Survey of India
Mini Circle, S-Block, C.G.O. Complex
Shimla-171001 (H.P.)

[No. 1-1/2002-Hindi]

Y.S. RAWAT, Dy. Director (OL)

कोयला मंत्रालय

शुद्धि-पत्र

नई दिल्ली, 30 सितम्बर, 2003

का०आ० 2883.—भारत के राजपत्र असाधारण, भाग-II, खंड-3, उपखंड (ii) में तारीख 14 जुलाई, 2003 के पृष्ठ क्रमांक 1 से 6 पर प्रकाशित भारत सरकार के कोयला मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का० आ० 798(अ) तारीख 14 जुलाई, 2003 में —

पृष्ठ क्रमांक 2 पर

1. अनुसूची में— "पौनी विस्तार विवृत परियोजना" को संशोधित कर "पौनी विस्तारण विवृत परियोजना" "बल्लारपुर क्षेत्र" पढ़ा जाए।

2. ग्राम का नाम स्तंभ में क्रम संख्या 1 में—

"गोरवी" को संशोधित कर "गोवरी" पढ़ा जाए तथा जहां कहीं भी यह शब्द प्रयुक्त हुआ हो उसे संशोधित कर "गोवरी" पढ़ा जाए।

पृष्ठ क्रमांक 3 पर

1. सीमा वर्णन में — रेखा ग-घ की तीसरी पंक्ति में "खन" को संशोधित कर "खनन" पढ़ा जाए।
2. रेखा "घ-ड" को संशोधित कर "घ-ड" पढ़ा जाए और "ड" पर मिलती है को संशोधित कर बिन्दु "ड" पर मिलती है पढ़ा जाए।
3. रेखा "ड-च-छ-ज" को संशोधित कर "ड-च-छ-ज" पढ़ा जाए।

[फा. सं. 43015/7/2001-पी.आर.आई.डब्ल्यू.]

संजय बहादुर, निदेशक

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय

(खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 16 सितम्बर, 2003

का०आ० 2884.—केन्द्रीय सरकार राजभाषा (संघ के शासकीय प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रयोग) नियम, 1976 के नियम 10 के उप नियम (4) के अनुसरण में उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय (खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण विभाग) के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रणाधीन भारतीय खाद्य निगम के निम्नलिखित कार्यालय, जिनके 80 प्रतिशत से अधिक कर्मचारीवृन्द ने हिन्दी का कार्यसाधक ज्ञान प्राप्त कर लिया है, को अधिसूचित करती है :—

1. भारतीय खाद्य निगम,
जिला कार्यालय,
बोरीवली पूर्व
मुम्बई-400066

[सं. ई-11011/1/2001-हिन्दी]

रजनी राजदान, संयुक्त सचिव

MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD & PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

(Department of Food & Public Distribution)

New Delhi, the 16th September, 2003

S.O. 2884.—In pursuance of Sub-rule (4) of rule 10 of the Official Language (use for official purpose of the Union) Rules, 1976 the Central Government hereby notifies the following office of Food Corporation of India under the administrative control of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution (Deptt. of Food & Public Distribution), whereof more than 80% of staff have acquired the working knowledge of Hindi :—

1. Food Corporation of India,
District Office,
Borivali (East), Mumbai-400066

[No. E-11011/1/2001-Hindi]

RAJANI RAZDAN, Jt. Secy.

(उपभोक्ता मामले विभाग)

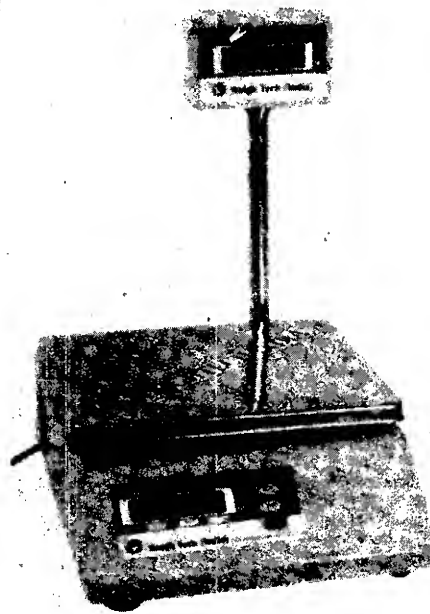
नई दिल्ली, 3 अक्टूबर, 2003

का. आ. 2885.—केंद्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा ;

अतः, अब, केंद्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स वेटेक (इंडिया), 1496713, फूलपुरा, चारबुज, किरन स्टोर के सामने, ओल्ड मधुपुरा, अहमदाबाद-380014 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "डब्ल्यू टी" श्रृंखला के स्वतः सूचक, अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टाप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "वेटेक (इंडिया)" है (जिसे इसमें मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/253 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) एक विकृतमापी भार सेल आधारित टाइप तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

सीलबन्दी : स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सील बन्द करने के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहार के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए सील बन्द की गई है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त धारा की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त डिजाइन शुद्धता के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से विनिर्मित जिस से अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है। उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि.ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) की संख्या और 5 ग्रा. या उसके अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान अन्तराल (एन) की संख्या सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^0 , 2×10^0 या 5×10^0 के हैं जिसमें के धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21(164)/2001]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

(Department of Consumer Affairs)

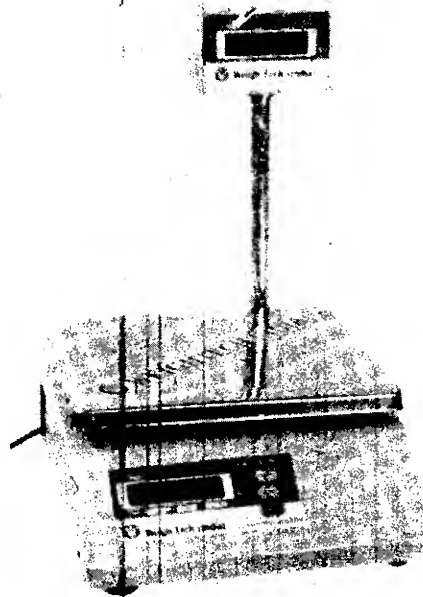
New Delhi, the 3rd October, 2003

S. O. 2885.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over period of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the self-indicating, non-automatic, (Table type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "WT" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class III) and with brand name "WEITECH (INDIA)" (herein referred to as the model manufactured by M/s. Weigtech (India), 1496/13, Phulpura, Opp. Charbuj Kirna Store, Old Madhupura, Ahmedabad-380 014 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09//2003/253;

The said model (see the figure given) is a strain gauge load cell based type weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 30 kg, minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval 'e' is 5g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 volts and 50 Hertz alternate current power supply;

Sealing : In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing is also done to prevent the opening machine for fraudulent practices.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of the said Section the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg to 2g and with the number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k , or 5×10^k , K being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved Model have been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(164)/2001]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

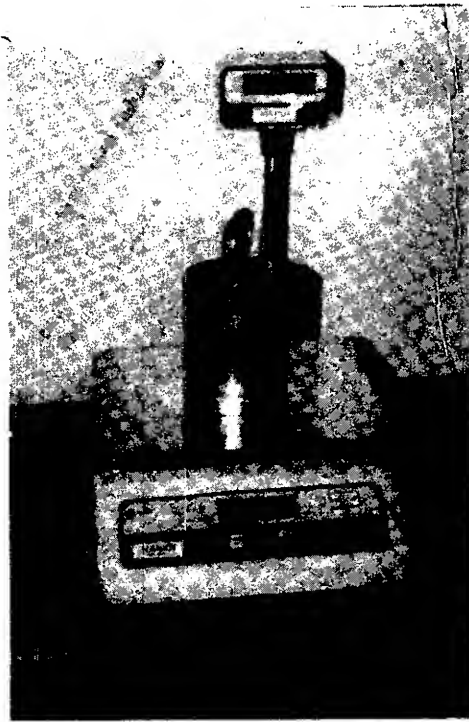
नई दिल्ली, 3 अक्टूबर, 2003

का. आ. 2886.—केंद्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट तथा माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केंद्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स नंदी एग्रीकल्चरल इंडस्ट्रीज, भूचोमंडी, भटिंडा, पंजाब द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग II) वाले “डी आई सी” श्रृंखला के स्वतः सूचक, अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “नंदी” है (जिसे इसमें मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/137 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) एक विकृतमापी भार सेल आधारित टाइप तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 10 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 50 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 1 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

सीलबन्दी : स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सील बन्द करने के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहार के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए सील बन्द की गई है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त धारा की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त डिजाइन शुद्धता के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से विनिर्मित जिस से अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है। उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही-मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे और 100 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) की संख्या 1 मि.ग्रा. से 50 मि. ग्रा. के “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि. ग्रा. या उसके अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 या 5×10^3 के हैं जो के धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21(96)/2001]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 3rd October, 2003

S. O. 2886.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over period of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of model of the self-indicating, non-automatic, (Table type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "DIC" series of High accuracy (Accuracy class II) and with brand name "NANDI" (herein referred to as the Model), manufactured by M/s. Nandi Agricultural Industries, Bhuchomandi, Bhatinda, Punjab and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/136;

The said model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge load cell based type weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 10 kg minimum capacity of 50g. The verification scale interval (e) is 1g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternate current power supply;

Sealing : In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing is done to prevent the opening machine for fraudulent practices.



Further, in exercise of the power conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 1 mg to 50 mg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100mg or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k , or 5×10^k , K being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved Model have been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(96)/2001]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

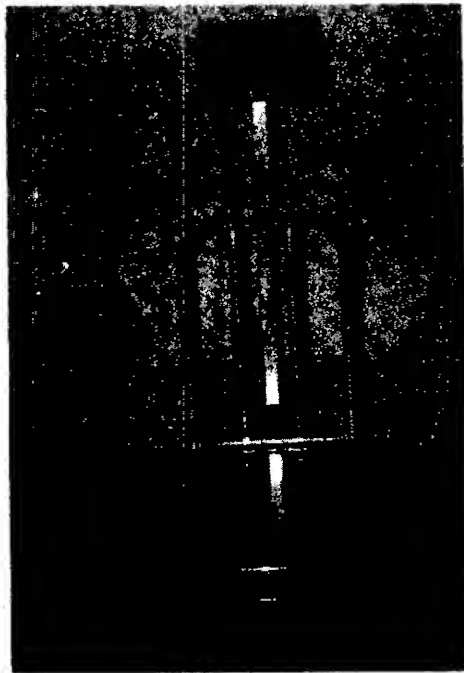
नई दिल्ली, 3 अक्टूबर, 2003

का. आ. 2887.—केंद्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप भागक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट तथा माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा ;

अतः, अब केंद्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स मंदी एग्रीकल्चरल इंडस्ट्रीज, भूचोमंडी, भटिंडा, पंजाब द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "डी आर सी" श्रृंखला के स्वतः सूचक, अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "मंदी" है (जिसे इसमें मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/136 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) एक विकृतमापी भार सेल आधारित टाइप तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 100 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 200 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 10 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

सीलबन्दी : स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सील बन्द करने के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहार के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए सील बन्द की गई है।



और, केंद्रीय सरकार उक्त धारा की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उस सिद्धान्त डिजाइन शुद्धता के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से विनिर्मित जिस से अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है। उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे और 100 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) की संख्या और 5 ग्रा. या उसके अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान अन्तराल (एन) की संख्या सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. से और 3000 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^6 , 2×10^6 या 5×10^6 है जिसमें के धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21(96)/2001]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

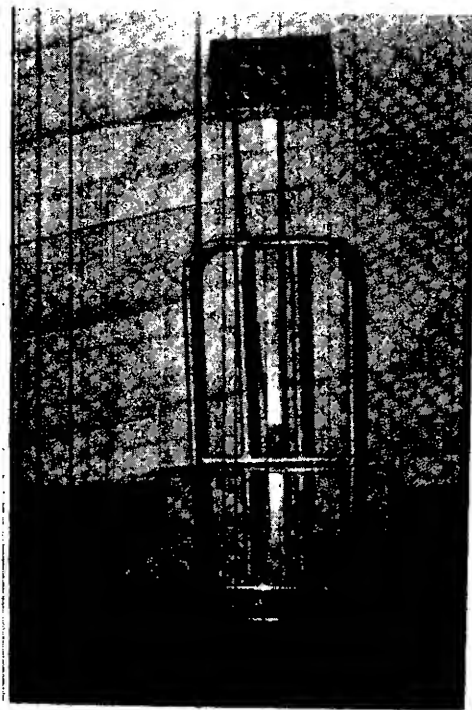
New Delhi, the 3rd October, 2003

S. O. 2887.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of the self-indicating, non-automatic, (Platform type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "DIC" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class III) and with brand name "NANDI" (herein referred to as the Model), manufactured by M/s. Nandi Agricultural Industries, Bhuchomandi, Bhatinda, Punjab and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/137;

The said Model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge load cell based type weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 100 kg. and minimum capacity of 200g. The verification scale interval 'e' is 10g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 volts and 50-Hertz alternate current power supply;

Sealing : In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing is done to prevent the opening machine for fraudulent practices.



Further, in exercise of the power conferred by Sub-section (12) of the said Section, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make and performance of same series with maximum capacity from 50kg. and upto 3000kg. and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value 1×10^K , 2×10^K , or 5×10^K , K being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved Model have been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(96)/2001]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

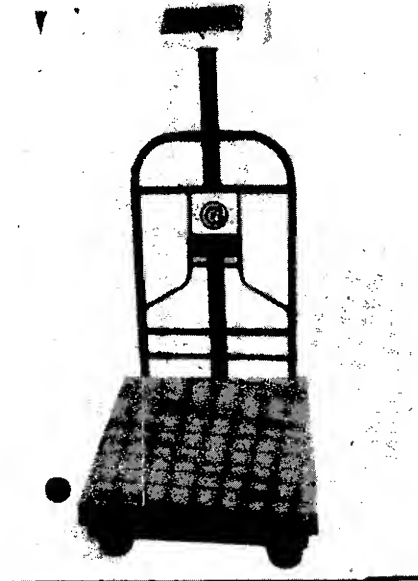
नई दिल्ली, 3 अक्टूबर, 2003

का. आ. 2888.—केंद्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट तथा माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा ;

अतः, अब केंद्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स अल्फा डिजिटल सिस्टम, 13, अभिल्लाहा सोसाइटी, न्यू शामा रोड, बडौदा-390008 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "ई डी पी" श्रृंखला के स्वतः सूचक, अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "आदित" है (जिसे इसमें मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/283 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है;

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) एक विकृतमापी टाइप भार सेल आधारित टाइप तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 60 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 200 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 10 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

सीलबन्दी : स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सील बन्द करने के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहार के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए सील बन्द की गई है।



और, केंद्रीय सरकार उक्त धारा की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त डिजाइन शुद्धता के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से विनिर्मित जिस से अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है। उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन माप मान अन्तराल (एन) सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. से 300 कि. ग्रा. की रेंज की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 या 5×10^3 है जिसमें के धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21(146)/2001]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

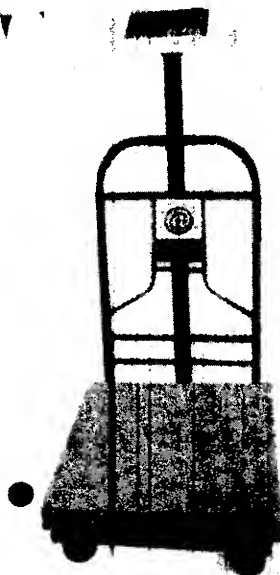
New Delhi, the 3rd October, 2003

S. O. 2888.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of the self-indicating, non-automatic, (Platform type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "ADP" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class II) and with brand name "ADIT" (herein referred to as the Model), manufactured by M/s. Alpha Digital System, 13, Abhilasha Society, New Sama Road, Baroda-390008 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/283;

The said Model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge load cell based type weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 60 kg. and minimum capacity of 200g. The verification scale interval 'e' is 10g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 volts and 50-Hertz alternate current power supply;

Sealing : In addition to sealing, stamping plate, sealing is done to prevent opening machine for fraudulent practices.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of the said Section, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity ranging from 50 kg. to 300 kg. and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value 1×10^k , 2×10^k , or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design accuracy and with the same materials with which, the approved Model has been manufactured.

[F.No. WM-21(146)/2001]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

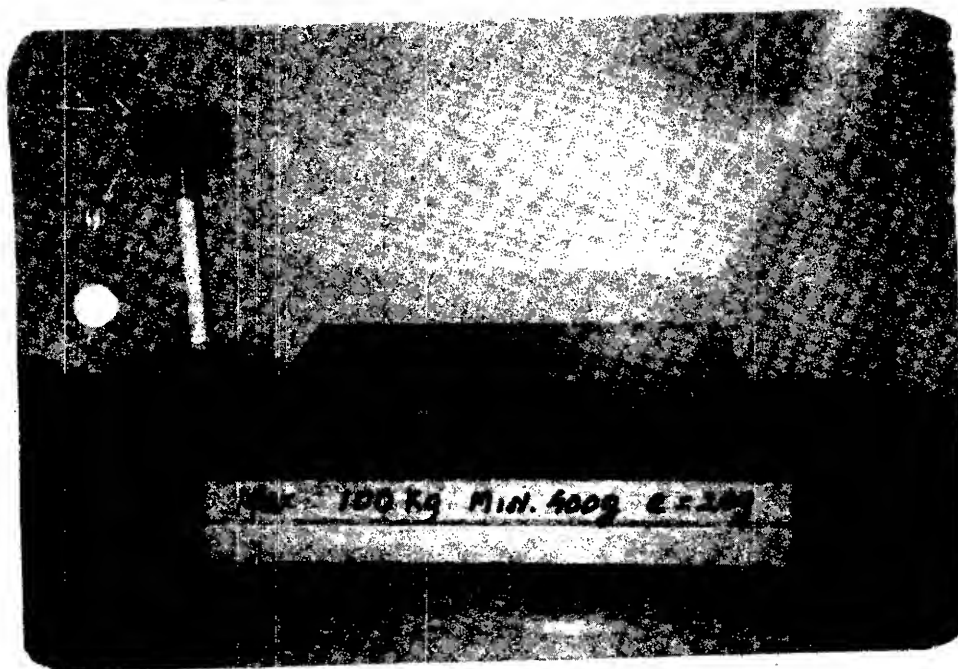
नई दिल्ली, 3 अक्टूबर, 2003

का. आ. 2889.—केंद्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट तथा माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा ;

अतः अब केंद्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स एल डी जी प्रा. लि., 54, सुयोग इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट, लाल बहादुर शास्त्री मार्ग, पिछरोहोली (पश्चिम), मुंबई-400083 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "डी आर एल" श्रृंखला के स्वतः सूचक, अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "ईडीएस" है (जिसे इसमें उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/139 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) एक विकृतमापी भार सेल आधारित टाइप का तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 100 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 400 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 20 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

सीलबन्दी : स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सील बन्द करने के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहार के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए सील बन्द की गई है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त धारा की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त डिजाइन शुद्धता के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से विनिर्मित जिस से अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है। उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे और 100 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान अन्तराल (एन) और 50 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान अंतराल एन सहित 50 कि. ग्राम. से 300 कि. ग्राम. तक की रेंज के अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^0 , 2×10^0 के या 5×10^0 के के हैं जिसमें के धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21(43)/2001]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

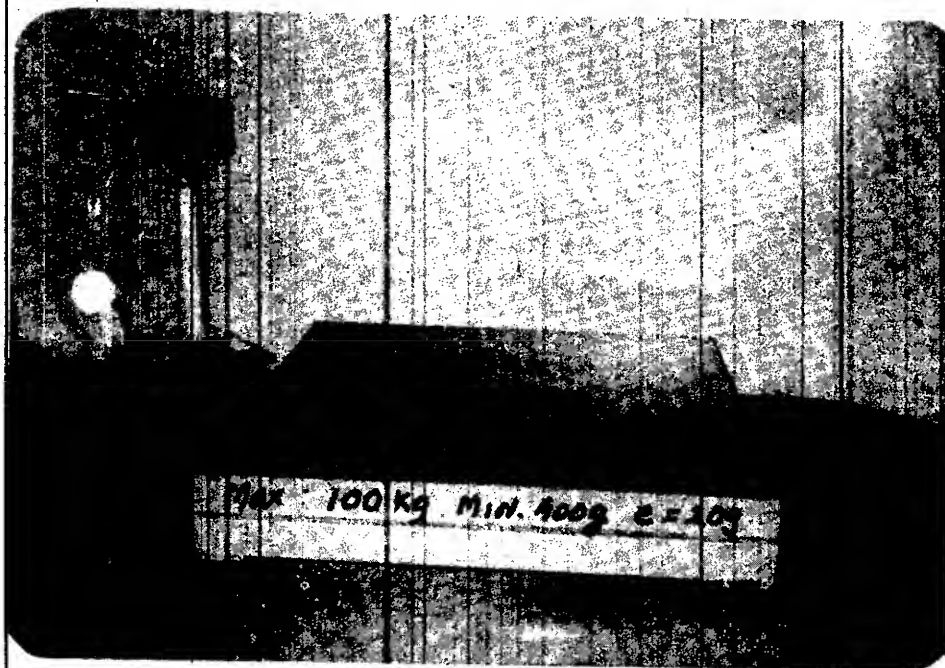
New Delhi, the 3rd October, 2003

S. O. 2889.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of the self-indicating, non-automatic, (Platform type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "DRL" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class III) and with brand name "EDS" (herein referred to as the Model), manufactured by M/s. EL-Digi Pvt. Ltd., 54, Suyog Industrial Estate, Lal Bahadur Shastri Marg, Vikhroholi (West) Mumbai-400 083 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09//2003/139;

The said Model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge load cell based type weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 100 kg. and minimum capacity of 400g. The verification scale interval 'e' is 20g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternate current power supply;

Sealing In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing is done to prevent the opening machine for fraudulent practices.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of the said Section, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity ranging from 50kg to 300kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 and with number of verification scale interval 'n' in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 50g or more and with 'e' value 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(43)/2001]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

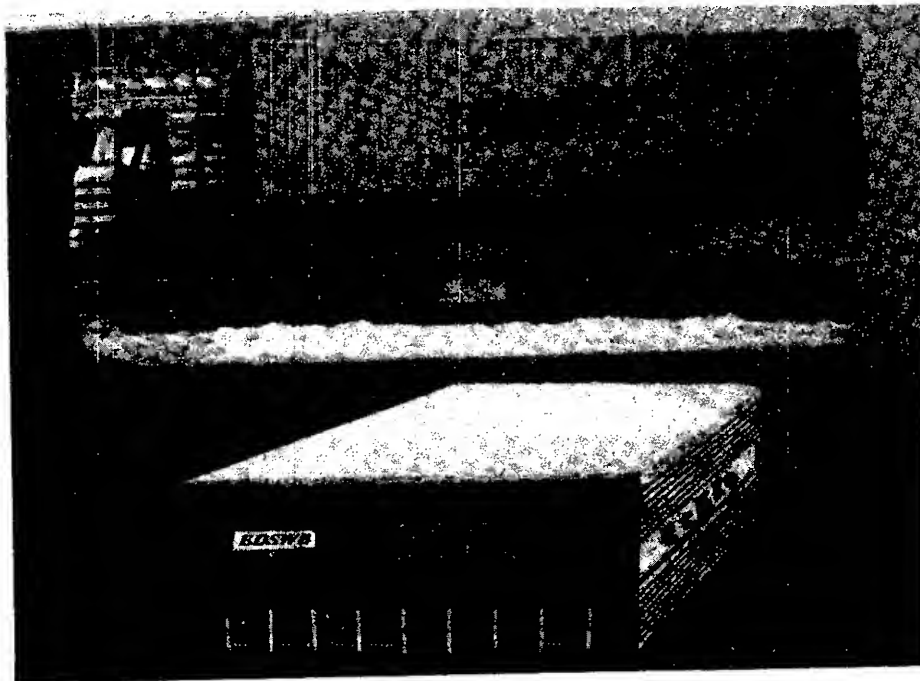
नई दिल्ली, 3 अक्टूबर, 2003

का. आ. 2890.—केंद्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट तथा माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा ;

अतः अब केंद्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 46 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स एल डी जी प्रा. लि., 54, सुयोग इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट, लाल बहादुर शास्त्री मार्ग, पिखरोहोली (पश्चिम), मुंबई-400083 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले “ई डी एस डब्ल्यू बी” श्रृंखला के स्वतःसूचक, अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (बहुभार सेल प्रकार) सहित वे ब्रिज के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “ईडीएस” है (जिसे इसमें मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/140 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) एक विकृतमापी भार सेल प्रकार बहुभार सहित (वे ब्रिज) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 40 टन और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 5 कि. ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

सीलबन्दी : स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सील बन्द करने के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहार के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्द की गई है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त धारा की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उस सिद्धान्त डिजाइन शुद्धता के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से विनिर्मित जिस से अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है। उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे और 5 कि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान अंतराल एन सहित 5 टन के ऊपर और 50 टन तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान 1×10^6 , 2×10^6 या 5×10^6 के हैं जिसमें के घनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21(43)/2001]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

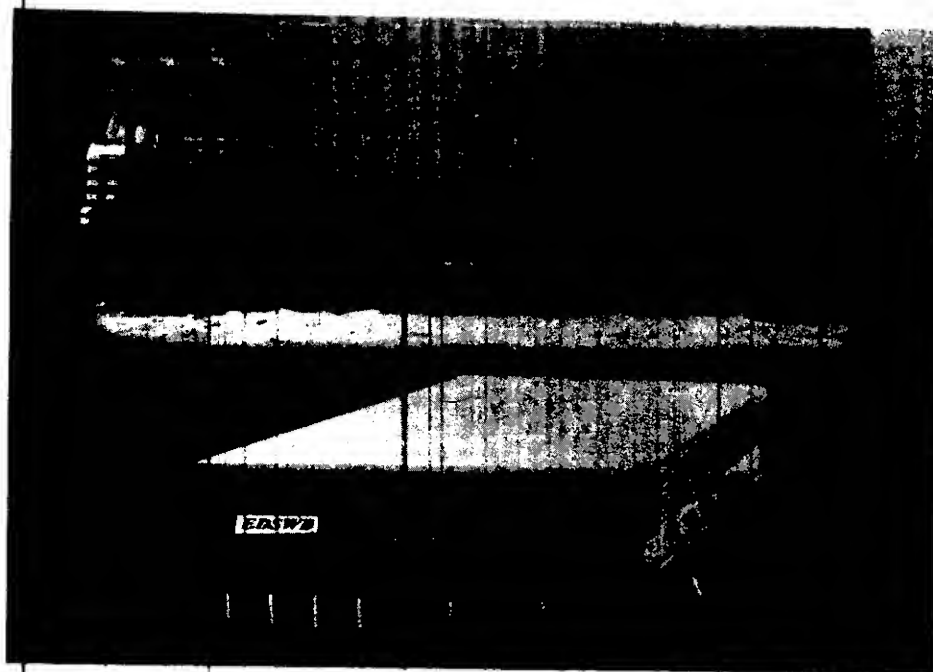
New Delhi, the 3rd October, 2003

S. O. 2890.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of Model of the self-indicating, non-automatic, (Weigh bridge with multi load cell type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "EDSWB" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class III) and with brand name "EDS" (herein referred to as the Model), manufactured by M/s. EL-Digi Pvt. Ltd., 34, Suyog Industrial Estate, Lal Bahadur Shastri Marg, Vikhroli (West) Mumbai-400 083 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/140;

The said Model (see the figure given below) is a (Weigh bridge with multi load type strain gauge load cell) weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 40 tonne and minimum capacity of 100 kg. The verification scale interval 'e' is 5 kg. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 volts and 50-Hertz alternate current power supply;

Sealing In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing is done to prevent the opening of machine for fraudulent practices.



Further, in exercise of the power conferred by Sub-section (12) of the said Section, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the other weighing instruments of similar make accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 5 tonne and upto 50 tonne and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10000 for 'e' value of 5 kg. or more and with 'e' value 1×10^k , 2×10^k , or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(43)/2001]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

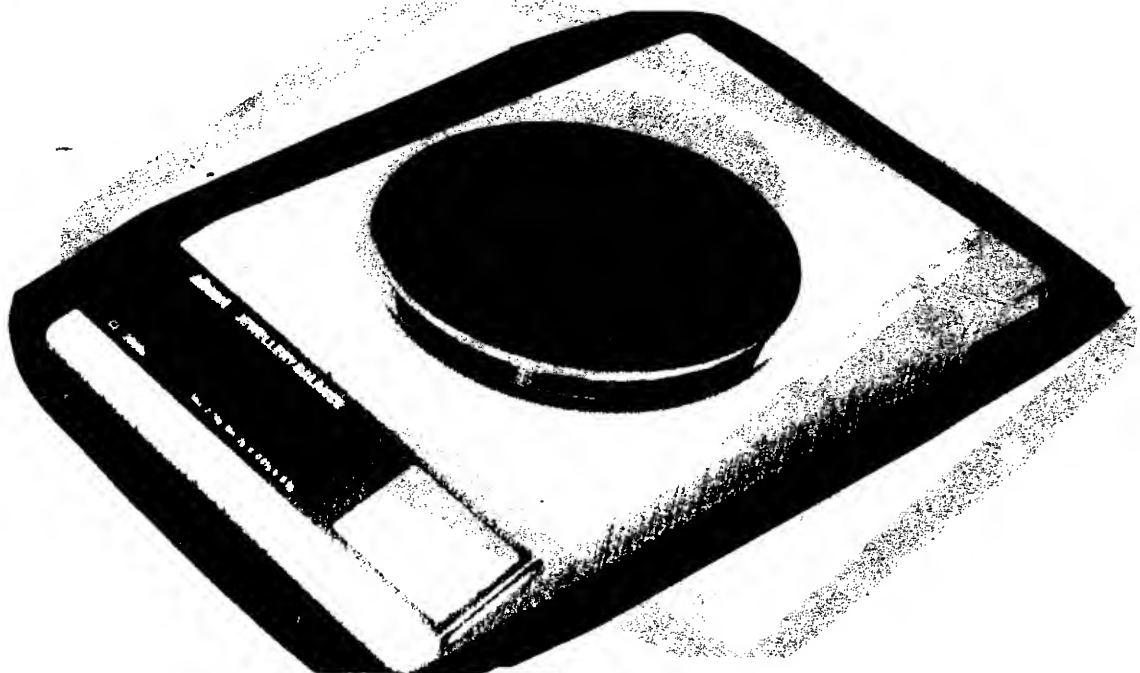
नई दिल्ली, 3 अक्टूबर, 2003

का.आ. 2891.—केंद्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केंद्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स दि बाम्बे वर्मा ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन लि., प्लॉट नं. 304, न्यू जी आई डी सी गुण्डालाव, वल्साड-396035 द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग II) वाले "एफ एक्स 300" श्रृंखला के स्वतः सूचक, अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "एफकोसेट" है (जिसे इसमें मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/257 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है;

उक्त मॉडल (आकृति देखें) एक वैद्युत चुम्बकीय बल प्रतिकर के सिद्धान्त पर आधारित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 310 ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 200 मि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 10 मि.ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड एल ई डी प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सील बन्द करने के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए सील बन्द की जाती है।



और, केंद्रीय सरकार उक्त धारा की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उस सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन शुद्धता के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से विनिर्मित जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है। उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि.ग्रा. से 50 मि.ग्रा. तक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान अंतराल संख्या सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^6 , 2×10^6 या 5×10^6 के हैं जिसमें के धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू.एम. 21(303)/2001]

पी.ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

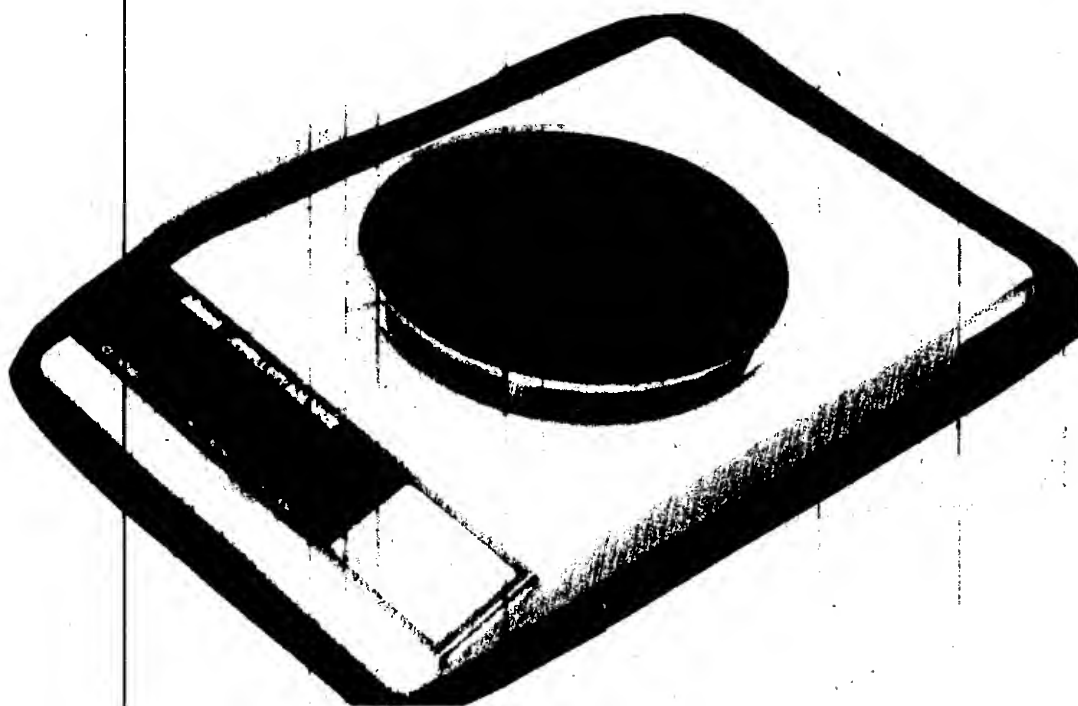
New Delhi, the 3rd October, 2003

S.O. 2891.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the self-indicating, non-automatic (Table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "FX300a" series of high accuracy (Accuracy class II) and with brand name "AFCOSET" (herein referred to as the Model), manufactured by M/s. The Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation Ltd., Plot No. 304, New G.I.D.C., Gundalav, Valsad-396035 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/257;

The said Model (see figure) is a weighing instruments based on electromagnetic force compensation principle with a maximum capacity of 310 g and minimum capacity of 200 mg. The verification scale interval 'e' is 10 mg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternate current power supply;

In addition to sealing the stamping plate sealing should also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of the said Section, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50 kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 50000 for 'e' value of 1 mg to 50 mg and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50000 for 'e' value of 100 mg or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k , or 5×10^k , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design, accuracy and with the same materials with which, the approved Model has been manufactured.

[F No. WM-21(303)/2001]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

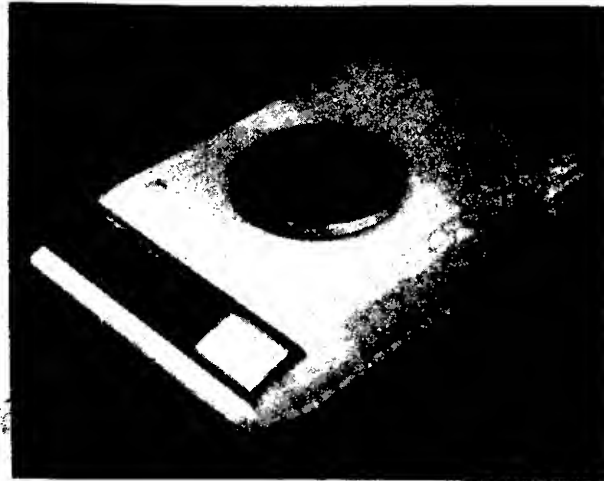
नई दिल्ली, 3 अक्टूबर, 2003

का.आ. 2892.—केंद्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट तथा माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केंद्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स दि बाम्बे वर्मा ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन लि., प्लॉट नं. 304, न्यू जी आई डी सी गुण्डालाव, बल्साड-396035 द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग II) वाले "सी जे 20009" शृंखला के स्वतः सूचक, अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "एफकोसेट" है (जिसे इसमें मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/258 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (आकृति देखें) एक वैद्युत चुम्बकीय बल प्रतिकर के सिद्धान्त पर आधारित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 2100 ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 5 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 100 मि.ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सील बन्द करने के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए सील बन्द की जाती है।



और, केंद्रीय सरकार उक्त धारा की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन शुद्धता के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से विनिर्मित जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि. ग्रा. से 50 मि.ग्रा. तक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एक) और 100 मि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान अंतराल संख्या सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^6 के 2×10^6 या 5×10^6 के हैं जिसमें के धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू.एम. 21(303)/2001]

पी.ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

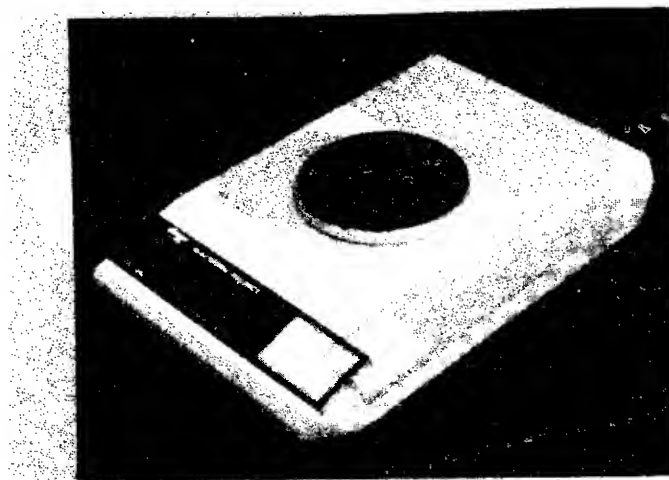
New Delhi, the 3rd October, 2003

S.O. 2892.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the self-indicating, non-automatic (Table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "CJ 20009" series of high accuracy (Accuracy class II) and with brand name "AFCOSET" (herein referred to as the Model), manufactured by M/s. The Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation Ltd., Plot No. 304, New G.I.D.C., Gundalva, Valsad-396035 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/258;

The said Model (see figure) is a weighing instruments based on electromagnetic force compensation principle with a maximum capacity of 2100g and minimum capacity of 5g. The verification scale interval 'e' is 100 mg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instruments operates on 230 Volts and 50-Hertz alternate current power supply;

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing should also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of the said Section, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50 kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 50000 for 'e' value of 1mg to 50 mg and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50000 for 'e' value 100 mg or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k , or 5×10^k , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design, accuracy and with the same materials with which, the approved Model has been manufactured.

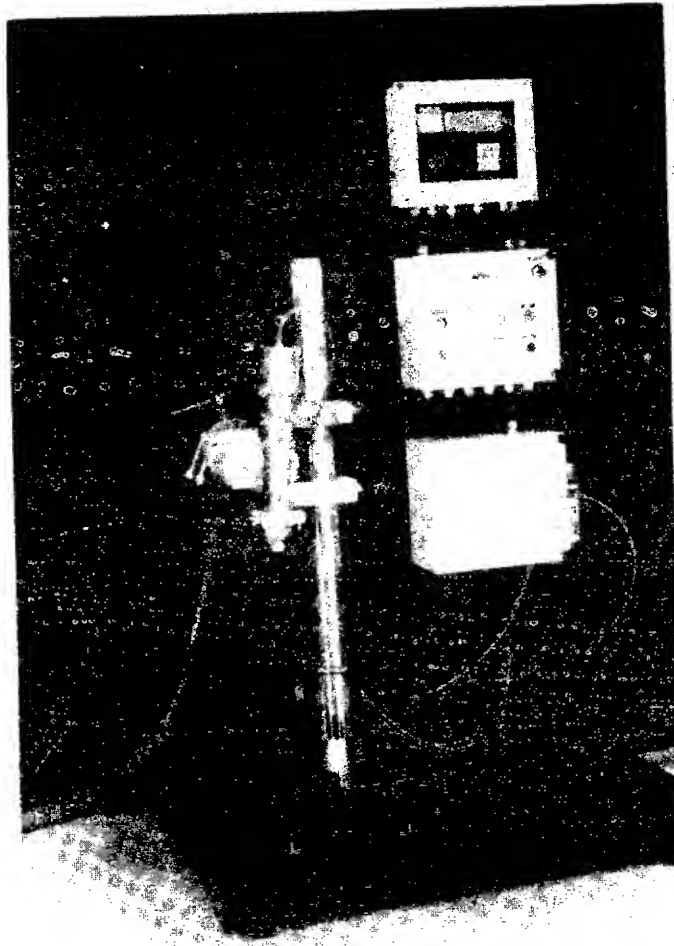
[F. No. WM-21(303)/2001]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 3 अक्टूबर, 2003

का. आ. 2893.—केंद्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट तथा माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा ;

अतः अब केंद्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स एवरी इंडिया लिमिटेड, प्लॉट सं. 50-54, सेक्टर 25, बल्लभगढ़-121004 (हरियाणा) द्वारा विनिर्मित "एल एफ" श्रृंखला के स्वचालित, अंकक सूचन भरण मशीन (भार सेल आधारित) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "एवरी" है (जिसे इसमें मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2002/130 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



यह मॉडल एक द्रव क्रिस्टल प्रदर्श सहित स्वचालित भरण मशीन (भार सेल आधारित) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 500 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 5 कि.ग्रा. या समतुल्य मात्रा है। इसकी अधिकतम भरण दर 360 प्रति घंटा है। मशीन मिनरल वाटर, दुग्ध, रसायन, तेल आदि मुक्त बहाव के गैर लसीले द्रव उत्पादों के भरण के लिए डिजाइन की गई है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

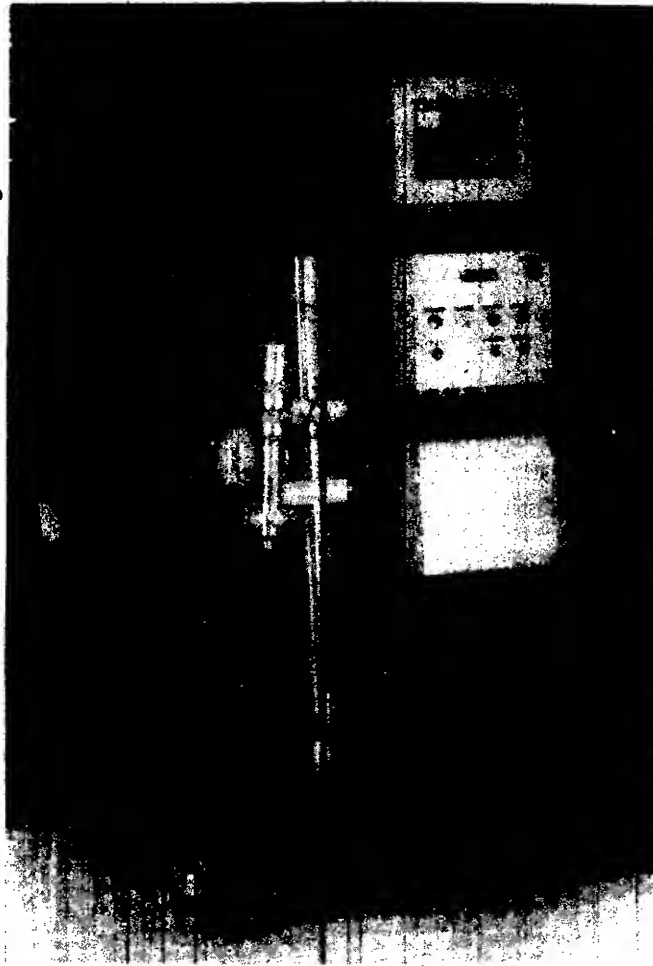
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21(40)/2001]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 3rd October, 2003

S. O. 2893.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over period of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of automatic filling machine (load cell based) with digital indication of 'LF' series with brand name "AVERY" (herein referred to as the Model), manufactured by M/s. Avery India Ltd. Plot No. 50-59, Sector-25, Ballabhgarh-121004, Haryana and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2002/130;



The Model is an automatic filling machine (load cell based) with liquid crystal display. Its maximum capacity is 500 Kg. and minimum capacity is 5kg. or equivalent volume. It has a maximum fill rate of 360 fills per hour. The machine is designed for filling free flowing non-viscous liquid products like mineral water, milk, chemicals, oil and the like. It operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.

[F. No. WM-21(40)/2001]

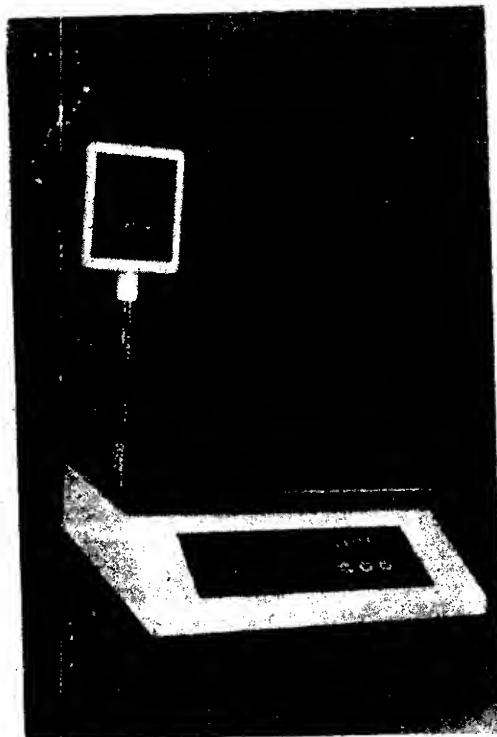
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 3 अक्टूबर, 2003

का. आ. 2894.—केंद्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा ;

अतः, अब, केंद्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स सुपर स्केल, 550/4, नगर निगम के सामने, दानपीठ शहर, अहमदाबाद-380001 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले “एस टी” शृंखला के स्वतःसूचक, अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “सुपर स्केल” है (जिसे इसमें मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/102 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) एक दाब गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अधिकतम क्षमता 10 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 20 ग्रा. सहित तोलन उपकरण है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 1 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती द्वारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



और, केंद्रीय सरकार उक्त धारा की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन, श्रुद्धा के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से विनिर्मित जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है। उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि.ग्रा. से 2 ग्राम तक “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन माप मान अंतराल (एन) की संख्या और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान अंतराल (एन) की संख्या सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान 1×10^0 , 2×10^0 या 5×10^0 के हैं जिसमें के धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21(78)/2000]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

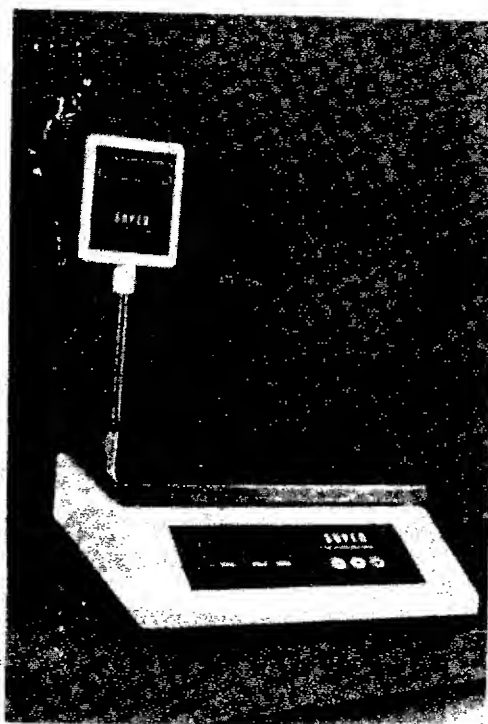
New Delhi, the 3rd October, 2003

S.O. 2894.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over period of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the self-indicating, non-automatic, (Table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "ST" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class III) and with brand name "SUPER SCALE" (herein referred to as the Model), manufactured by M/s. Super Scale, 550/4, Opp. Municipal Corporation, City Danpith, Ahmedabad-380001 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/102;

The said Model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge typed based weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 10 Kg and minimum capacity of 20g. The verification scale interval 'e' is 1g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 volts and 50 Hertz alternate current power supply;

Sealing : In addition to sealing the satmping plate sealing is done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of the said Section, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100mg to 2g and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with same materials with which, the approved Model have been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(78)/2000]

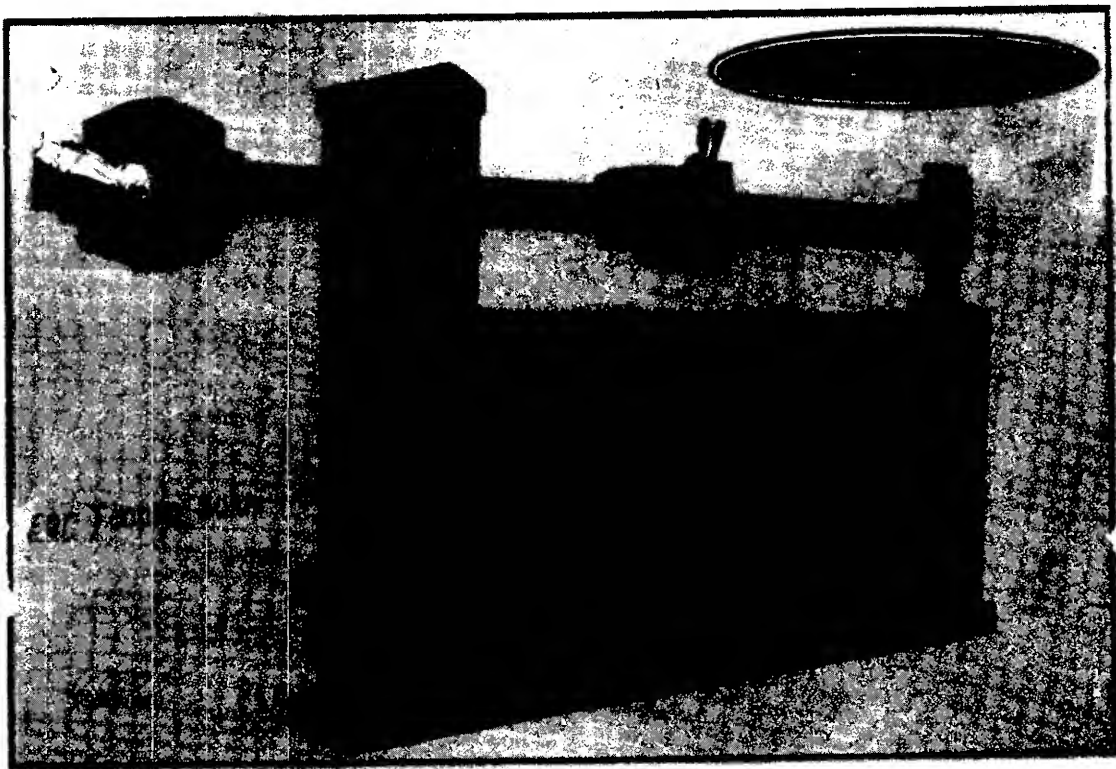
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 3 अक्टूबर, 2003

का. आ. 2895.—केंद्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा ;

अतः, अब केंद्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स टेक्नो स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज, 47, श्री सोमनाथ सोसाइटी, अहमदाबाद-380013 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "टी एम एस" शृंखला के अस्वचालित, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक, सट्टासूचक सहित तोलन उपकरण (चे ब्रिज-स्टील यार्ड प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "टेक्नो" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/261 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक यांत्रिक लीवर आधारित सट्टासूचक मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग 3) चे ब्रिज स्टील यार्ड प्रकार का तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 टन और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 5 ग्रा. है।



और, केंद्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त डिजाइन शुद्धता के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से विनिर्मित जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है। उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे और 5 कि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान अंतराल (एन) सहित 5 टन के उपर 100 टन तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 या 5×10^3 के हैं जिसमें के घनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21(104)/2002]

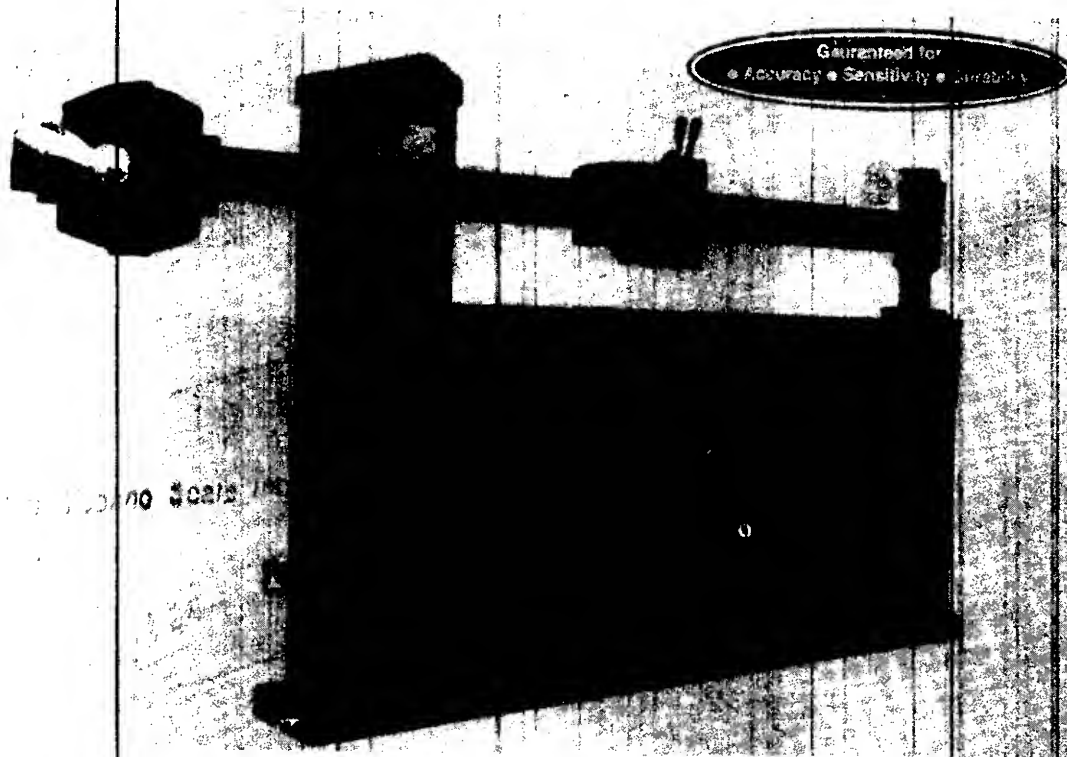
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 3rd October, 2003

S.O. 2895.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over period of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of model of, non-automatic weighing instrument (Weighbridge-Steel yard type), with analogue indication (hereinafter referred to as the said model) belonging to medium accuracy class (accuracy class-III) and "TMS" series with brand name "Techno", manufactured by M/s. Techno Scale Industries, 47, Shree Somnath Society, Ahmedabad-380013 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/261;

The said Model is a mechanical lever based non-automatic weighing instrument (Weighbridge Steelyard type) with analogue indication of maximum capacity 30 tonne, minimum capacity 100kg and belonging to medium accuracy class (accuracy class-III). The value of verification scale interval 'e' is 5kg.



Further, in exercise of the power conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section, 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 5 tonne and up to 100 tonne and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5kg or more and with 'e' value 1×10^k , 2×10^k , or 5×10^k , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model have been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(104)/2002]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

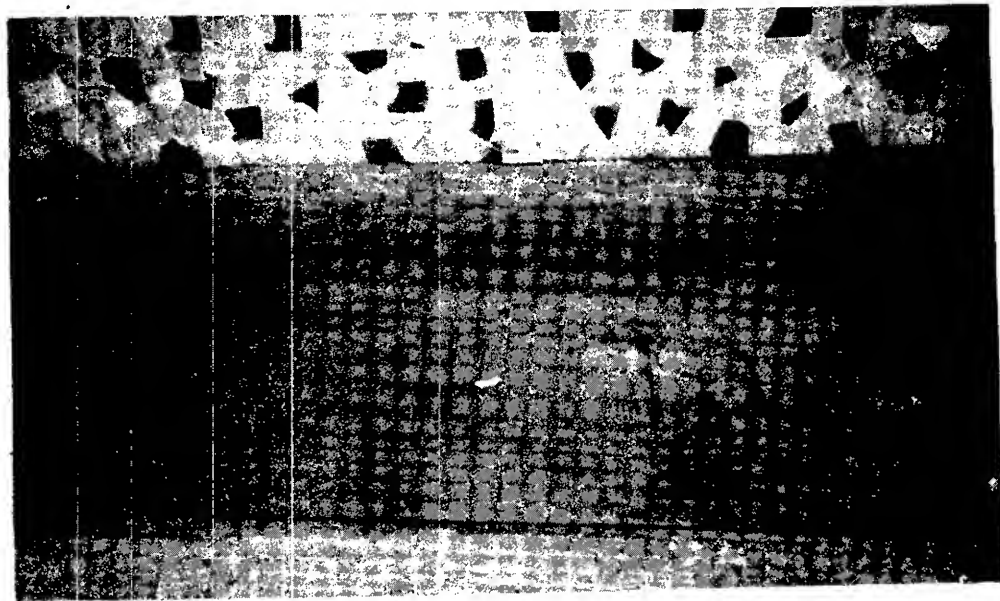
नई दिल्ली, 3 अक्टूबर, 2003

का. आ. 2896.—केंद्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा ;

अतः, अब केंद्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स यूनीक इन्स्ट्रुमेन्ट्स, 213, राजरतन इण्डस्ट्रियल एस्टेट, एस एन डी टी महिला काजेल के सामने, निकट अमेरिकन स्प्रिंग मलाद (पश्चिमी) मुंबई-400064 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "यू डब्लू बी" श्रृंखला के स्वतः सूचक अस्वचालित, अंकन सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (बहुभार सेल टाइप वे ब्रिज प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "यूनीक इन्स्ट्रुमेन्ट्स" है (जिसे इसमें उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/349 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है;

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बहुभार सेल आधारित वे ब्रिज प्रकार का तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 40 टन और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 5 कि.ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आद्येतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आद्येतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

सीलबन्दी :— स्टांपिंग प्लेट को सील बन्द करने के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहार के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए सील बन्द की जाएगी।



और, केंद्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो और 1 कि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 5 टन से अधिक और 100 टन तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^6 , 2×10^6 या 5×10^6 के हैं जो के धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21(352)/2001]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

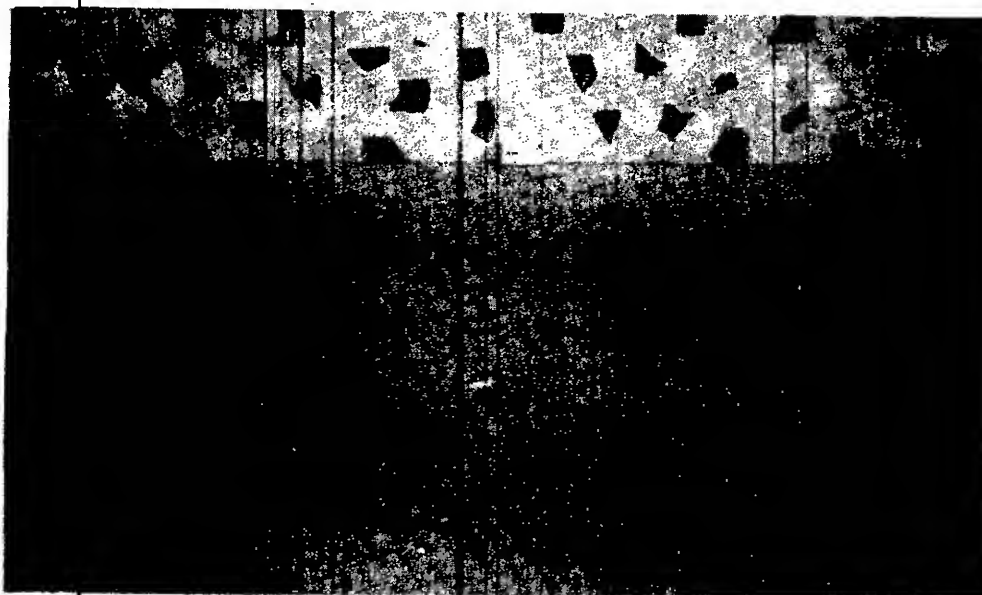
New Delhi, the 3rd October, 2003

S.O. 2896.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain accuracy over period of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the self-indicating, non-automatic, (multi load cell type weigh bridge) weighing instrument with digital indication of "UWB" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class III) and with brand name "UNIQUE INSTRUMENTS" (hereinafter referred to as the said model, manufactured by M/s. Unique Instruments, 213, Raj Ratan Industrial Estate, Opp : S.N.D.T. Mahila College, Near American Spring, Malad (West), Mumbai-400064 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/349;

The said Model (see the figure given below) is a multi load cell based weigh bridge type weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 40 tonnes and minimum capacity of 100Kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 5Kg. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 volts and 50-Hertz alternate current power supply ;

Sealing :— In addition to sealing stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening machine for fraudulent practices.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section, 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 5 tonne and up to 100 tonne with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 1kg or more and with 'e' value 1×10^k , 2×10^k , or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[F.No. WM-21(352)/2001]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

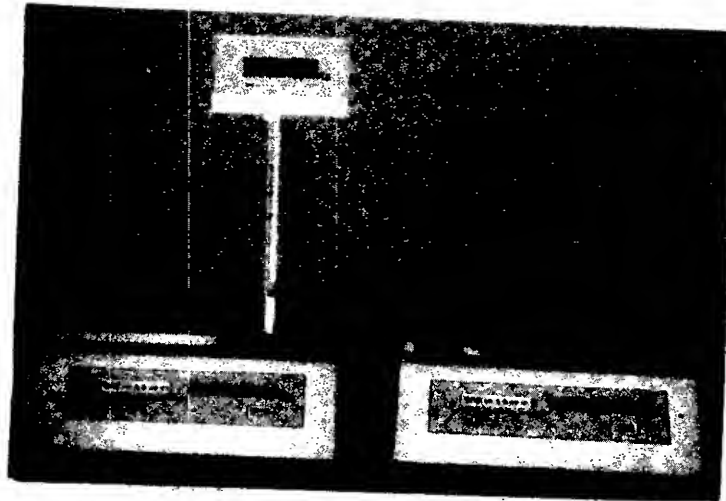
नई दिल्ली, 3 अक्टूबर, 2003

का. आ. 2897.—केंद्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा ;

अतः, अब केंद्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स वीटेक इंजीनियरिंग इंटरप्राइज, 6-4-323/ए, विवेक वमशी, फ्लैट सं. 201, मोलकपुर, हैदराबाद-500080 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "डब्ल्यू ई ई-टी टी" श्रृंखला के अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (दोहरी रेंज टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "वीटेक" है (जिसे इसमें मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/275 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक दाब गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग III) और अधिकतम क्षमता 20 कि.ग्रा./30 कि.ग्रा., न्यूनतम 40 का अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित (दोहरी रेंज टेबल टॉप प्रकार) तोलन उपकरण है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 20 कि.ग्रा. तक 2 ग्रा. और 20 कि.ग्रा. से ऊपर और 30 कि.ग्रा. तक 5 ग्रा. है। प्रदर्श इकाई निर्वात फ्लोरमेंट प्रदर्श (वी एफ डी) प्रकार की है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सीलबन्द करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहार के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबन्दी की गई है।



और केंद्रीय सरकार उक्त धारा की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत डिजाइन के अनुसार, और उसी सामग्री से विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के उसी मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि.ग्रा. से 2 ग्राम तक "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) की संख्या और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान अंतराल (एन) की संख्या सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 या 5×10^3 हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(213)/2002]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

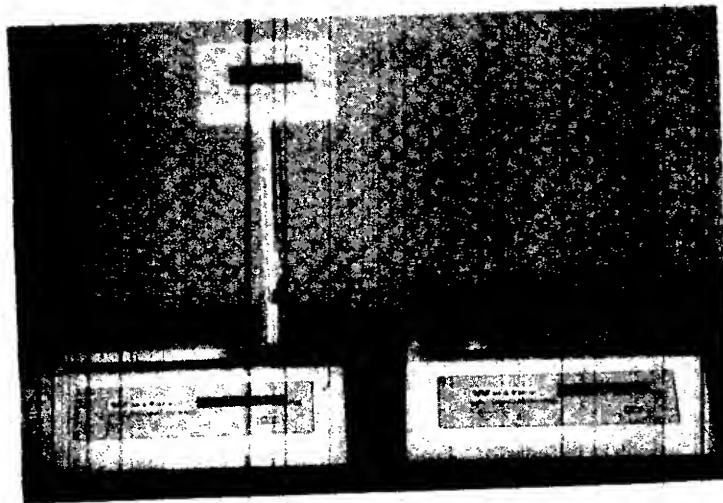
New Delhi, the 3rd October, 2003

S. O. 2897.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of Model of, non-automatic Weighing instrument (Table top type dual range) with digital indication (hereinreferred to as the Model) belonging to medium accuracy class (accuracy class-III) and "WEE-TT" series with brand name "WEITEC", Manufactured by M/s Weitec Engineering Enterprise, 6-4-323/A, Vivek Vamshi, Flat No. 201, Bholakpur, Hyderabad-500080 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/275 ;

The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non automatic weighing instrument (Table top type dual range) with digital indication of maximum capacity 20kg/30kg, minimum capacity 40g and belonging to medium accuracy class (accuracy class-III). The value of verification scale interval 'e' is 2g upto 20kg and above 20kg upto 30kg 5g. The display unit is of vacuum fluorescent display (VFD) type. The instruments operates on 230V, 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing is also done to prevent opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.



Further, in exercise of the power conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg and with number of verification scale interval(n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100mg to 2g and with the number of verification scale interval(n) in the range of 500 to 10000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(213)2002]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

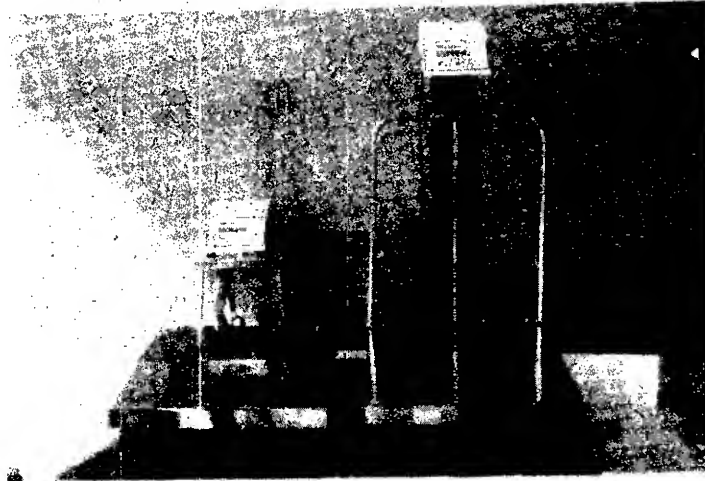
नई दिल्ली, 3 अक्टूबर, 2003

का. आ. 2898.—केंद्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट तथा माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त माडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा ;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स वीटेक इंजीनियरिंग इंटरप्राइज, 6-4-323/ए, विवेक वमशी, फ्लैट सं. 201, भोलकपुर, हैदराबाद-500080 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले “डब्ल्यू ई ई-पी टी” श्रृंखला के अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (दोहरी रेंज प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “वीटेक” है (जिसे इसमें मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/276 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त माडल एक दाब गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग III) और अधिकतम क्षमता 200 कि.ग्रा./250 कि.ग्रा., न्यूनतम 400 ग्रा. का अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित (दोहरी रेंज प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) तोलन उपकरण है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 200 कि.ग्रा. तक 20 ग्रा. और 200 कि.ग्रा. से अधिक और 250 कि.ग्रा. तक 50 ग्रा. है। प्रदर्श इकाई निर्मात फ्लोरमेंट (वी एफ डी) प्रकार की है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सीलबन्द करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहार के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबन्दी की गई है।



और केंद्रीय सरकार उक्त धारा की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत डिजाइन के अनुसार, और उसी सामग्री से विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के उसी भेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मान अंतराल (एन) की संख्या और 50 कि.ग्रा. से अधिक और 500 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान 1×10^3 या 2×10^3 या 5×10^3 हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(213)/2002]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

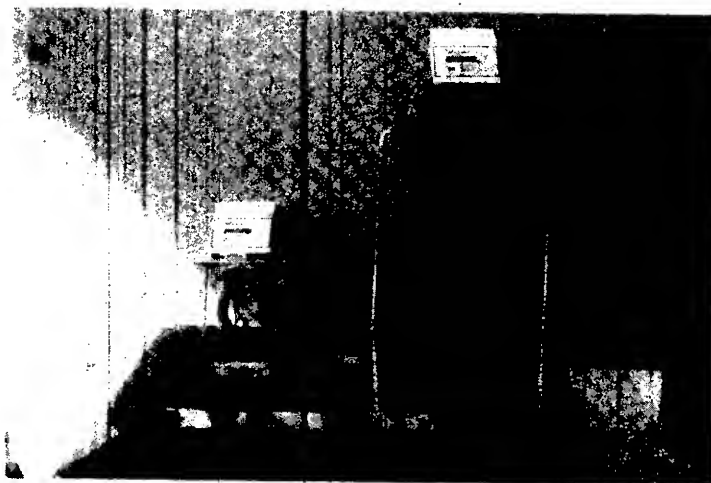
New Delhi, the 3rd October, 2003

S. O. 2898.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Models described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of Model of, non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type dual range) with digital indication (hereinreferred to as the Model) belonging to medium accuracy class (accuracy class-III) and "WEE-PT" series with brand name "WEITEC", Manufactured by M/s Weitec Engineering Enterprise, 6-4-323/A, Vivek Vamshi, Flat No. 201, Bholakpur, Hyderabad-500080 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/276 ;

The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non automatic weighing instrument (Platform type dual range) with digital indication of maximum capacity 200kg/250kg, minimum capacity 400g and belonging to medium accuracy class (accuracy class-III). The value of verification scale interval 'e' is 20g upto 200kg and above 200kg upto 250kg it is 50g. The display unit is of vacuum flourcent display (VFD) type. The instruments operates on 230 V, 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing is also done to prevent opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.



Further, in exercise of the power conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg and up to 500kg with number of verification scale interval(n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k or 2×10^k , or 5×10^k , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(213)/2002]

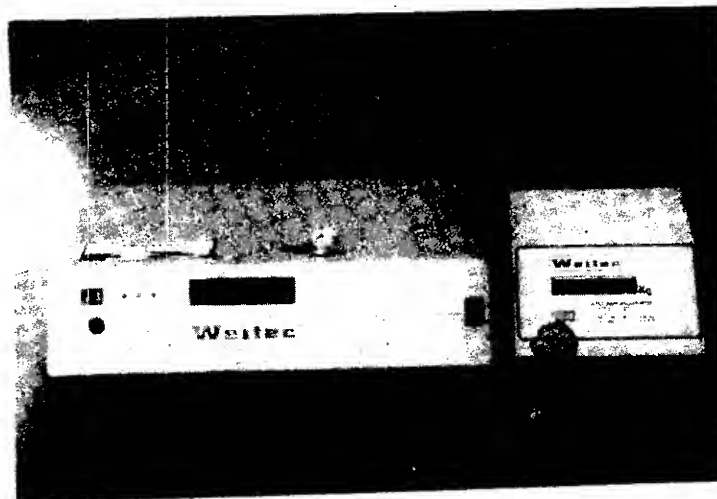
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 3 अक्टूबर, 2003

का० आ० 2899.—केंद्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा ;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स वीटेक इंजीनियरिंग इंटरप्राइज, 6-4-323/ए, विवेक वमशी, फ्लैट सं. 201, भोलकपुर, हैदराबाद-500080 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "डब्ल्यू ई ई-पी टी" शृंखला के अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म मशीन के लिए संपरिवर्तन किट) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "वीटेक" है (जिसे इसमें मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/277 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक दाब गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग III) और अधिकतम क्षमता 500 कि.ग्रा. न्यूनतम 4 कि.ग्रा. का अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित (प्लेटफार्म मशीन के लिए संपरिवर्तित किट) तोलन उपकरण है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 200 कि.ग्रा. है। प्रदर्श इकाई निर्वात फ्लोरमेंट (वी एफ डी) प्रकार की है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सीलबन्द करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहार के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबन्दी की गई है।

और केंद्रीय सरकार उक्त धारा की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत डिजाइन के अनुसार, और उसी सामग्री से विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के उसी मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मान अंतराल (एन) की संख्या सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से अधिक और 1000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^5 या 2×10^5 या 5×10^5 के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(213)/2002]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

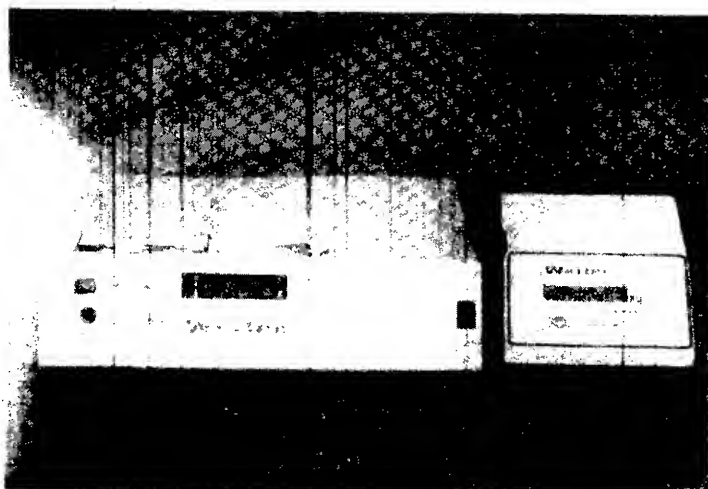
New Delhi, the 3rd October, 2003

S. O. 2899.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Models described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of Model of, non-automatic weighing instrument (Conversion kit for Platform machine) with digital indication (herein referred to as the Model) belonging to medium accuracy class (accuracy class-III) and "WEE-PT" series with brand name "WEITEC", Manufactured by M/s Weitec Engineering Enterprise, 6-4-323/A, Vivek Vamshi, Flat No. 201, Bholakpur, Hyderabad-500080 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/276 ;

The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non automatic weighing instrument (Conversion kit for Platform machine) with digital indication of maximum capacity 500 kg, minimum capacity 4kg and belonging to medium accuracy class (accuracy class-III). The value of verification scale interval 'e' is 200g. The display unit is of vacuum fluorescent display (VFD) type. The instruments operates on 230V, 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing is also done to prevent opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.



Further, in exercise of the power conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg and up to 1000kg with number of verification scale interval(n) in the range of 500 to 10000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k or 2×10^k , 5×10^k , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(213)/2002]

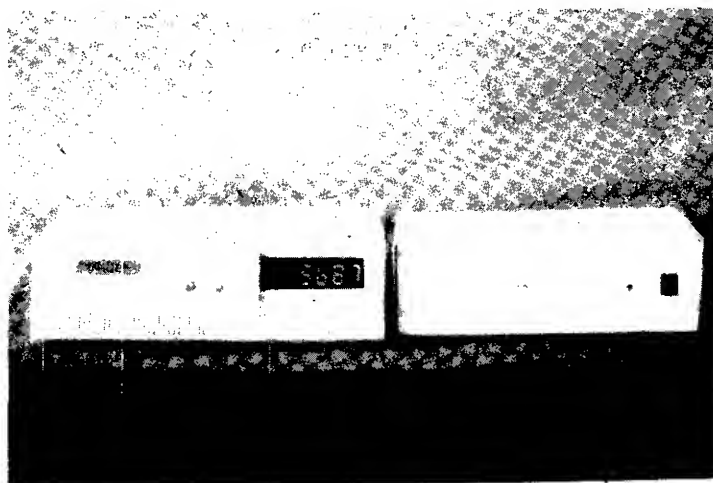
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 3 अक्टूबर, 2003

का० आ० 2900.—केंद्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा ;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स वीटेक इंजीनियरिंग इंटरप्राइज, 6-4-323/ए, विवेक वमशी, फ्लैट सं. 201, भोलकपुर, हैदराबाद-500080 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "डब्ल्यू ई ई-डब्ल्यू बी" श्रृंखला के अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (वे ब्रिज प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "वीटेक" है (जिसे इसमें मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/278 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक दाब गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग III) और अधिकतम क्षमता 40 टन, न्यूनतम 200 कि.ग्रा. का अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित (वे ब्रिज) तोलन उपकरण है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 10 कि.ग्रा. है। प्रदर्श इकाई निर्वात प्रकाशन उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल इ.डी) प्रकार की है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सीलबन्द करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहार के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबन्दी की गई है।

और केंद्रीय सरकार उक्त धारा की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत डिजाइन के अनुसार, और उसी सामग्री से विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के उसी मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 कि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मान अंतराल (एन) की संख्या सहित 5 टन से अधिक और 100 टन तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 या 5×10^3 हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(213)/2002]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

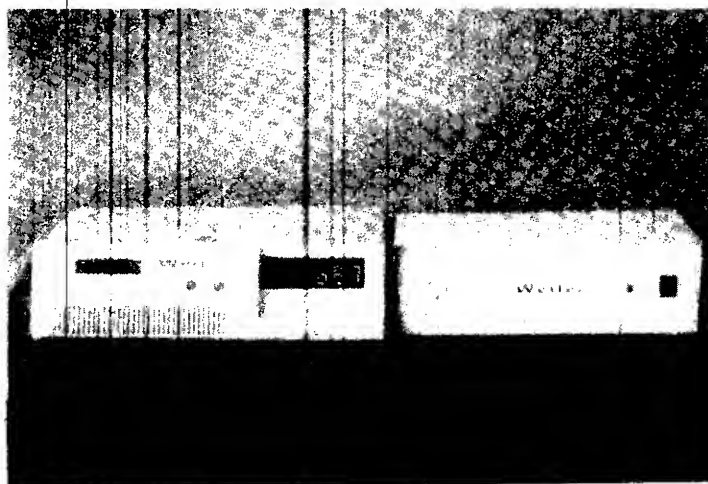
New Delhi, the 3rd October, 2003

S. O. 2900—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of Model of, non-automatic weighing instrument (Weighbridge) with digital indication (herein referred to as the Model) belonging to medium accuracy class (accuracy class-III) and "WEE-WB" series with brand name "WEITEC", Manufactured by M/s Weitec Engineering Enterprise, 6-4-323/A, Vivek Vamshi, Flat No. 201, Bholakpur, Hyderabad-500080 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/278 ;

The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non automatic weighing instrument (Weighbridge) with digital indication of maximum capacity 40 tonne, minimum capacity 200kg and belonging to medium accuracy class (accuracy class-III). The value of verification scale interval 'e' is 10kg. The display unit is of light emitting diode (LED) type. The instrument operates on 230V, 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing is also done to prevent opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.



Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 5 tonne and up to 100 tonne with number of verification scale interval(n) in the range of 500 to 10000 for 'e' value of 5kg or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(213)2002]

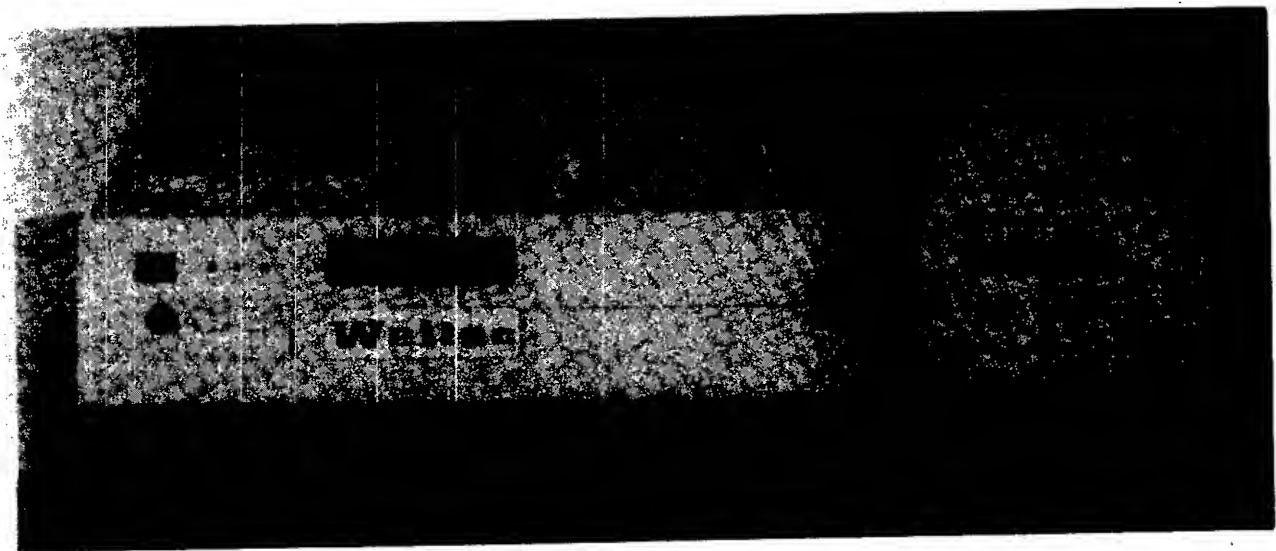
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 3 अक्टूबर, 2003

का. आ. 2901.—केंद्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित माडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (माडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त माडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा ;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स वीटेक इंजीनियरिंग इंटरप्राइज, 6-4-323/ए, विवेक वमशी, फ्लैट सं. 201, भोलकपुर, हैदराबाद-500080 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले “डब्ल्यू ई ई-डब्ल्यू बी सी” श्रृंखला के अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (वे ब्रिज के लिए संपरिवर्तन किट) के माडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “वीटेक” है (जिसे इसमें माडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/279 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त माडल एक दाब गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग III) और अधिकतम क्षमता 40 टन, न्यूनतम 200 कि.ग्रा. का अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित (वे ब्रिज के लिए संपरिवर्तन किट) तोलन उपकरण है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 10 कि.ग्रा. है। प्रदर्श इकाई प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल.ई.डी.) प्रकार की है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सीलबन्द करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहार के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबन्दी की गई है।

और केंद्रीय सरकार उक्त धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त माडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत डिजाइन के अनुसार, और उसी सामग्री से विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के उसी मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 कि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान अंतराल (एन) की संख्या सहित या 50 टन से अधिक और 100 टन तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान 1×10^6 या 2×10^6 या 5×10^6 हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(213)/2002]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

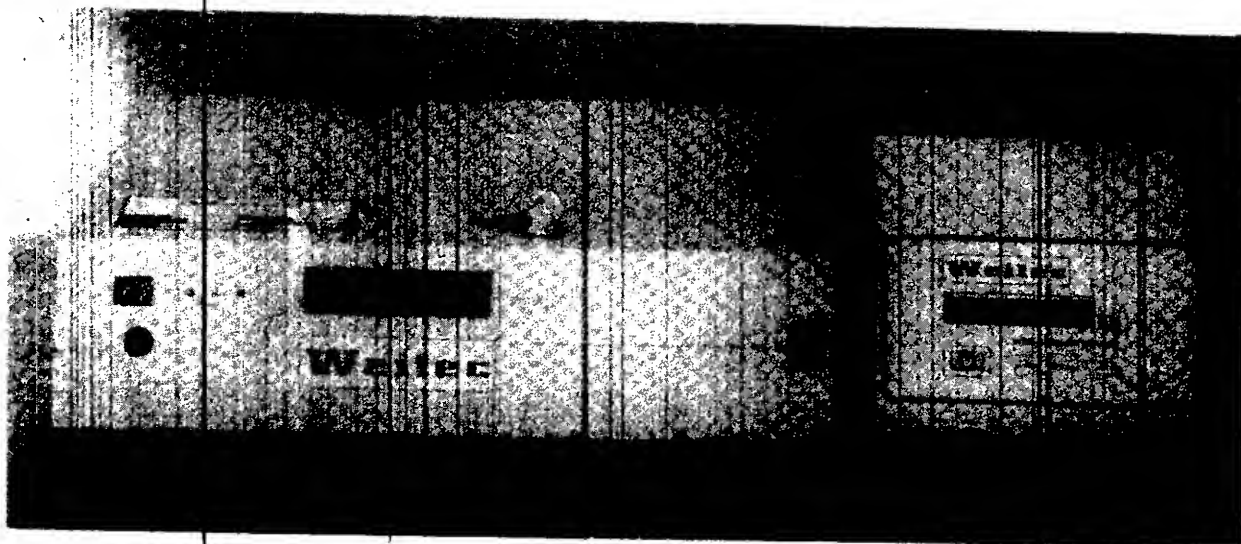
New Delhi, the 3rd October, 2003

S. O. 2901.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of Model of, non-automatic weighing instrument (Conversion kit for weighbridge) with digital indication (herein referred to as the Model) belonging to medium accuracy class (accuracy class-III) and "WEE-WBC" series with brand name "WEITEC", manufactured by M/s Weitec Engineering Enterprise, 6-4-323/A, Vivek Vamshi, Flat No. 201, Bholakpur, Hyderabad-500080 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/279 ;

The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non automatic weighing instrument (Conversion kit weighbridge) with digital indication of maximum capacity 40 tonne, minimum capacity 200kg and belonging to medium accuracy class (accuracy class-III). The value of verification scale interval 'e' is 10kg. The display unit is of light emitting diode (LED) type. The instrument operates on 230V, 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing is also done to prevent opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.



Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 5 tonne and up to 100 tonne with number of verification scale interval(n) in the range of 500 to 10000 for 'e' value of 5kg or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k or 2×10^k , 5×10^k , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved Model has been manufactured.

[F No. WM-21(213)2002]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 3 अक्टूबर, 2003

का. आ. 2902.—केंद्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित माडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (माडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त माडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा ;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स एडिटसन टेक्नोलोजिकल प्रोड्यूस, 102 साउथ एक्स. प्लाजा-II, मस्जिद मोठ, नई दिल्ली 110049 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "ए एच" शृंखला के स्वतःसूचक, अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के माडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "एक्सेल" है (जिसे इसमें माडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/143 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त माडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) एक विकृतिमापी भार सेल आधारित प्रकार का तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 6 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 20 ग्राम है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 1 ग्राम है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा निराल प्लग पर कार्य करता है।



सीलबंद करना : स्टाम्प लगाने वाली प्लेट पर सील लगाने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद किया जायेगा।

और केंद्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त माडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी यथार्थता वर्ग और उसी मेक वाले ऐसे तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 कि. ग्रा. तक है और जिनका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित माडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है और जिनके सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) की संख्या 100 मि. ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 की रेंज में है और जिनके सत्यापन माप मान अंतराल (एन) की संख्या 5 ग्रा. या अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 की रेंज में है तथा जिनके लिए "ई" मान 1×10^3 या 2×10^3 या 5×10^3 के हैं, जिसमें के धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक हैं या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(160)/2000]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

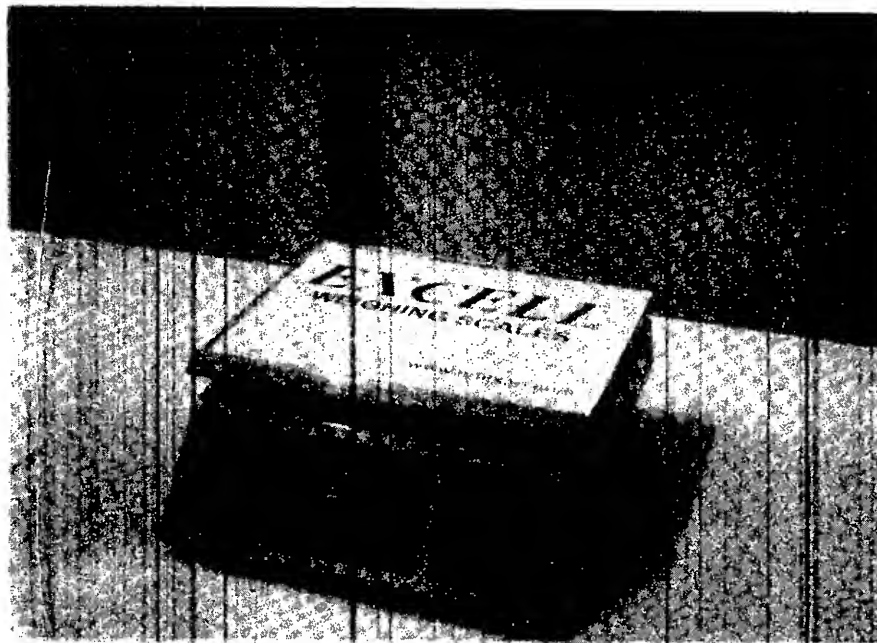
New Delhi, the 3rd October, 2003

S. O. 2902.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of Model of, self-indicating, non-automatic (Table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "AH" series of Medium accuracy (Accuracy class III) and with brand name "EXCELL" (herein referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Aditson Technological Products, 102, South Ex Plaza-II, Masjid Moth, New Delhi-110049 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/143.

The said Model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge type load cell based weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 6kg and minimum capacity of 20g. The verification scale interval (e) is 1g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230V and 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.

Sealing: In addition to sealing is the stamping plate, sealing is also done to prevent opening machine for fraudulent practices.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg and with number of verification scale interval(n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100mg to 2 g and with number of verification scale interval(n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5kg or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k or 2×10^k , 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved Model has been manufactured.

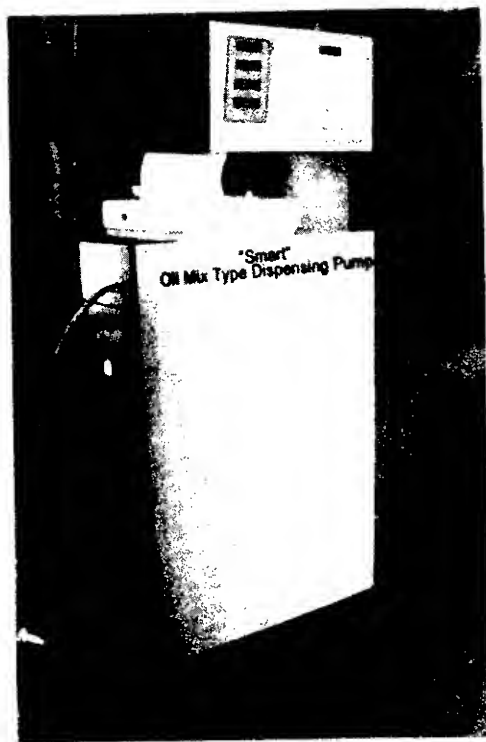
[F. No. WM-21(160)/2000]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 3 अक्टूबर, 2003

का.आ. 2903.—केंद्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट तथा माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा ;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स सम्राट डिस्पेन्सर्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, ई-187, जी आई डी सी, इलेक्ट्रानिक इस्टेट, सेक्टर 25, गांधी नगर-382044 द्वारा "सम्राट" श्रृंखला के वितरक पम्प के लिए संपरिवर्तन किट के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "सम्राट पम्प" है (जिसे इसमें मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/284 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।



सीलबंदी : स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सील बन्द करने के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहार के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए सील बन्द की गई है।

उक्त मॉडल (दी गई आकृति देखें) एक संपरिवर्तन किट है। जो वितरक पम्प के यांत्रिक सदृश सूचन के अंकक निर्गत में संपरिवर्तित करती है। पम्प की अधिकतम परिमाण क्षमता सात अंकीय प्रदर्श द्वारा उपदर्शित की जाती है और लघुतम मान प्रभाव प्रभाग 1 मि. ली. है। यह प्रणाली 4 कि.ग्रा./से. मी.² के लगातार दाब पर काम करती है इसमें परिमाण और रकम के लिए एक पूर्वनिर्धारित युक्ति है मशीन का परीक्षण 45 ली./प्रति मिनट की न्यूनतम प्रवाह दर पर किया गया था। यह पूर्व निर्धारित तेल नाजेल तक वितरित करती है और इसमें वितरित तेल के लिए प्रषक प्रदर्श होता है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(4)/2001]

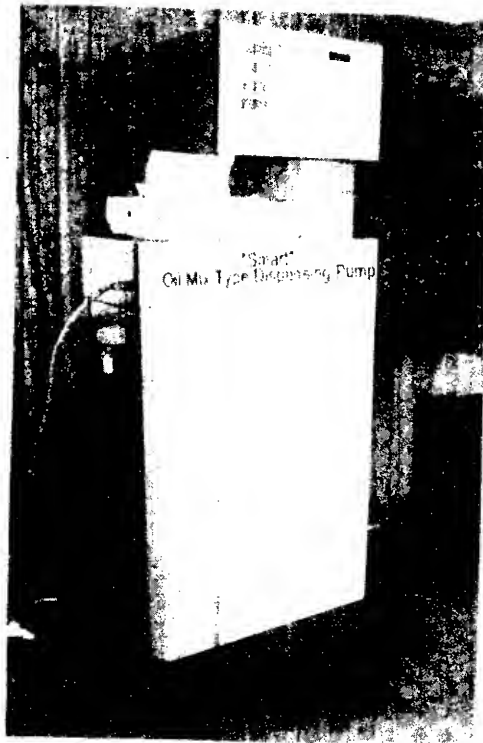
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 3rd October, 2003

S. O. 2903.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of Model of the conversion kit for dispensing pump of "SMART" series and with brand name "SMART PUMP" (hereinafter referred to as the Model), manufactured by M/s. Smart Dispensers Private Limited, E-187, GIDC, Electronic Estate, Sector-25, Gandhi Nagar-382044 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/284 ;

Sealing: In addition to sealing stamping plate, sealing is done to prevent opening of the measuring unit, totalizers for fraudulent practices



The said Model (see the figure given below) is a conversion kit which converts mechanical analogue Indication of dispensing pump to digital out put. The maximum volume capacity of the pump is indicated by a seven digit display and the smallest scale division is 1 ml. The systems works on a constant pressure of 4kg/cm². It has a pre set device for volume and amount. The machine was tested at a minimum flow rate of 45 l/per minute. It dispenses pre set oil to the nozzle and has a separate display for oil dispensed.

[F. No. WM-21(4)/2001]

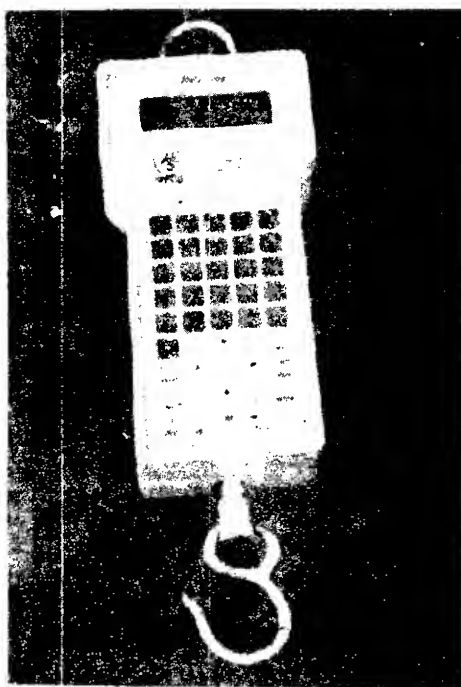
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 3 अक्टूबर, 2003

का. आ. 2904.—केंद्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट तथा माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त माडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा ;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स मेल सिस्टम्स एंड सर्विसेज, प्लॉट नं. 173, डेवलपड प्लॉट्स, इस्टेट फार इलेक्ट्रिकल, इलेक्ट्रानिक एण्ड इन्स्ट्रुमेन्ट्स इंडस्ट्रीज, पेरुगुडी, चेन्नई-600096 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "डब्ल्यू एम-01" शृंखला के अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (निलंबी स्केल) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "मेल्स" है (जिसे इसमें मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/282 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त माडल (आकृति देखें) एक विकृतमापी टाइप भार सेल आधारित (निलंबी स्केल) जो मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग 3) अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण है। इसका अधिकतम क्षमता 100 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 400 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 20 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड के प्रकार का है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सील बंद करने के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए सील बन्द की जाती है।

और केंद्रीय सरकार उक्त धारा की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त माडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत डिजाइन शुद्धता के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से विनिर्मित जिससे अनुमोदित माडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मंक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 50 कि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. से 300 कि. ग्रा. की रेंज की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 या 5×10^3 के हैं, जिसमें के धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(147)/2002]

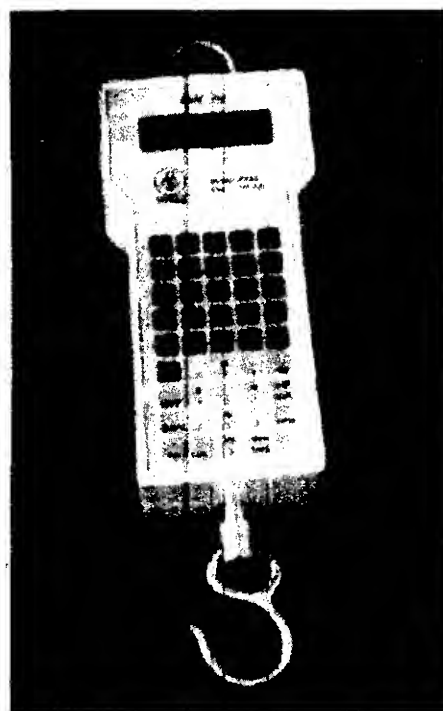
पी. ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 3rd October, 2003

S. O. 2004.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Models described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of, non-automatic weighing instrument (Hanging scale) with digital indication (herein referred to as the Model) belonging to medium accuracy class (accuracy class-III) and "WS-01" series with brand name "MELSS", manufactured by M/s. Mel Systems and Services, Plot No. 173, Developed Plots Estates for Electrical, Electronic and Instruments Industries, Perungudi, Chennai-600096 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/282 ;

The said Model (see the figure) is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Hanging Scale) with digital indication of a maximum capacity 100kg minimum capacity of 400g and belonging to medium accuracy class (accuracy class-III). The value of verification scale interval 'e' is 20g. The display unit is of liquid crystal diode (LCD) type. The instruments operates on 230V, 50Hertz alternate current power supply.



In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing is also done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by Sub-section (12) of the said section, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity in the range of 50kg to 300kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 50g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k , or 5×10^k , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(147)/2002]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

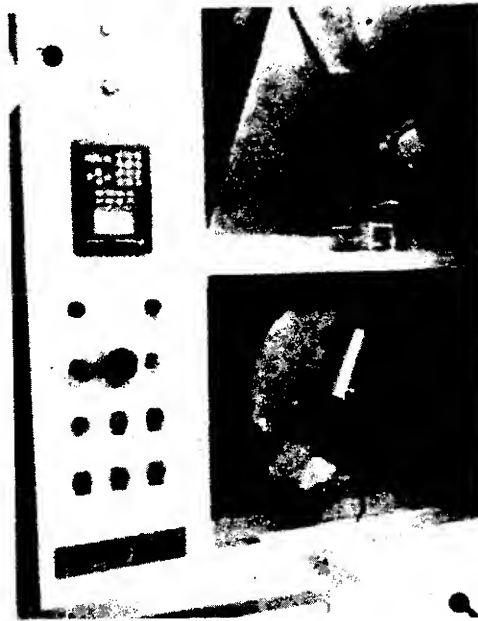
नई दिल्ली, 3 अक्टूबर, 2003

का० आ० 2905.—केंद्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट तथा माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करना रहेगा ;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स मेल सिस्टम्स एंड सर्विसेज, प्लॉट नं. 173, डेवलप्ड प्लॉटस, इस्टेट फार इलेक्ट्रिकल, इलेक्ट्रानिक एण्ड इन्स्ट्रुमेन्ट्स इंडस्ट्रीज, पेरुगुडी, चेन्नई-600096 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "बी डब्ल्यू-01" श्रृंखला के अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (बैच वेयर) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "मेल्स" है (जिसे इसमें मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/283 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (आकृति देखें) एक विकृतमापी टाइप भार सेल आधारित (बैच वेयर) जो मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग III) अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 25 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 200 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 10 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड के प्रकार का है। उपकरण 230 बोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सील बंद करने के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए सील बन्द की जाती है।



और, केंद्रीय सरकार उक्त धारा की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत डिजाइन शुद्धता के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से विनिर्मित जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि. ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान अंतराल संख्या सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$ या $5 \times 10^*$ के हैं, जिसमें के धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा० सं० डब्ल्यू. एम-21(147)/2002]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

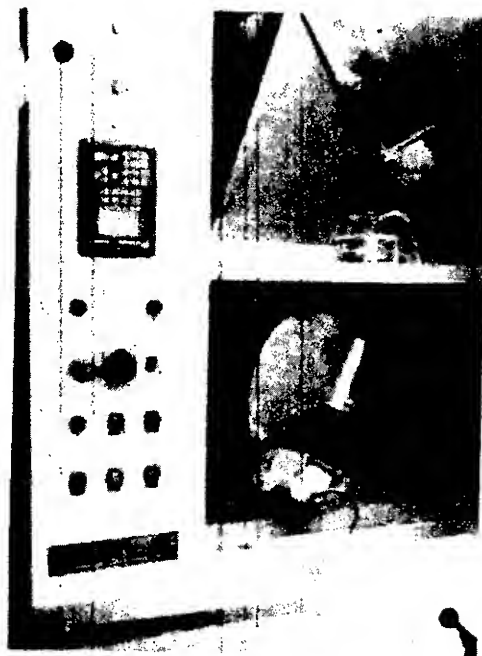
New Delhi, the 3rd October, 2003

S. O. 2905.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of, non-automatic weighing instrument (Batchweigher) with digital indication (herein referred to as the Model) belonging to medium accuracy class (accuracy class-III) and "BW-01" series with brand name "MELSS", manufactured by M/s. Mel Systems and Services, Plot No. 173, Developed Plots Estates for Electrical, Electronic and Instruments Industries, Perungudi, Chennai-600096 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/283;

The said Model (see the figure) is a strain gauge type load cell based automatic weighing instrument (Batchweigher) with digital indication of a maximum capacity 25kg, minimum capacity 200g and belonging to medium accuracy class (accuracy class-III). The value of verification scale interval 'e' is 10g. The display unit is of light emitting diode (LED) type. The instrument operates on 230V, 50Hertz alternate current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing is also done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.



Further, in exercise of the power conferred by Sub-section (12) of the said Section, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100mg to 2g and with the number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(147)/2002]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

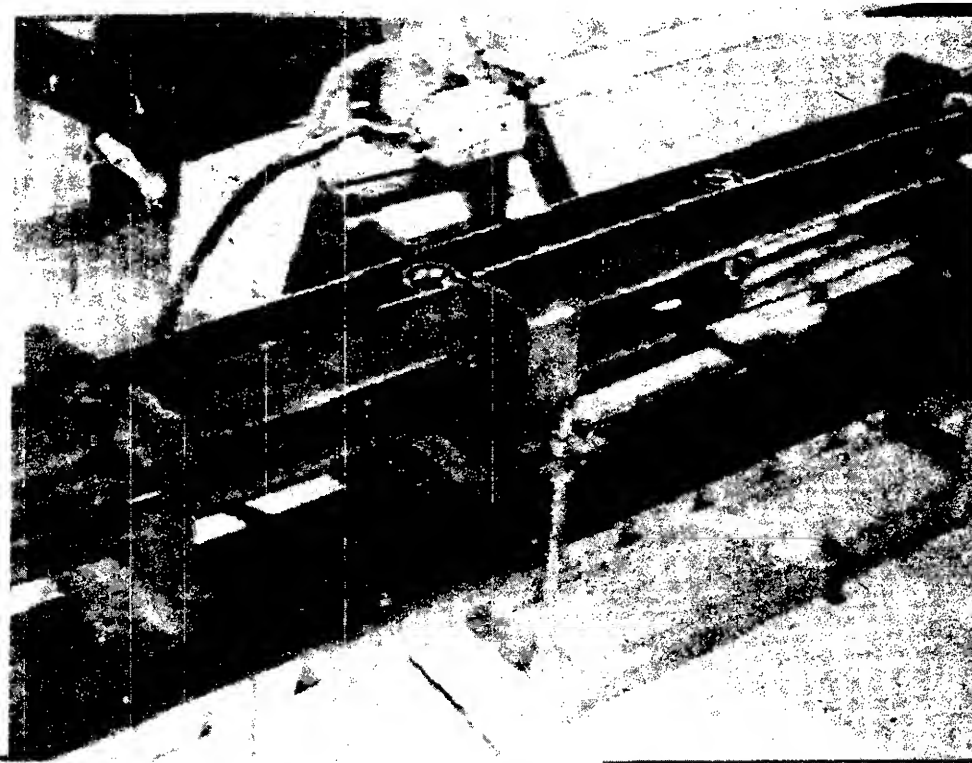
नई दिल्ली, 3 अक्टूबर, 2003

का० आ० 2906.—केंद्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट तथा माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स मेल सिस्टम्स एंड सर्विसेज, प्लॉट नं. 173, डेवलपड प्लॉटस, इस्टेट फार इलेक्ट्रिकल, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक एण्ड इन्स्ट्रुमेन्ट्स इंडस्ट्रीज, पेरुगुडी, चेन्नई-600096 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "एम डब्ल्यू-01" शृंखला के अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (मोनो रेल प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "मेल्स" है (जिसे इसमें मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/284 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है;

उक्त मॉडल (आकृति देखें) एक विकृतिमापी टाइप भार सेल आधारित (मोनो रेल) जो मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग III) अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 25 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 200 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 10 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उतसर्जक डायोड के प्रकार का है। उपकरण 230 बोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सील बंद करने के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए सील बन्द की जाती है।



और, केंद्रीय सरकार उक्त धारा की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत डिजाइन शुद्धता के अनुसार, और उसी सामग्री से विनिर्मित जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि. ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन माप मान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन अंतराल संख्या सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^6 या 2×10^6 या 5×10^6 के हैं जिसमें के धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(147)/2002]

पी० ए० कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

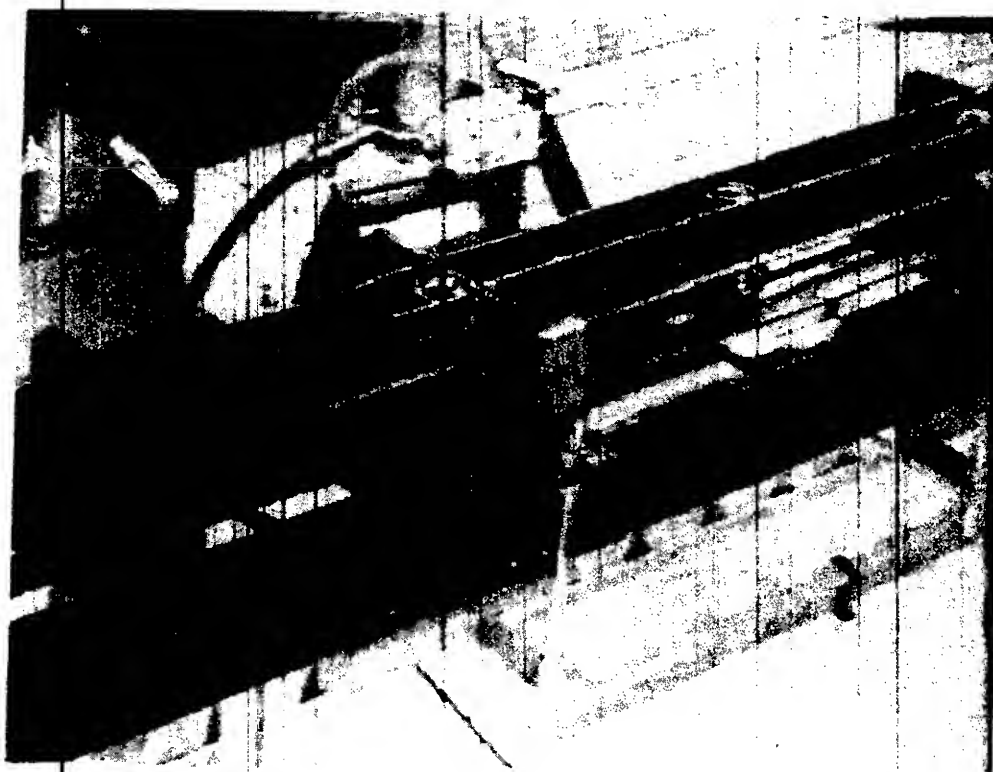
* New Delhi, the 3rd October, 2003

S. O. 2906.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of Model of, non-automatic weighing instrument (Monorail type) with digital indication (herein referred to as the Model) belonging to medium accuracy class (accuracy class-III) and "MW-01" series with brand name "MELSS", manufactured by M/s. Mel Systems and Services, Plot No. 173, Developed Plots Estates for Electrical, Electronic and Instruments Industries, Perungudi, Chennai-600096 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/284 ;

The said Model is (see the figure) a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Monorail type) with digital indication of a maximum capacity 25kg minimum capacity of 200g and belonging to medium accuracy class (accuracy class-III). The value of verification scale interval 'e' is 10g. The display unit is of light emitting diode (LED) type. The instrument operates on 230V, 50Hertz alternate current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing is also done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.



Further, in exercise of the power conferred by Sub-section (12) of the said Section, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50kg, and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100mg. to 2g. and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k or 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(147)/2002]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 3 अक्टूबर, 2003

का.आ. 2907.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह सम्भाषण हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट तथा माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स ए सी आई सिस्टम एंड सर्विसेज, 17, वेकन्टचैला नायकेन स्ट्रीट, रायपुरम, चेन्नई-600013 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "यू डब्ल्यू-100" शृंखला के अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (व्यक्ति तोलन मशीन-सिक्का प्रचालित स्केल) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "यूनी वे" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/268 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है;

उक्त मॉडल विकृतमापी टाइप भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित अंकक सूचन सहित (व्यक्ति तोलन मशीन-सिक्का प्रचालित स्केल) तोलन उपकरण है जो मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग 3) का है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 150 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 100 ग्रा. है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड प्रदर्श यूनिट प्रकार की है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सीलबन्द करने के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहार के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए सील बन्द की जाती है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त धारा की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 ग्रा. या उसके अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मान अंतराल संख्या सहित 150 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$ या $5 \times 10^*$ हैं जिसमें के धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(108)/2002]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

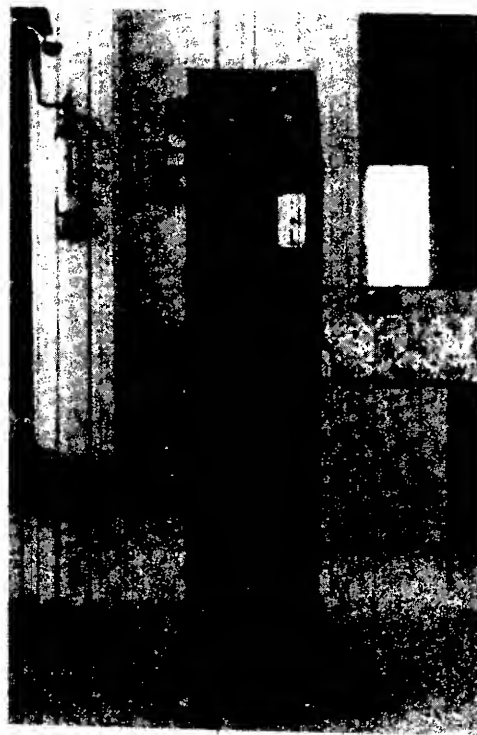
New Delhi, the 3rd October, 2003

S.O. 2907.— Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Person weighing machine-Coin operated scale) with digital indication (hereinafter referred to as the model) belonging to medium accuracy class (accuracy class-III) and "UW-100" series with brand name "UNIWEIGH", manufactured by M/s. ACI Systems and Services, 17, Venkatachala Naicken Street, Raipuram, Chennai-600013 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/268;

The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Person weighing machine-coin operated scale) with digital indication of maximum capacity 150 kg, minimum capacity 2 kg and belonging to medium accuracy class (accuracy class-III). The value of verification scale interval 'e' is 100g. The display unit is of light emitting diode (LED) type. The instrument operates on 230V, 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing is done to prevent opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.



Further, in exercise of the power conferred by Sub-section (12) of the said Section, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 150 kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design, accuracy and with the same materials with which, the approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(108)/2002]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

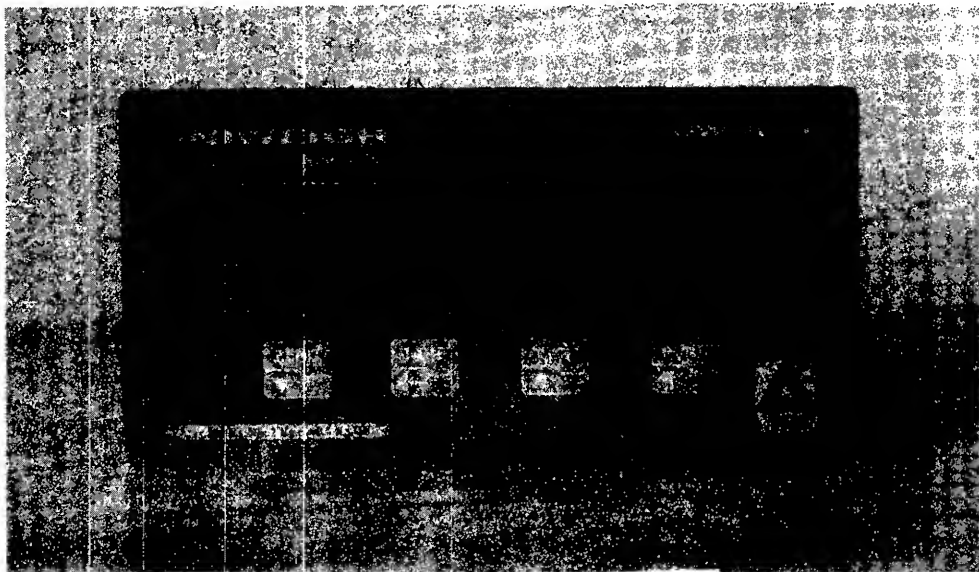
नई दिल्ली, 3 अक्टूबर, 2003

का.आ. 2908.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट तथा माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स ए सी आई सिस्टम एंड सर्विसेज, वेकन्टचैला नायकेन स्ट्रीट, रायपुरम, चेन्नई-600013 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "यू डब्ल्यू 202-एल" श्रृंखला के अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म मशीन के लिए संपरिवर्तन किट) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "यूनी वे" है (जिसे इसमें मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/269 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है;

उक्त मॉडल विकृतमापी टाइप भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित अंकक सूचन सहित (प्लेटफार्म मशीन के लिए संपरिवर्तन किट) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 300 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि.ग्रा. और जो मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग III) का है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 100 ग्रा. है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड प्रदर्श यूनिट प्रकार की है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सीलबन्द करने के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी सील बन्द की जाती है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 50 ग्रा. या उसके अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मान अंतराल संख्या सहित 50 ग्रा. या उसके अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान अंतराल संख्या सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. से 500 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 या 5×10^3 के हैं जिसमें के धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(108)/2002]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

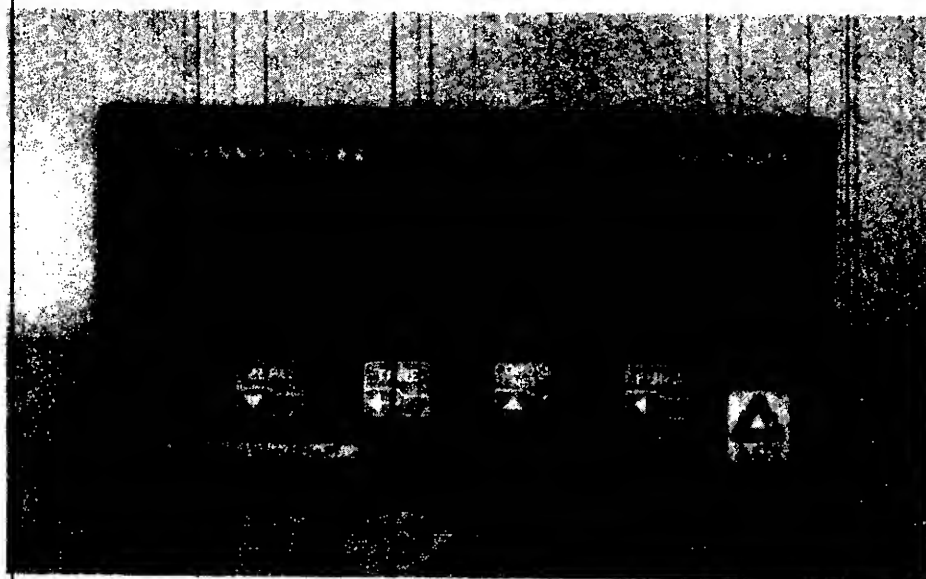
New Delhi, the 3rd October, 2003

S.O. 2908.— Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Model) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Conversion kit for Platform machine) with digital indication (herein referred to as the Model) belonging to medium accuracy class (accuracy class-III) and "UW-202-L" series with brand name "UNIWEIGH", manufactured by M/s. ACI Systems and Services, 17, Venkatachala Naicken Street, Raipuram, Chennai-600013 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/269;

The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Conversion kit for Platform machine) with digital indication of maximum capacity 300 kg, minimum capacity 2 kg and belonging to medium accuracy class (accuracy class-III). The value of verification scale interval 'e' is 100g. The display unit is of light emitting diode (LED) type. The instrument operates on 230 V, 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing is done to prevent opening of machines for fraudulent practices.



Further, in exercise of the power conferred by Sub-section (12) of the said Section, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity in the range of 50 kg to 500 kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 50g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design, accuracy and with the same materials with which, the approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(108)/2002]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 3 अक्टूबर, 2003

का.आ. 2909.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट तथा माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त माडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स ए सी आई सिस्टम एंड सर्विसेज, 7, वेकटचैला नायकेन स्ट्रीट, रायपुरम, चेन्नई-600013 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "यू डब्ल्यू-2002 ए" शृंखला के अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (वेब्रिज के लिए संपरिवर्तन किट) के माडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "यूनीवे" है (जिसे इसमें माडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/270 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त माडल विकृतमापी टाइप भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित अंकक सूचन सहित (वेब्रिज के लिए संपरिवर्तन किट) तोलन उपकरण है इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 25000 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 200 कि.ग्रा. है तथा मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग 3) का है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 10 कि.ग्रा. है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड प्रदर्श यूनिट प्रकार की है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सील बन्द करने के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए सील बन्द की जानी चाहिए।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 कि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान अंतराल संख्या सहित 5 टन से 50 टन तक की रेंज में अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$ या $5 \times 10^*$ के हैं जिसमें के धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फ़ा.सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(108)/2002]

पी.ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

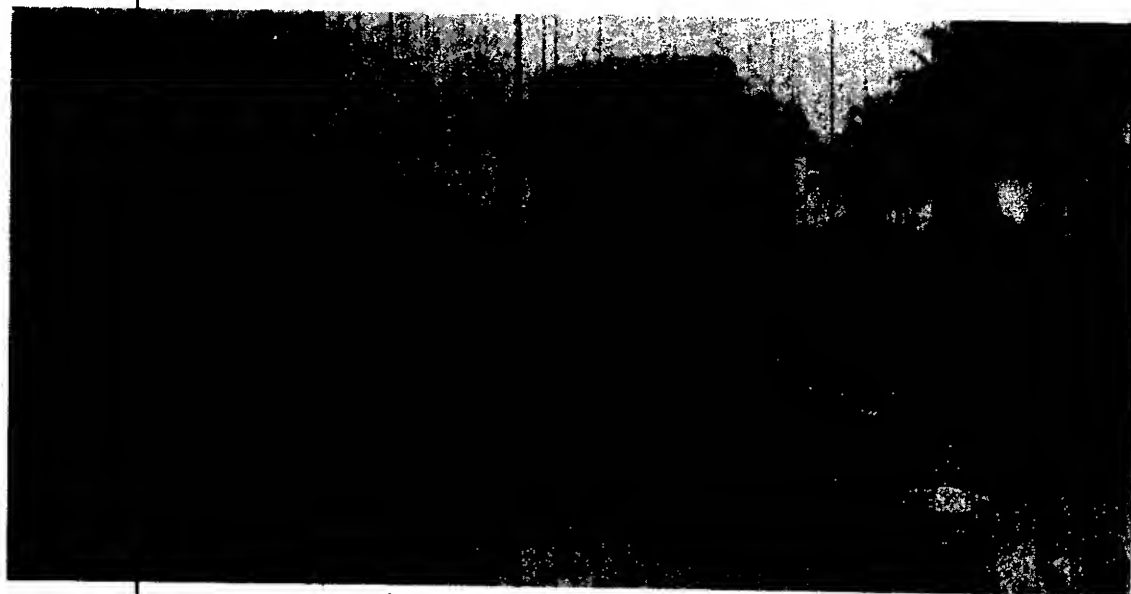
New Delhi, the 3rd October, 2003

S.O. 2909.— Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (See the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Conversion kit for Weighbridge) with digital indication (hereinafter referred to as the Model) belonging to medium Accuracy class (Accuracy class-III) and "UW-202-A" series with brand name "UNIWEIGH", manufactured by M/s. ACI Systems and Services, 17, Venkatachala Naicken Street, Raipuram, Chennai-600013 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/270;

The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Conversion kit for Weighbridge) with digital indication of maximum capacity 25000 kg, minimum capacity 200 kg and belonging to medium Accuracy class (Accuracy class-III). The value of verification scale interval 'e' is 10 kg. The display unit is of light emitting diode (LED) type. The instruments operates on 230 V, 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing should also be done to prevent opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of the said Section, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity in the range of 5 tonne to 50 tonne and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5 kg. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design, accuracy and with the same materials with which, the approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(108)/2002]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

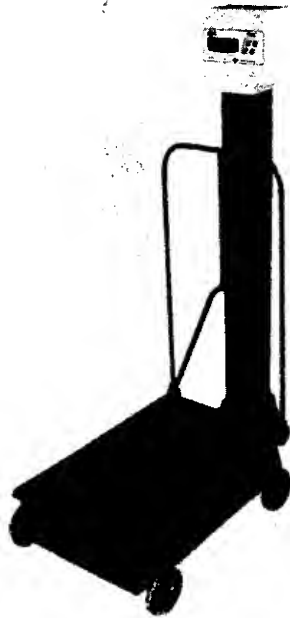
नई दिल्ली, 3 अक्टूबर, 2003

का.आ. 2910.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट तथा माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त माडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स ओरिन आटोमेशन सिस्टम्स सं० 96,11वां मुख्य बी टी एम प्रथम स्टेज, बंगलौर-560029 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "बेस्ट" शृंखला के अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म मशीन के लिए संपरिवर्तन प्रकार) के माडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "ओरियन" है (जिसे इसमें माडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/274 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है;

उक्त माडल विकृतमापी टाइप भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म मशीन के लिए संपरिवर्तन किट) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 300 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि.ग्रा. जो मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग 3) का है। स्थापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 100 ग्रा. है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड प्रदर्श यूनिट प्रकार की है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सील बन्द करने के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए सील बन्द की जाती है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त धारा की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 50 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में स्थापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से 500 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 या 5×10^3 हैं, जो के घनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फ़.सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(130)/2002]

पी.ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 3rd October, 2003

S.O. 2910.— Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (See the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Model) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Conversion kit for Platform machine) with digital indication (herein referred to as the Model) belonging to medium Accuracy class (Accuracy class-III) and "BEST" series with brand name "ORION", manufactured by M/s. Orion Automation Systems, No. 96, 11th Main B.T.M 1st Stage, Bangalore- 560029 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/069/2003/274.

The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Conversion kit for Platform machine) with digital indication of maximum capacity 300 kg minimum capacity 2 kg and belonging to medium Accuracy class (Accuracy class-III). The value of verification scale interval 'e' is 100g. The display unit is of light emitting diode type. The instrument operates on 230 V, 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing is done to prevent opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of the said Section, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity in the range of 50 kg to 500 kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 50g more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design, accuracy and with the same materials with which, the approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(130)/2002]

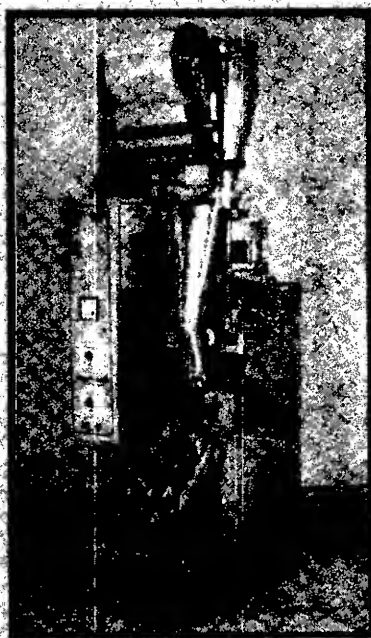
P.A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 3 अक्टूबर, 2003

का.आ. 2911.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट तथा माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त माडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स मेकट्रानिक्स, नं० 244, लेनिन स्ट्रीट, कोसपलायम पांडिचेरी 605013 द्वारा विनिर्मित “एम ई सी- सी एफ” शृंखला के स्वचालित भरण मशीन (कप फिलर) के माडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “एम ई सी एच-सी एफ” है (जिसे इसमें माडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/95 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

FFS POWDER MACHINE



MEC30 P, 50 P, 100 P, 250 P, 500 P, 1000P.

उक्त माडल (आकृति देखें) एक स्वचालित भरण मशीन (कप फिलर) है। यह स्थिरशीर्ष के अधीन ग्रविटीफीड के सिद्धांत पर कार्य करती है। मशीन 2 ग्राम. से 1000 ग्राम के बीच की किसी रेंज में परिदान के लिए समायोजित की जा सकती है। यह प्रति मिनट 30 थैली (अधिकतम) भर सकती है। मशीन चाय, मसाले, शर्करा, चावल, नमक कणिकाएं अपमार्जक बीज, औषधीय और कृषि उत्पादों जैसे मुक्त प्रवाही उत्पादों के भरने के लिए डिजाइन की गई है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रादय पर कार्य करता है।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(291)/2001]

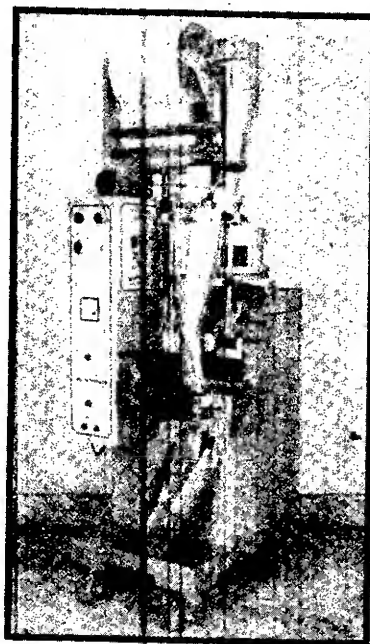
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 3rd October, 2003

S.O. 2911—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (See the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over the periods of sustained use and render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the automatic filling machine (cup filler) MEC-CF series and with brand name "MECH-CF" (herein referred to as the Model) manufactured by M/s Mechtronics, No. 244, Lenin Street, Kosapalyam, Pondicherry-605013 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/95;

FFS POWDER MACHINE



: MEC30 P, 50 P, 100 P, 250 P, 500 P, 1000P

The said Model (see the figure) is an automatic filling machine (cup filler). It works on the principle of gravity feed under constant head. The machine can be adjusted to deliver any range between 2g to 1000g. It can fill 30 pouches per minute (maximum). The machine is designed to fill free flowing products such as tea, spices, sugar, rice, salt granules, detergents, seeds, Pharmaceutical, and agricultural products. It operates on 220 volt, 50 hertz alternate current power supply.

[F. No. WM-21(291)/2001]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 3 अक्टूबर, 2003

का.आ. 2912.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त माडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स लारसन एंड टूब्रो लिमिटेड, डिपार्टमेंट, ई बी जी एस बी यू 3/पी डी डी, पवई वर्क्स, मुंबई-400072 द्वारा विनिर्मित “पेस मेकर IV” श्रृंखला के यांगिक वितरक पम्प का अंकक सूचन सहित इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वितरक पम्प में संपरिवर्तन के माडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “एल एंड टी” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् माडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/273 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त माडल एक यांगिक सदृश वितरक पम्प को अंकक सूचन सहित वितरक पम्प में संपरिवर्तन के लिए संपरिवर्तन किट है जिसमें समायोजन के लिए अंश शोधन पहिया के साथ धनात्मक विस्थापन मीटर की व्यवस्था है। अधिकतम प्रवाह दर 90 लीटर प्रति मिनट संप्रेक्षित की गई है। इसमें रकम और परिणाम के लिए पूर्व सेट की गई युक्ति है। प्रदर्श द्रव क्रिस्टल प्रदर्श (एल सी डी) प्रकार का है। परिणाम का सूचन सात अंकीय प्रदर्श पर है और अधिकतम संभव कीमत प्रदर्श रु. 9999.99 तक है और न्यूनतम प्रदर्शित मात्रा 10 मि.ली. है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रादय पर कार्य करता है।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(133)/2002]

पी.ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 3rd October, 2003

S.O. 2912.— Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (See the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Model) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the model of Conversion of mechanical Dispensing Pump in to Electronic Dispensing pump digital indication (herein referred to as the Model) of "PACEMAKER IV" series with brand name "L&T", manufactured by M/s. Larsen and Toubro Limited, Dept; EBG-SBU3/PDD, Powai Works, Mumbai-400072 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/273;



The said Model is a Conversion kit for converting mechanical analogue dispensing pump in to dispensing pump with digital display having a positive displacement meter provided with calibration wheel for adjustment. The maximum flow rate observed is 90 liter per minute. It has a preset device for money and volume. The display is of liquid Crystal Display (LCD) type. The volume is indicated on a seven digit display and maximum price display possible is Rs. 9999.99 and the minimum quantity is displayed is 10ml. The instruments operates on 230V, 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.

[F. No. WM-21(133)/2002]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

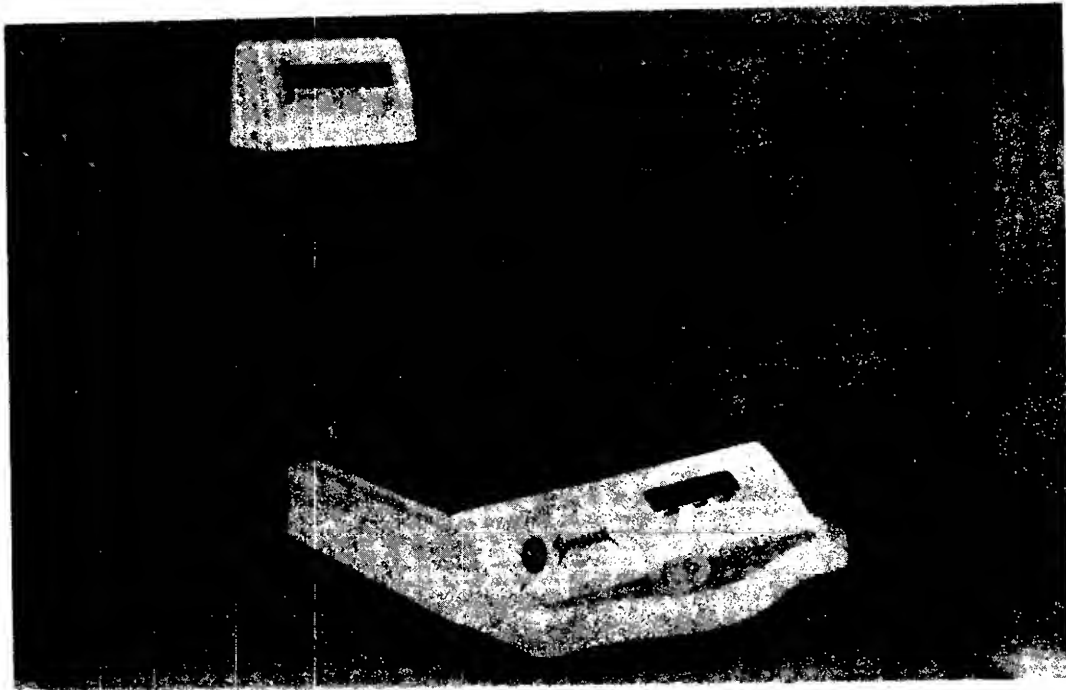
नई दिल्ली, 3 अक्टूबर, 2003

का.आ. 2913.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स स्विस्स इन्स्ट्रूमेंट्स, बी-29, गोपाल नगर, जनता नगर के पीछे, चन्द खेड़ा, गांधी नगर-382424 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "एस डब्ल्यू आई" शृंखला के स्वतःसूचक अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "स्विस्स" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2002/129 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (दी गई आकृति देखें) एक भार सेल आधारित 5 कि.ग्रा. की अधिकतम क्षमता 20 ग्रा. की न्यूनतम क्षमता सहित तोलन उपकरण है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 1 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन व्यक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

सीलबन्दी : स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सीलबंद करने के अतिरिक्त आंतरिक पुर्जों को खोलने से रोकने के लिए मशीन के तल को सीलबंद किया जाएगा। यदि आंतरिक यंत्र रचना को ठीक करने के लिए मशीन के ढांचे में औजारों के प्रवेश के लिए किसी विकास की व्यवस्था की गई है, तो उनको भी सीलबंद किया जाए।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के उसी मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि. ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) की संख्या और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान अंतराल (एन) की सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$ या $5 \times 10^*$ हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(120)/2000]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

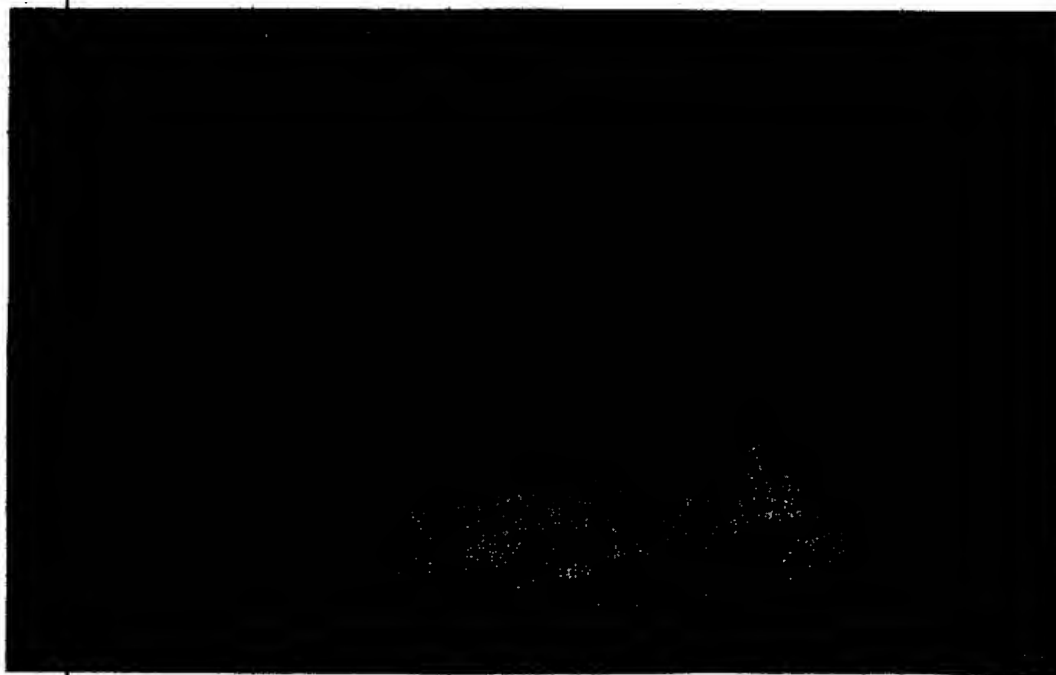
New Delhi, the 3rd October, 2003

S.O. 2913.— Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (See the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) and of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the self-indicating, non-automatic, (Table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "SWI" series of Medium accuracy (Accuracy class III) and with brand name "SWISSER" (hereinafter referred to as the model), manufactured by M/s. Swisser Instruments, B-29, Gopal Nagar, Behind Jantanagar, Chandkheda, Gandhi Nagar-382424 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2002/129 ;

The said model (see the figure given) is a load cell based weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 5 Kg and minimum capacity of 20g. The verification scale interval (e) is 1g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 volts and 50 Hertz alternate current power supply ;

SEALING : In addition to sealing the stamping plate, the machine shall be sealed at the bottom of to prevent opening of the internal parts. In case any opening is provided in the body of machine for introduction of tools to adjust the internal mechanism they also be sealed.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100g to 2g and with number of verification scale interval(n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more with 'e' value 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design, and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model have been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(120)/2000]

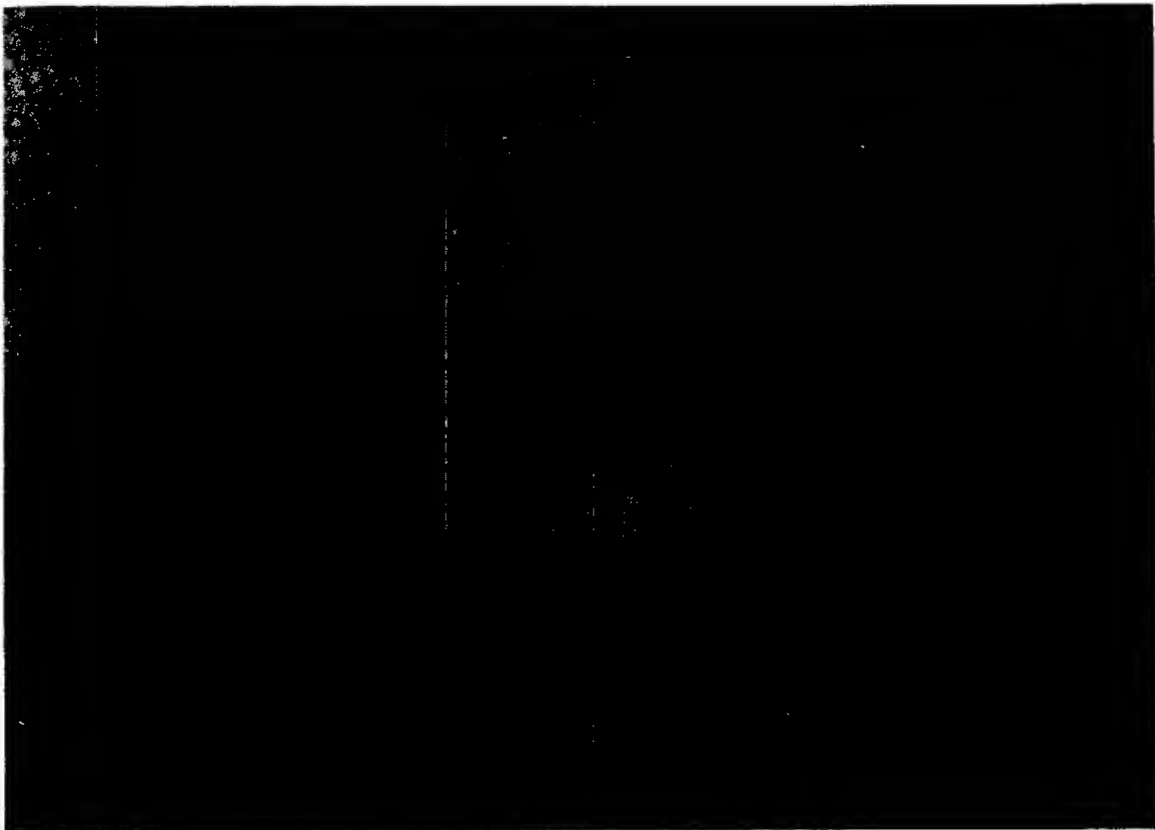
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 3 अक्टूबर, 2003

का.आ. 2914.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट तथा माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त माडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स क्वाई ऑटो मीटर सं. 7, कोनार्ड आदित्य को. सोसायटी, द्वितीय तल, 15 केस्टलीनो रोड, गोलीबर मैदान के पास पुणे-411001 द्वारा विनिर्मित "ए टी-110" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित टैक्सी/आटो किराया मीटर के माडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "ईगल" है (जिसे इसमें माडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2002/138 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

सीलिंग : स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सील करने के साथ सीलिंग कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन खोलने से रोकने के लिए पल्स जेनरेटर, केबल संयोजन बिन्दुओं तथा कपटपूर्ण मुख्य किराया मीटर पर मुद्रांकन किया जाएगा।



उक्त माडल एक टैक्सी मीटर है जिसमें दूरी और समय मापक युक्ति सहित अंकक सूचन समाविष्ट है। यह निरंतर योग करता है तथा यात्रा के किसी क्षण में यात्री द्वारा संदेय प्रभार उपदर्शित करता है। तय की गई दूरी और लगे समय की कतिपय गति से नीचे के अनुसार संदेय किराया मीटर का कार्य है मीटर का पठन सात खण्डीय प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड द्वारा उपदर्शित किया जाता है और विद्युत प्रदाय डी सी 12 वोल्ट है।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(81)/2001]

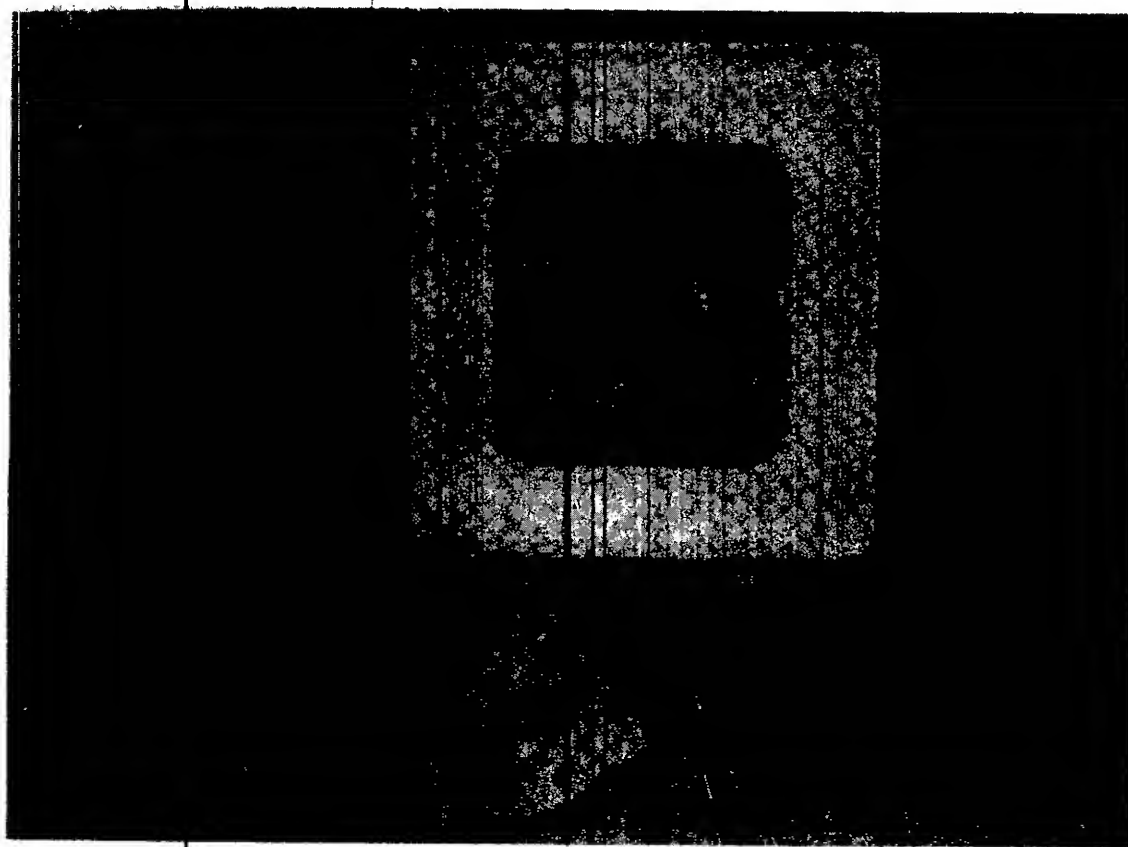
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 3rd October, 2003

S.O. 2914.— Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (See the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the Taxi meter of "AT-110" series with digital display and with brand name "EAGLE" (herein referred to as the Model), manufactured by M/s. Qawee Auto Meter, No. 7, Konark Aditya Co-operative Society, IInd floor, 15, Castlino Road, Near Golibar Maidan, Pune-411 001, Maharashtra and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2002/138;

Sealing : In addition to sealing the stamping plate sealing is done on the pulse generator, cable connector and the main fare meter to prevent the opening of the instrument for fraudulent practices.



The said model is taxi meter with digital indication incorporated with a distance and time measuring the device. It totalizes continuously indicates the fare at any moment of the journey, and charges payable by passenger. the 'Fare to pay' is a function of the distance travelled above a certain speed and of the length of the time occupied below that speed during the contracted travel. The reading of the meter is indicated by seven segments light emitting diode (LED) and power supply is DC 12 V.

[F. No. WM-21(81)/2001]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

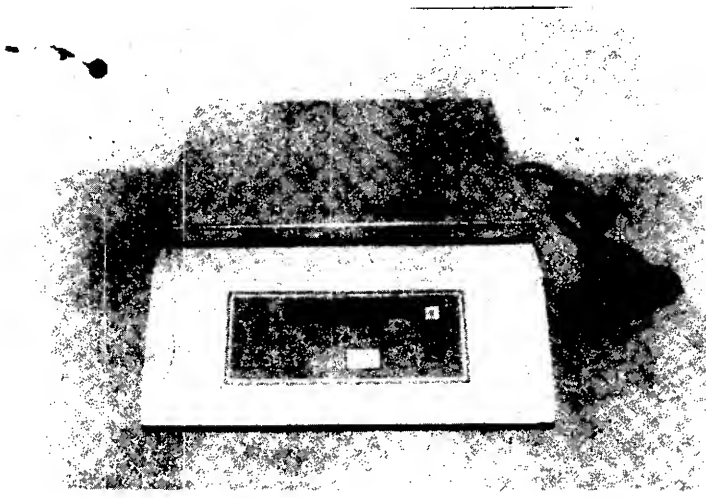
नई दिल्ली, 3 अक्टूबर, 2003

का.आ. 2915.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट तथा माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त माडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स ग्लोबल इन्स्ट्रुमेंट्स, 8, निवास प्रेसीडेन्सी, अपो : पुलिस कमिश्नर आफिस, नासिक, महाराष्ट्र द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "जी एल टी" शृंखला के स्वतःसूचक अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल प्रकार) के माडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "ग्लोबल" है (जिसे इसमें माडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/287 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है;

उक्त माडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) एक विकृतमापी टाइप भार सेल आधारित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 10 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 20 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 1 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

सीलबन्दी : स्ट्याम्पिंग प्लेट को सीलबंद करने के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहार के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए सील बंद की जाएगी।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त धारा की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से विनिर्मित जिससे अनुमोदित माडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है। उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि. ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) की संख्यां और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान अंतराल (एन) की संख्यां सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$ या $5 \times 10^*$ के है जिसमें के धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(348)/2001]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

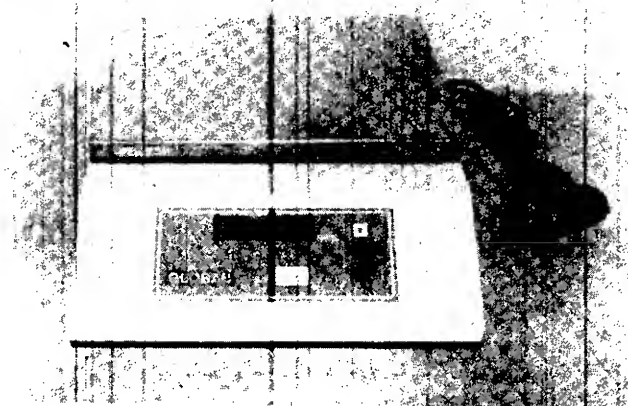
New Delhi, the 3rd October, 2003

S.O. 2915.— Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (See the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of the self-indicating, non-automatic, (Table type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "GLT" series of Medium accuracy (Accuracy class III) and with brand name "GLOBAL" (here referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Global Instruments, 8, Nivas Presidency, Opp: Police Commissioner Office, Nasik, Maharashtra and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/287;

The said Model (see the figure given) is a strain gauge load cell based type weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 10 kg. and minimum capacity of 20g. The verification scale interval (e) is 1g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternate current power supply;

SEALING : In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of the Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50kg. and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100mg. to 2g. and with number of verification scale interval(n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design, and with the same materials with which, the approved said Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(348)/2001]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

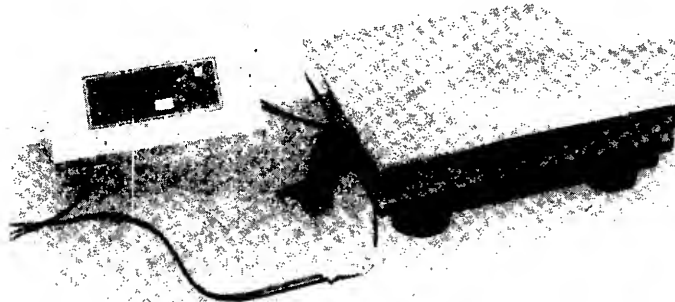
नई दिल्ली, 3 अक्टूबर, 2003

का.आ. 2916.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट तथा माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स ग्लोबल इन्स्ट्रुमेंट्स, 8, निवास प्रेसीडेन्सी, अपो : पुलिस कमिश्नर आफिस, नासिक, महाराष्ट्र द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "जी एल पी" श्रृंखला के स्वतः सूचक अस्वचालित, अकंक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेट फार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल, का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "ग्लोबल" है (जिसे इसमें मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/288 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है;

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) एक विकृतमापी टाइप भार सेल आधारित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 60 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 200 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 10 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

सीलबन्दी : स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सीलबंद करने के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहार के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए सील बंद की गई है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त धारा की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से विनिर्मित जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है। उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से 3000 कि.ग्रा. की रेंज की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$ या $5 \times 10^*$ के हैं जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक हैं या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(348)/2001]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 3rd October, 2003

S.O. 2916.— Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (See the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (7) and (8) and of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of the self-indicating, non-automatic, (Plat form type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "GLP" series of Medium accuracy (Accuracy class III) and with brand name "GLOBAL" (hereinreferred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Global Instruments, 8, Nivas Presidency, Opp: Police Commissioner Office, Nasik, Maharashtra and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2002/288;

The said Model (figure given below) is a strain gauge load cell based type weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 60 kg. and minimum capacity of 200g. The verification scale interval (e) is 10g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50-Hertz alternate current power supply;

SEALING : In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of machine for fraudulent practices.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make and performance of same series with maximum capacity ranging from 50 kg. to 300 kg. and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved said Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(348)/2001]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

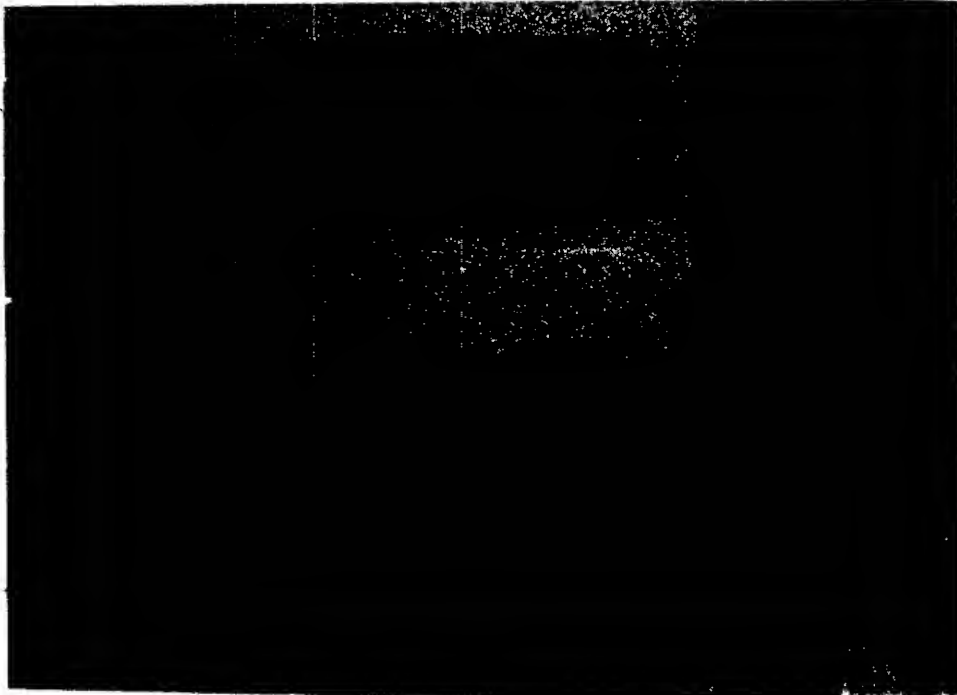
नई दिल्ली, 3 अक्टूबर, 2003

का.आ. 2917.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (माडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त माडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स इलैक्ट्रो वेट इण्डिया, सी-102, सरस्वती इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट, बडोदरा-390002 द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग II) वाले "ई डब्ल्यू-10" शृंखला के स्वतः सूचक, अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित (टेबल प्रकार) तोलन उपकरण के माडल, का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "इलैक्ट्रो वेट इण्डिया" है (जिसे इसमें उक्त माडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन विह आई एन डी/09/2003/262 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त माडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) दाब गेज भार सेल आधारित प्रकार का तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 11 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 50 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 1 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

सीलबन्दी : स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सीलबंद करने के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहार के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए सील बंद की गई है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि. ग्रा. से 50 मि. ग्रा. तक "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^{-6} , 2×10^{-6} या 5×10^{-6} है जिसमें "के" क्वाण्टम या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक है या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(301)/2001]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

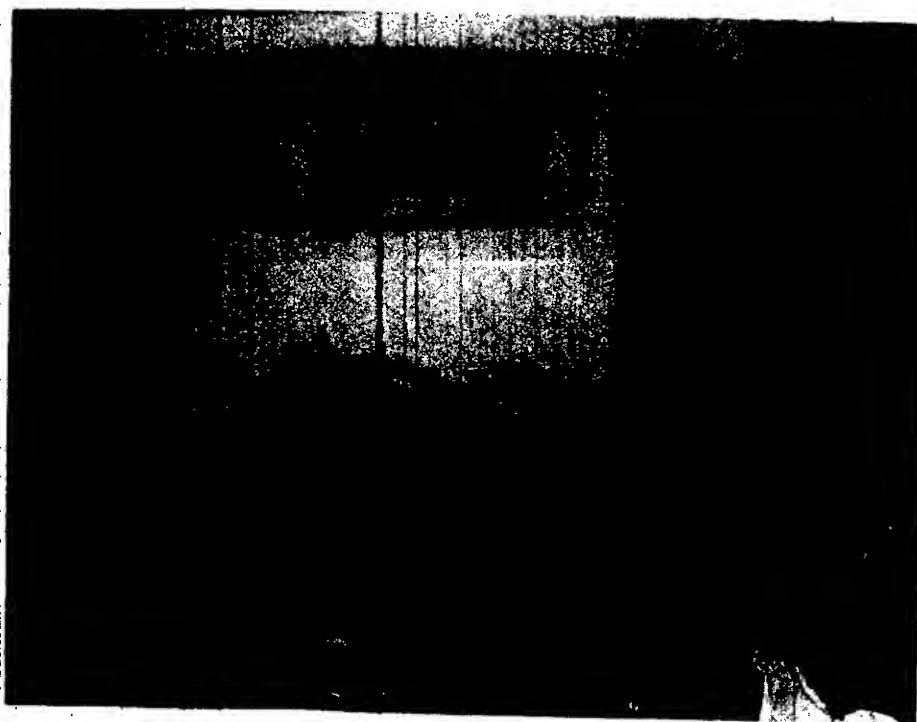
New Delhi, the 3rd October, 2003

S.O. 2917.— Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of the self-indicating, non-automatic, (Table type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "EW-10" series of High accuracy (Accuracy class II) with brand name "ELECTRO WEIGHT INDIA" (hereinafter referred to as the model), manufactured by M/s. Electro Weight India, C-102, Sarswathi Industrial Estate, Vadodara-390 002 and which, is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/262;

The said model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge load cell based weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 1 kg and minimum capacity of 50g. The verification scale interval (e) is 1g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 volts and 50-Hertz alternate current power supply;

Sealing : In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to the prevent opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50kg. and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 1mg to 50mg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100mg or more and with 'e' value 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 or 5×10^3 , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(301)/2001]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

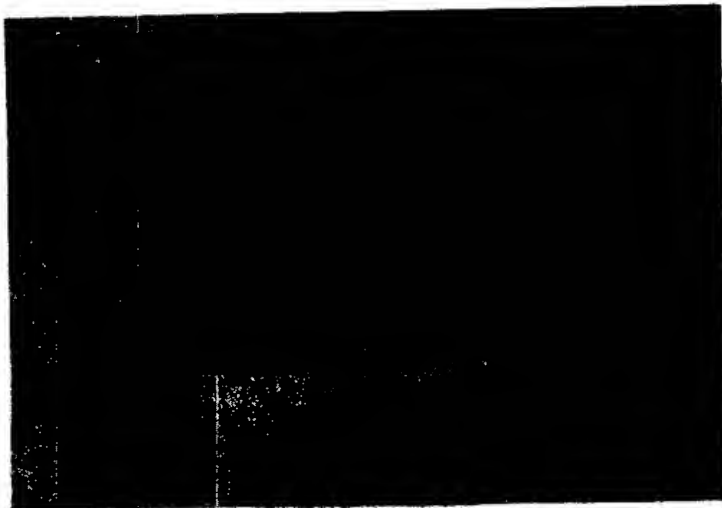
नई दिल्ली, 3 अक्टूबर, 2003

का.आ. 2918.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट तथा माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स इलैक्ट्रो वेट इण्डिया, सी-102, सरस्वती इन्डस्ट्रियल एस्टेट, बडोदरा-390002 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) "ई डब्ल्यू-101" शृंखला के स्वतः सूचक अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित (टेबल प्रकार) तोलन उपकरण के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "इलैक्ट्रो वेट इण्डिया" है (जिसे इसमें उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/263 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) दाब गेज भार सेल आधारित प्रकार का तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

सीलबन्दी : स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सील बंद करने के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहार के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए सील बंद की गई है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त धारा की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि. ग्रा. से 2 मि. ग्रा. तक "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उस से अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज की सत्यापन मान अंतराल (एन) की संख्या सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 या 5×10^3 के हैं जिसमें के घनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक है या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फन.सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(301)/2001]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप, विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 3rd October, 2003

S.O. 2918.— Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (See the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of the self-indicating, non-automatic, (Table type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "EW-101" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class II) and with brand name "ELECTRO WEIGHT INDIA" (here referred to as the model), manufactured by M/s. Electro Weight India, C-102, Sarswathi Industrial Estate, Vadodara-390 002 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/263;

The said model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge load cell based type weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 30kg and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 volts and 50-Hertz alternate current power supply.

Sealing : In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg to 2g and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value 1×10^4 , 2×10^4 or 5×10^4 , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design, and with the same materials with which, the approved said Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(301)/2001]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

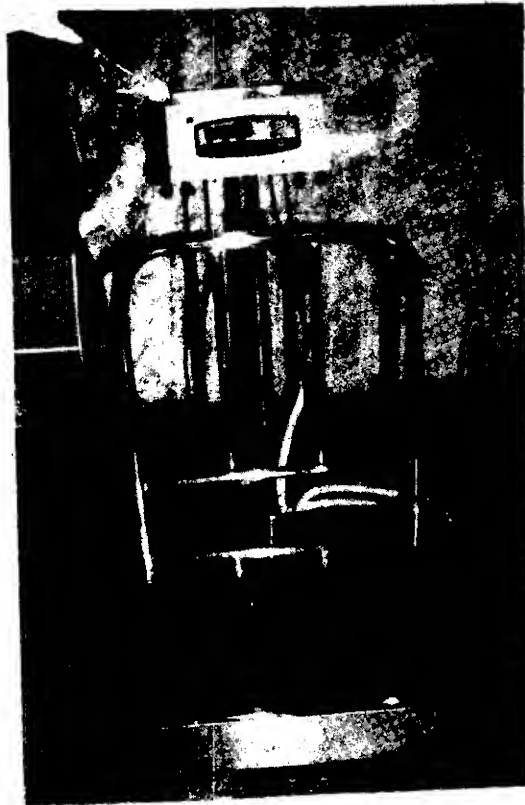
नई दिल्ली, 3 अक्टूबर, 2003

का.आ. 2919.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट तथा माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स इलैक्ट्रो वेट इण्डिया, सी-102, सरस्वती इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट, वडोदरा-390002 द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग II) वाले "ई डब्ल्यू-101" श्रृंखला के स्वतः सूचक, अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित (प्लेट फार्म प्रकार) तोलन उपकरण के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "इलैक्ट्रो वेट इण्डिया" है (जिसे इसमें उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/264 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है;

यह मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) दाब गेज प्रकार भार सेल आधारित प्रकार का तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है;

सीलबन्दी : स्टापिंग प्लेट को सील बन्द करने के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहार के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए सील बन्द की गई है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मॉडल, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उस से अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. से 300 कि. ग्रा. तक की रेंज के अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 या 5×10^3 के हैं जिसमें के घनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक है या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(301)/2001]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

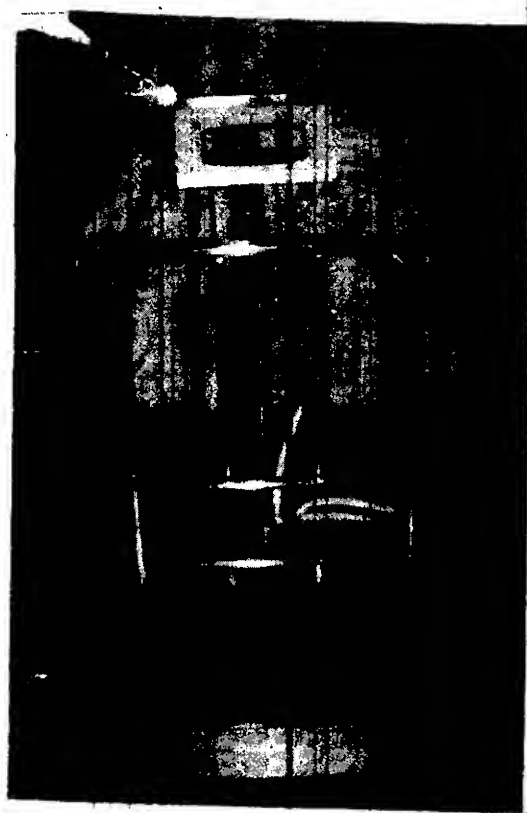
New Delhi, the 3rd October, 2003

S.O. 2919.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (See the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Model) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issued and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of self-indicating, non-automatic (Plat form type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "EW-1001" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class III) and with brand name "ELECTRO WEIGHT INDIA" (herein referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Electro Weight India, C-102, Sarswathi Industrial Estate, Vadodara-390 002 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/264;

The said Model (See the figure given below) is a strain gauge type load cell based type weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 50kg and minimum capacity 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 volts and 50-Hertz alternate current power supply;

Sealing : In addition to sealing stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make and performance of same series with maximum capacity ranging from 50 kg to 300 kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value 1×10^k , 2×10^k , or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number of equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved said model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(301)/2001]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

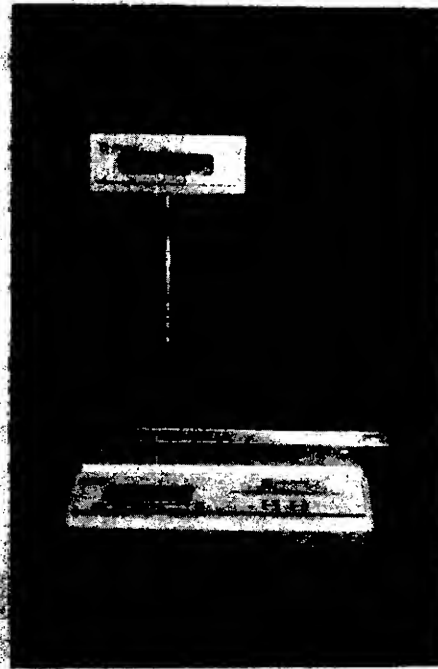
नई दिल्ली, 3 अक्टूबर, 2003

का.आ. 2920.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट तथा माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स देवी श्री मुद्रन प्रा. लिमिटेड, 900 एम आई ई, बहादुरगढ़ (हरियाणा) द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग 3) वाले "डी टी" श्रृंखला के स्वतः सूचक, अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "डॉलफिन" है (जिसे इसमें मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/286 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (आकृति देखें) एक दाब गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित 25 कि.ग्रा. की अधिकतम क्षमता और 100 ग्रा. की न्यूनतम क्षमता का अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण है सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

सीलबन्दी : स्टांपिंग प्लेट को सील बन्द करने के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहार के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए सील बन्द की गई है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त धारा की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि. ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन माप मान अंतराल (एन) की संख्या और 5 ग्रा. या उस से अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान अंतराल (एन) की संख्या सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 या 5×10^3 के हैं जिसमें के घनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक हैं या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(59)/2001]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 3rd October, 2003

S.O. 2920.— Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (See the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Model) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of the self-indicating, non-automatic (Table type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "DT" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class III) and with brand name "Dolphin" (here in referred to as the Model), manufactured by M/s. Devishree Mundran Pvt. Limited, 900 M.I.E., Bahadurgarh (Haryana) and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/286;

The said model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge load cell based type weighing instrument with maximum capacity of 25 kg. and minimum capacity 100 g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 volts and 50-Hertz alternate current power supply;

Sealing : In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing is done to prevent opening of the machine for fraudulent practices



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of the said Section the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50 kg and with number of verification scale interval(n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100mg to 2g and with number of verification scale interval(n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design, accuracy and with the same materials with which, the approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(59)/2001]

P.A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director Legal Metrology

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 22 सितम्बर, 2003

का.आ. 2921.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि गुजरात राज्य में सिसवा—रमोल पाइपलाइन परियोजना से प्राकृतिक गैस के परिवहन के लिए गेल (इण्डिया) लिमिटेड द्वारा अतिरिक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाने और सहयुक्त सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था के साथ एक पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि उस भूमि में, जिस में उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है और जो इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में वर्णित है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उस भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है;

कोई व्यक्ति, जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है, उस तारीख से जिसको उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन जारी भारत के राजपत्र में यथा प्रकाशित अधिसूचना की प्रतियां साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती है, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर, भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने के संबंध में, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, गेल (इण्डिया) लिमिटेड, दर्पण बिल्डिंग, आर.सी.दत्त रोड, अल्कापुरी, वडोदरा-390 005 (गुजरात) को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा।

अनुसूची

जिला	तहसील	ग्राम	सर्वे नंबर ब्लाक नंबर	उ.का.अ. के लिए अर्जितकी जाने वाली भूमि (हेक्टेयर में)
1	2	3	4	5
वडोदरा	वडोदरा	(1) दसरथ	616	0-01-30
			617	0-18-74
			618	0-01-82
			619	0-21-23
			630	0-17-60
			633	0-07-80
			631	0-00-10
			632	0-17-50
			634	0-08-85
			635	0-06-25
			636	0-00-20
			643	0-23-94
			655	0-00-75
			656	0-28-73
			683	0-06-56

1	2	3	4	5
वडोदरा	वडोदरा	(1) दसरथ (जारी)	680	0-28-73
			679	0-17-50
			675	0-29-55
			676	0-00-10
			कार्टट्रेक	0-01-55
			715	0-15-20
			कार्टट्रेक	0-01-55
			719	0-15-90
			718	0-13-50
			724	0-41-65
			725	0-12-00
			903	0-03-84
			कार्टट्रेक	0-02-33
			51	0-07-69
			50	0-07-69
			49	0-07-08
			48	0-05-67
			47	0-05-06
			45	0-20-23
			46	0-00-50
			44/अ=ब	0-24-28
			43	0-12-10
			कार्टट्रेक	0-01-52
			58	0-16-50
			59	0-11-00
			60	0-10-50
			57	0-02-06
			कार्टट्रेक	0-01-52
			कुल	04-78-17
		(2)आजोड	345	0-09-50
			रोड	0-05-00
			349	0-25-00
			348	0-00-10
			रोड	0-06-00
			350	0-24-00
			कार्टट्रेक	0-01-50
			382	0-18-50
			381	0-18-50
			380	0-16-00
			387	0-18-00
			कार्टट्रेक	0-01-50
			2	0-11-60
			5	0-09-35
			कार्टट्रेक	0-07-12
			11	0-01-32
			12	0-03-05
			13	0-07-12
			14	0-07-64
			16	0-24-20

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
वडोदरा	वडोदरा	(2)आजोड (जारी)	25 24 27 26 38 39 36 88 87 89 86 कार्टट्रेक 98 कार्टट्रेक 99 कुल	0-08-44 0-14-20 0-11-20 0-15-55 0-19-75 0-26-05 0-02-00 0-04-00 0-11-25 0-22-70 0-04-00 0-01-50 0-35-55 0-01-50 0-26-60 04-19-79	वडोदरा	वडोदरा	(4) पदमला (जारी)	135 136 कार्टट्रेक 106 105 104 102 101 रोड कुल	0-12-70 0-00-20 0-01-50 0-30-20 0-15-40 0-00-30 0-13-00 0-00-40 0-02-00 02-47-10
		(3) सोखडा	670 673 674 677 689 690 691 कार्टट्रेक रोड 923 कुल	0-53-90 0-17-70 0-13-85 0-21-60 0-32-50 0-00-25 0-15-00 0-01-50 0-02-00 0-43-30 02-01-60			(5) सांकरदा	रीवर 833/2 838/4 838/3 841 783 784 785/1 786 760/2 761 763 751/2 751/1 750/2 कार्टट्रेक/नाला 422 410 रोड/कार्टट्रेक 420 421 418/3 418/4 418/1 426 430 398/2 431/2 397 431/1 कार्टट्रेक 395	0-11-00 0-01-50 0-44-60 0-53-70 0-00-01 0-11-50 0-08-50 0-23-50 0-00-20 0-38-40 0-00-10 0-08-40 0-07-00 0-02-00 0-09-70 0-01-50 0-10-50 0-04-10 0-06-20 0-02-00 0-07-30 0-01-50 0-09-50 0-11-80 0-07-60 0-05-20 0-00-20 0-12-30 0-11-60 0-03-00 0-05-20
		(4) पदमला	207 207/अ-ब 206 205 204 184 185 183 182 186 165 166 164 कार्टट्रेक 130 131 144 134	0-05-08 0-07-30 0-10-00 0-06-90 0-03-00 0-08-80 0-07-30 0-12-00 0-00-80 0-17-30 0-44-70 0-00-10 0-10-00 0-01-50 0-09-00 0-11-00 0-10-90 0-05-00					

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
वडोदरा	वडोदरा	(5) सांकरदा	373/3	0-20-80	वडोदरा	वडोदरा	(7) दोडका	549	0-07-10
		(जारी)	कार्टट्रेक	0-02-00			(जारी)	545	0-07-80
			373/2	0-02-00				542/पैकी	0-03-00
			373/1					544/पैकी-1	0-03-50
			374/3	0-21-80				543	0-16-70
			373-1					कार्टट्रेक	0-01-70
			331/1-पैकी	0-11-80				589	0-36-30
			368/3	0-02-60				601	0-10-20
			370	0-08-30				598	0-03-09
			368/2	0-00-10				602	0-16-80
			कार्टट्रेक	0-03-10				594/पैकी	0-13-70
			369	0-19-00				596	0-01-90
			363	0-07-80				595	0-11-70
			362	0-13-00				कार्टट्रेक	0-01-50
			कुल	04-32-00				315	0-16-30
		(6) रायका	102	0-06-40				314	0-16-00
			103	0-08-00				309	0-14-90
			104	0-11-00				307/पैकी-1	0-30-10
			105	0-04-00				305	0-08-50
			कार्टट्रेक	0-01-50				306/पैकी-1	0-00-20
			कुल	0-30-90				291/पैकी-1	0-23-80
		(7) दोडका	470/पैकी-1	0-11-70				290	0-02-60
			474	0-03-00				नाला	0-03-80
			472/पैकी-1	0-14-60				286	0-23-20
			476	0-00-20				285	0-17-30
			467	0-02-20				284	0-00-50
			कार्टट्रेक	0-01-50				नाला/कार्टट्रेक	0-03-00
			489	0-14-00				230	0-20-40
			490	0-13-20				231	0-00-10
			491	0-03-50				229	0-19-50
			492	0-06-60				228	0-19-50
			466	0-00-70				कार्टट्रेक	0-01-20
			493	0-20-30			(8) पोइचा	कुल	04-99-35
			520	0-00-20				433	0-00-50
			521	0-17-90				434	0-10-80
			कार्टट्रेक	0-01-50				435	0-15-40
			518	0-08-60				448	0-00-10
			538	0-03-70				438	0-09-80
			540	0-04-60				447	0-29-40
			539	0-06-40				440	0-27-45
			541	0-10-10				441/1	0-25-20
								442/1	0-00-40
								कार्टट्रेक	0-01-50

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
वडोदरा	वडोदरा	(8)पोइचा	357/1-2	0-14-20				83/1-अ	0-21-50
			351/1-2-3	0-30-40				84/1	0-04-75
			कार्टट्रेक	0-01-50				67/1	0-00-40
			278	0-20-30				कुल	01-13-88
			277	0-03-00					
			276	0-24-40					
			269/पैकी	0-21-05					
			रोड	0-01-50					
			268	0-05-70					
			कार्टट्रेक	0-02-00					
			7/अ	0-26-55					
			रोड	0-01-50					
			8	0-12-90					
			9	0-12-50					
			10/2	0-18-40					
			37	0-10-20					
			रोड	0-01-50					
			36	0-19-00					
			35	0-01-00					
			कार्टट्रेक	0-01-00					
			42/1	0-25-55					
			56	0-13-15					
			कार्टट्रेक	0-01-50					
			55/1	0-14-75					
			54	0-14-75					
			500/4	0-08-60					
			नाला	0-01-50					
			500/7	0-99-20					
			नाला	0-03-80					
			कुल	05-31-95					
	सावली	(9)खांडी	रोड	0-20-00					
			8	0-22-80					
			9	0-10-90					
			10/1-2	0-00-20					
			59	0-05-80					
			60	0-11-90					
			61	0-05-58					
			63/1	0-07-92					
			65/2	0-01-50					
			66/1	0-18-63					

[फा. सं. एल-14014/41/03-जी.पी.]

स्वामी सिंह, निदेशक

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS

New Delhi, the 22nd September, 2003

S.O. 2921.— Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of natural gas from Sisva—Ramol pipeline project in the State of Gujarat, a pipeline with provision of laying additional pipelines and associated facilities should be laid by the GAIL (India) Limited;

And whereas it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying the said pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid and which is described in the Schedule annexed to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein.

Any person interested in the land described in the said Schedule may, within twenty one days from the date on which the copies of the notification issued under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the said Act, as published in the Gazette of India are made available to the general public, object in writing to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, GAIL (India) Limited, Darpan Building, R.C. Dutt Road, Alkapuri, Vadodara-390005 (Gujarat)

SCHEDULE

Distt.	Tehsil	Village	Survey No. Block No.	Land to be acquired for R.O.U. in Hectares
1	2	3	4	5
Vadodara	Vadodara	(1) Dasrath	616	0-01-30
			617	0-18-74
			618	0-01-82
			619	0-21-23
			630	0-17-60
			633	0-07-80
			631	0-00-10
			632	0-17-50

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Vadodara	Vadodara	(1) Dasrath	634	0-08-85	Vadodara	Vadodara	(2) Ajod	11	0-01-32
			635	0-06-25				12	0-03-05
			636	0-00-20				13	0-07-12
			643	0-23-94				14	0-07-64
			655	0-00-75				16	0-24-20
			656	0-28-73				25	0-08-44
			683	0-06-56				24	0-14-20
			680	0-28-73				27	0-11-20
			679	0-17-90				26	0-15-55
			675	0-29-55				38	0-19-75
			676	0-00-10				39	0-26-05
			Cart-track	0-01-55				36	0-02-00
			715	0-15-20				88	0-04-00
			Cart-track	0-01-55				87	0-11-25
			719	0-15-90				89	0-22-70
			718	0-13-50				86	0-04-00
			724	0-41-65				Cart-track	0-01-50
			725	0-12-00				98	0-35-55
			903	0-03-84				Cart-track	0-01-50
			Cart-track	0-02-33				99	0-26-60
			51	0-07-69				Total	04-19-79
			50	0-07-69			(3) Sokhda	670	0-53-90
			49	0-07-08				673	0-17-70
			48	0-05-67				674	0-13-85
			47	0-05-06				677	0-21-60
			45	0-20-23				689	0-32-50
			46	0-00-50				690	0-00-25
			44/A&B	0-24-28				691	0-15-00
			43	0-12-10				Cart-track	0-01-50
			Cart-track	0-01-52				Road	0-02-00
			58	0-16-50				923	0-43-30
			59	0-11-00				Total	02-01-60
			60	0-10-50			(4) Padamala	207	0-05-80
			57	0-02-06				207/A-B	0-07-30
			Cart-track	0-01-52				206	0-10-00
			Total	04-78-17				205	0-06-90
		(2) Ajod	345	0-09-50				204	0-03-00
			Road	0-05-50				184	0-08-80
			349	0-25-00				185	0-07-30
			348	0-00-10				183	0-12-00
			Road	0-06-00				182	0-00-80
			350	0-24-00				186	0-17-30
			Cart-track	0-01-50				165	0-44-70
			382	0-18-50				166	0-00-10
			381	0-18-50				164	0-10-00
			380	0-16-00				Cart-track	0-01-50
			387	0-18-00				130	0-09-00
			Cart-track	0-01-50				131	0-11-00
			2	0-11-60					
			5	0-09-35					
			Cart-track	0-07-12					

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Vadodara	Vadodara	(4)Padamala	144	0-10-90	Vadodara	Vadodara	(5)Sankarda	395	0-05-20
			134	0-05-00				373/3	0-20-80
			135	0-12-70				Cart track	0-20-00
			136	0-00-20				373/2	0-02-00
			Cart-track	0-01-50				373/1	
			106	0-30-20				374/1	0-21-80
			105	0-15-40				373-1	
			104	0-00-30				331/1-p	0-11-80
			102	0-13-00				368/3	0-02-60
			101	0-00-40				370	0-08-30
			Road	0-02-00				368/2	0-00-10
			Total	02-47-10				Cart-track	0-03-10
		(5)Sankarda	River	0-11-00				369	0-19-00
			833/2	0-01-50				363	0-07-80
			838/4	0-44-06				362	0-13-00
			838/3					Total	04-32-00
			841	0-53-70	Vadodara	Vadodara	(6) Rayka	102	0-06-40
			783	0-00-10				103	0-08-00
			784	0-11-50				104	0-11-00
			785/1	0-80-50				105	0-04-00
			786	0-23-50				Cart-track	0-01-50
			760/2	0-00-20				Total	0-30-90
			761	0-38-40			(7) Dodka	470/p-1	0-11-70
			763	0-00-10				474	0-03-00
			751/2	0-08-40				472/p-1	0-14-60
			751/1	0-07-00				476	0-00-20
			750/2	0-02-00				467	0-02-20
			CT/NALA	0-09-70				Cart-track	0-01-50
			422	0-01-50				489	0-14-00
			410	0-10-50				490	0-13-20
			Road/CT	0-04-10				491	0-03-50
			420	0-06-20				492	0-06-60
			421	0-20-00				466	0-00-70
			418/3	0-07-30				493	0-20-30
			418/4	0-01-50				520	0-00-20
			418/1	0-09-50				521	0-17-90
			426	0-11-80				CT	0-01-50
			430	0-07-60				518	0-08-60
			398/2	0-05-20				538	0-03-70
			431/2	0-00-20				540	0-04-60
			397	0-12-30				539	0-06-40
			431/1	0-11-60				541	0-10-10
			Cart-track	0-03-00				549	0-07-10

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Vadodara	Vadodara	(7) Dodka	545	0-07-80			(8) Poicha	351/1-2-3	0-30-40
			542/p	0-03-00				Cart-track	0-01-50
			544/p-1	0-03-50				278	0-20-30
			543	0-16-70				277	0-03-00
			C.T.	0-01-70				276	0-24-40
			589	0-36-30				269/p	0-21-05
			601	0-10-20				Road	0-01-50
			598	0-03-09				268	0-05-70
			602	0-16-80				Cart-track	0-02-00
			594/p	0-13-70				7/A	0-26-55
			596	0-01-90				Road	0-01-50
			595	0-11-70				8	0-12-90
			C.T.	0-01-50				9	0-12-50
			315	0-16-30				10/2	0-18-40
			314	0-16-00				37	0-10-20
			309	0-14-90				Road	0-01-50
			307/p-1	0-30-10				36	0-19-00
			305	0-08-50				35	0-01-00
			306/p-1	0-00-20				Cart-track	0-01-00
			291/p-1	0-23-80				42/1	0-25-55
			290	0-02-60				56	0-13-15
			Nala	0-03-80				Cart-track	0-01-50
			286	0-23-20				55/1	0-14-75
			285	0-17-30				54	0-14-75
			284	0-00-50				500/4	0-08-60
			Cart-track	0-03-00				Nala	0-01-50
			230	0-20-40				500/7	0-99-20
			231	0-00-10				Nala	0-03-80
			229	0-19-50				Total	05-31-95
			228	0-19-50	Vadodara	Savli	(9) Khandi	Road	0-02-00
			Cart-track	0-01-20				8	0-22-80
			Total	04-99-35				9	0-10-90
		(8) Poicha	433	0-00-50				10/1-2	0-00-20
			434	0-10-80				59	0-05-80
			435	0-15-40				60	0-11-90
			448	0-00-10				61	0-05-58
			438	0-09-80				63/1	0-07-92
			447	0-29-40				65/2	0-01-50
			440	0-27-45				66/1	0-18-63
			441/1	0-25-20				83/1-A	0-21-50
			442/1	0-00-40				84/1	0-04-75
			Cart-track	0-01-50				67/1	0-00-40
			357/1-2	0-14-20				Total	01-13-88

[F. No. L-14014/41/03-G.P.]

SWAMI SINGH, Director

नई दिल्ली, 22 सितम्बर, 2003

का०आ० 2922.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि गुजरात राज्य में सिसवा—रामोल पाइपलाइन परियोजना से प्राकृतिक गैस के परिवहन के लिए गेल (इण्डिया) लिमिटेड द्वारा अतिरिक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाने और सहयुक्त सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था के साथ एक पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि उस भूमि में, जिस में उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है और जो इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में वर्णित है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उस भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है;

कोई व्यक्ति, जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है, उस तारीख से जिसको उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन जारी भारत के राजपत्र में यथा प्रकाशित अधिसूचना की प्रतियां साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती हैं, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर, भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने के संबंध में, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, गेल (इण्डिया) लिमिटेड, दर्पण बिल्डिंग, आर०सी० दत्त रोड, अल्हापुरी, वडोदरा-390 005 (गुजरात) को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा।

अनुसूची

जिला	तहसील	ग्राम	सर्वे नंबर/ब्लाक नंबर	उ०का०अ० के लिए अर्जित की जाने वाली भूमि (हैक्टेयर में)
1	2	3	4	5
आनंद	आनंद	(10) आंकलाव-वाडी	4	0-18-60
			378	0-09-50
			380/1	0-17-80
			381	0-13-45
			382	0-26-55
			383	0-13-85
			384	0-52-25
			385	0-32-45
			386/1-1	
			386/2-1	0-10-90
			नाला	0-07-50
			296	0-10-70
			293	0-11-90
			294	0-19-40
			295/1	0-10-00

1	2	3	4	5
आनंद	आनंद	(10) आंकलाव-वाडी	295/2	0-10-00
			295/3	0-11-70
			277	0-01-80
			कार्टट्रेक	0-06-75
			278/1	0-11-40
			278/2	0-06-00
			279	0-16-65
			276	0-10-30
			263	0-26-95
			264/1	0-17-10
			कार्टट्रेक	0-01-20
			153	0-23-76
			159/1	0-04-75
			160/1	0-12-00
			160/2	0-10-30
			162	0-14-25
			163	0-08-30
			161	0-00-80
			164	0-00-70
			150	0-03-85
			148/1	0-22-95
			मैटलरोड	0-04-75
			147	0-26-55
			169	0-19-05
			केनाल	0-24-05
			170/1	0-12-65
			171/2	0-05-95
			172	0-00-90
			140/1	0-06-75
			173/1	0-08-25
			173/2	0-08-00
			174/1	0-07-05
			174/2	0-08-00
			कार्टट्रेक	0-01-60
			143/1-पैक्की	0-00-20
			केनाल	0-08-00
			कुल :	04-85-79
		(10-अ)		
		राजपुरा	ग्राम पंचायत	
			लैन्ड	00-12-65
			कुल :	00-12-65

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	
आनंद	आनंद	(11) केरावाडी	609	0-43-55	आनंद	आनंद	(11) केरावाडी	केनाल	0-06-35	
			कार्टट्रेक	0-03-15				508/2	0-16-60	
			606/2	0-00-80				498/2-2	0-03-15	
			619/1	0-00-20				497	0-30-10	
			619/2-पैकी	0-08-00				कार्टट्रेक	0-03-15	
			619/2-पैकी-3	0-10-30				435/3	0-08-70	
			619/4	0-11-50				436	0-02-35	
			619/5	0-11-80				437	0-03-00	
			619/6	0-08-80				डोय/नाला	0-11-10	
			618/2	0-01-95				438/1	0-14-25	
			620	0-04-75				430/1	0-10-90	
			621/1-1	0-07-50				430/2	0-00-10	
			621/1-2	0-08-50				431/पैकी	0-11-10	
			621/2	0-00-65				429/1	0-15-25	
			623/1	0-05-10				429/1ब	0-18-00	
			623/2-3	0-06-00				429/2	0-07-45	
			कार्टट्रेक	0-02-35				कार्टट्रेक	0-03-15	
			585	0-03-55				कुल	05-27-86	
			563/1	0-10-80				(12) रामनगर	281/1-पी	0-08-70
			563/2	0-12-50					250/1	0-04-75
			563/3	0-10-40					251	0-32-50
			563/4-1	0-11-90					253	0-04-75
			563/4-2-पैकी	0-09-80					कार्टट्रेक	0-03-15
			563/4-3-पैकी	0-03-00					247/1	0-11-10
			564/4-4-पैकी	0-03-00					246	0-01-10
			कार्टट्रेक	0-06-30					245/1	0-20-60
			560/1-2	0-00-60					240/2	0-02-35
			560/1-3	0-03-45					242/1	0-17-40
			560/1-4	0-06-50					कार्टट्रेक	0-02-35
			560/2	0-08-00					203/1	0-32-05
			560/3	0-08-00					202	0-07-00
			556	0-22-15					204	0-20-60
			544/1	0-17-00					205	0-12-65
			544/2	0-00-40					206	0-15-85
			545/1	0-04-75					176/1	0-04-85
			542/1	0-00-10					कार्टट्रेक	0-01-10
			542/2	0-06-23					175/1	0-26-90
			541	0-11-10					173	0-28-50
			540	0-11-10					कार्टट्रेक	0-03-15
			मेटलरोड	0-01-60					कुल	02-61-40
			502/4	0-15-85						
			506	0-15-85						
			507/1-2	0-14-25						
			510/1	0-07-90						
			508/1	0-04-75						

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
आनंद	आनंद	(13) सारसा	2346	0-16-65	आनंद	आनंद	(15) मोगर	336	0-20-40
		कार्टट्रेक		0-05-75				कार्टट्रेक	0-02-35
		2332		0-07-15				369	0-00-20
		2333		0-04-75				370	0-18-60
		2331		0-16-65				371	0-04-75
		2334		0-00-10				364	0-00-10
		2329		0-25-35				363	0-31-70
		2327		0-10-30				360	0-25-35
		केनल		0-11-10				361	0-19-80
		2328		0-08-70				कार्टट्रेक	0-02-35
		2164		0-12-65				405	0-11-90
		2163		0-11-10				404	0-34-03
		2162		0-22-20				403	0-04-75
		2161		0-09-50				408/2	0-08-70
		कार्टट्रेक		0-04-75				नाला	0-11-90
		2154/1		0-06-35				408/1	0-09-50
		2155		0-15-85				कार्टट्रेक	0-01-06
		2152		0-09-50				कुल	03-59-13
		2151		0-09-60					
		2144/1		0-09-50			(16) वागसी	कार्टट्रेक	0-01-60
		2144/2		0-11-50				161	0-23-75
		2146/1		0-04-75				164-पैकी-1	0-09-50
		2145		0-11-10				165/1	0-32-10
		रोड		0-03-15				205/1	0-36-45
		कुल		0-45-00				201	0-07-90
								200	0-03-15
		(14) बेडका	198/1/2	0-19-80				187/1-2	0-10-30
			200	0-23-75				188/1	0-08-35
			209	0-00-80				185	
			210	0-31-65				186	0-01-55
			कार्ट ट्रेक	0-02-35				89	0-01-55
			कुल	0-78-35				कार्टट्रेक	0-02-35
								90	0-10-30
		(15) मोगर	कार्ट ट्रेक	0-02-35				कार्टट्रेक	0-02-35
			305	0-16-65				90	0-10-30
			306	0-12-65				कार्टट्रेक	0-02-35
			307	0-17-40				91	0-17-40
			309	0-06-75				92/1	0-11-10
			308	0-16-40				93/1	0-26-90
			कार्टट्रेक	0-3-95				96/1	0-07-70
			324	0-26-70				95	0-01-40
			334	0-15-85				कार्टट्रेक	0-01-15
			333	0-13-45				204	0-00-15
			335	0-19-00				कुल	02-16-05

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
आनंद	आनंद	(17) चिखोदरा	कार्टट्रेक	0-01-60	आनंद	आनंद	(17) चिखोदरा	1423/1	0-08-00
			1517	0-15-25				1423/2	0-00-90
			1516/1	0-13-20				1422/2	0-07-30
			1516/2	0-07-00				रास्ता	0-23-00
			1505	0-08-15				710/3	0-19-40
			1504/3	0-07-00				708/3	0-13-75
			1503/2	0-10-50				721/1	0-04-50
			1502/2	0-09-10				721/2	0-05-00
			1502/1	0-04-00				723	0-03-15
			1501	0-02-00				724	0-04-75
			1497/3	0-03-15				725/2	0-19-95
			रास्ता	0-05-75				725/3	0-20-00
			1500/1	0-07-00				749	0-01-55
			1500/2	0-00-90				746	0-19-50
			1499/1	0-11-50				कार्टट्रेक	0-01-55
			1499/2	0-04-00				791	0-04-75
			1490	0-13-20				810	0-07-90
			1489/पैकी	0-09-40				790	0-13-15
			1489/पैकी	0-10-00				811, 812,	
			14 86/4	0-04-50				813, 814/पैकी	0-11-25
			1486/5	0-06-00				815	0-08-90
			1485	0-08-95				816/2	0-10-55
			1484	0-09-20				817/पैकी	0-15-60
			कार्टट्रेक	0-01-55				कार्टट्रेक	0-04-40
			नाला	0-12-20				663	0-35-10
			1483/2	0-18-85				596, 597	0-28-35
			1262/1	0-01-55				598	0-01-55
			1263/1	0-22-35				599/पैकी	0-21-70
			नाला	0-04-75				601/3	0-16-05
			1264/1	0-24-15				601/4-1	0-01-85
			1265	0-15-85				607	0-27-15
			1266	0-01-55				609	0-13-15
			1267/2	0-03-15				612	0-08-95
			कार्टट्रेक	0-02-35				कार्टट्रेक	0-01-55
			1447/1-2-3	0-13-10				613, 614	0-16-25
			1448	0-06-35				620	0-11-10
			1442	0-17-85				621	0-01-55
			1445	0-01-55				कार्टट्रेक	0-01-55
			1441	0-13-10				549	0-00-30
			कार्टट्रेक	0-01-55				548	0-04-75
			1429	0-08-90				547	0-15-20
			1428/1-1	0-08-90				नाला	0-05-70
			1427/1	0-15-00				546/3-ए	0-01-00
			1427/2	0-01-25					
			1421	0-01-55					

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
आणद	आणद	(17) चिखोदरा	546/3-बी	0-09-00	आणद	आणद	(18) सामरखा	955/पैकी	0-35-10
			546/4	0-09-10				कार्टट्रेक	0-03-15
			कारट्रेक	0-01-55				764	0-03-15
			कुल :	08-12-25				765/1-1	0-07-90
		(18) सामरखा	1097	0-11-60				769/1	0-05-00
			1080/4	0-37-20				769+770/2	0-06-55
			1081/1	0-00-20				769/1-4	0-05-00
			1083/1	0-00-25				769/3	0-05-00
			1083/2	0-19-00				769/4	0-06-15
			1083/3	0-19-00				रोड	0-16-60
			कारट्रेक	0-01-55				नाला	0-03-15
			1085	0-11-90				768/पैकी	0-01-55
			1084	0-01-55				771	0-07-40
			रेलवे	0-04-75				772/1	0-08-90
			1427/1	0-00-60				कार्टट्रेक	0-03-15
			1428	0-25-60				512/1	0-09-90
			1430/1	0-04-50				512/2	0-12-10
			1430/2	0-06-50				512/3	0-01-00
			1429	0-03-15				513	0-13-10
			कारट्रेक	0-01-55				514/2	0-01-55
			1057	0-03-15				515	0-04-75
			केनाल	0-18-25				573/1	0-07-30
			1054	0-08-90				518	0-00-15
			1053	0-01-55				519	0-07-36
			1055	0-03-15				520/1	0-05-75
			1052	0-01-55				521	0-14-10
			1043/1-2	0-25-00				522	0-03-15
			1043/1-3	0-12-40				523	0-00-60
			1037/पैकी	0-03-15				568	0-11-50
			1036/पैकी	0-21-80				567	0-03-15
			1036/पैकी	0-29-00				524/पैकी	0-06-10
			1033/1	0-00-60				524/पैकी	0-07-10
			कारट्रेक	0-01-55				525/2	0-05-75
			1032/5	0-08-90				525/3	0-19-00
			1032/6	0-04-00				525/4	0-01-00
			1032/7	0-02-00				525/5	0-05-00
			1031	0-15-60				केनाल	0-05-75
			1012/3	0-00-60				456/5	0-19-25
			1015/1	0-25-60				455/2	0-09-90
			1015/2	0-22-00				453/6	0-04-75
			1014	0-00-60				451	0-03-15
			कारट्रेक	0-03-15				कार्टट्रेक	0-04-75

1	2	3	4	5
आनंद	आनंद	(18) सामरखा	445/पैकी	0-19-25
			कार्टट्रेक	0-03-15
			307/1	0-15-65
			कार्टट्रेक	0-01-55
			327/2	0-16-65
			326/4, 6, 7+8	0-36-70
			325/पैकी	0-29-70
			323	0-40-80
			321	0-03-15
			कार्टट्रेक	0-01-55
			313/1	0-03-15
			केमाल	0-18-80
			315/1	0-06-35
			316/2	0-03-15
			कार्टट्रेक	0-01-55
			कुल :	08-50-25
		(19) बोरीयानी	481/1	0-03-99
			481/2	0-00-15
			479/2	0-15-20
			480/2	0-17-80
			472/2	0-13-60
			493/2	0-13-10
			491/492	0-24-15
			495	0-01-55
			कार्टट्रेक	0-02-00
			812	0-37-25
			811/1-1	0-15-20
			779	0-03-15
			810	0-01-55
			780/1	0-01-55
			773/2	0-13-10
			772/1	0-22-35
			772/2	0-06-00
			769/1	0-04-75
			768/2	0-06-35
			770/1	0-01-55
			1370,	
			1373,	0-04-75
			1374	
			767/1	0-08-50
			767/2	0-04-00

1	2	3	4	5
आनंद	आनंद	(19) बोरीयानी	कार्टट्रेक	0-01-55
			712	0-01-55
			711	0-48-70
			716/1	0-36-20
			717	0-00-50
			737/1	0-07-30
			735/2-3	0-01-55
			736	0-04-75
			रोड	0-07-90
			919	0-27-30
			922/अ	0-35-30
			921	0-07-30
			927	0-01-55
			928	0-31-68
			1015	0-25-34
			1016	0-07-92
			नाला	0-12-67
			1124	0-20-59
			1123	0-26-92
			1122	0-00-50
			1121/1	0-28-51
			1119	0-19-00
			1120	0-30-09
			1103/1	0-02-37
			1104	0-02-50
			1102	0-28-51
			1101	0-00-20
			1098	0-12-67
			1100	0-26-92
			कार्टट्रेक	0-04-75
			1218	0-18-21
			कार्टट्रेक	0-01-55
			कुल	07-02-95

[फा. सं. एल.-14014/41/2003-जी.पी.]

स्वामी सिंह, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 22nd September, 2003

S.O. 2922.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of natural gas from Sisva—Ramol pipeline project in the State of Gujarat, a pipeline with provision of laying additional pipelines and associated facilities should be laid by the GAIL (India) Limited;

And whereas it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying the said pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid and which is described in the Schedule annexed to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein.

Any person interested in the land described in the said Schedule may, within twenty one days from the date on which the copies of the notification issued under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the said Act, as published in the Gazette of India are made available to the general public, object in writing to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, GAIL (India) Limited, Darpan Building, R.C. Dutt Road, Alkapuri, Vadodara-390005 (Gujarat)

SCHEDULE

Distt.	Tehsil	Village	Survey No. Block No.	Land to be acquired for R.O.U. in Hectares
1	2	3	4	5
Anand	Anand	(10) Aanklavadi	4	0-18-60
			378	0-09-50
			380/1	0-17-80
			381	0-13-45
			382	0-26-55
			383	0-13-85
			384	0-52-25
			385	0-32-45
			386/1-1	
			386/2-1	0-10-90
			Nala	0-07-50
			296	0-10-70
			293	0-11-90
			294	0-19-40
			295/1	0-10-00
			295/2	0-10-00
			295/3	0-11-70
			277	0-01-80
			C.T.	0-06-75
			278/1	0-11-40
			278/2	0-06-00
			279	0-16-65
			276	0-10-30

1	2	3	4	5
Anand	Anand	(11) Aanklavadi	263	0-26-95
			264/1	0-17-10
			C.T.	0-01-20
			153	0-23-76
			159/1	0-04-75
			160/1	0-12-00
			160/2	0-00-30
			162	0-14-25
			163	0-08-30
			161	0-00-80
			164	0-00-70
			150	0-03-95
			148/1	0-22-95
			Mattel Road	0-04-75
			147	0-26-55
			169	0-19-05
			Canal	0-24-05
			170/1	0-12-65
			171/2	0-05-95
			172	0-00-90
			140/1	0-06-75
			173/1	0-08-25
			173/2	0-08-00
			174/1	0-07-05
			174/2	0-08-00
			C.T.	0-01-60
			143/1-p	0-00-20
			Canal	0-08-00
			Total :	04-85-79
		(10-A) Rajupura	Gram-Panchayat Land	00-12-65
			Total :	00-12-65
		(11) Vaherakhadi	609	0-43-55
			C.T.	0-03-15
			606/2	0-00-80
			619/1	0-00-20
			619/2-p	0-08-00
			619/2-p-3	0-10-30
			619/4	0-11-50
			619/5	0-11-80
			619/6	0-08-80

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Anand	Anand	(11) Vahera-khadi	618/2 620	0-01-95 0-04-75	Anand	Anand	(11) Vahera-khadi	437 Nala	0-03-00 0-11-10
			621/1-1	0-07-50				438/1	0-14-25
			621/1-2	0-08-50				430/1	0-10-90
			621/2	0-00-65				430/2	0-00-10
			623/1	0-05-10				431/p	0-11-10
			623/2+3	0-06-00				429/1	0-15-25
			C.T.	0-02-35				429/1-B	0-18-00
			585	0-03-55				429/2	0-07-45
			563/1	0-10-80				C.T.	0-03-15
			563/2	0-12-50				Total :—	05-27-86
			563/3	0-10-40					
			563/4-1	0-11-90			(12) Ramnagar	281/1-p	0-08-70
			563/4-2p	0-09-80				250/1	0-04-75
			563/4-3p	0-03-00				251	0-32-50
			564/4-4p	0-03-00				253	0-04-75
			C.T.	0-06-30				C.T.	0-03-15
			560/1-2	0-00-60				247/1	0-11-10
			560/1-3	0-03-45				246	0-01-10
			560/1-4	0-06-50				245/1	0-20-60
			560/2	0-08-00				240/2	0-02-35
			560/3	0-08-00				242/1	0-17-40
			556	0-22-15				C.T.	0-02-35
			544/1	0-17-00				203/1	0-32-05
			544/2	0-00-40				202	0-07-00
			545/1	0-04-75				204	0-20-60
			542/1	0-01-10				205	0-12-65
			542/2	0-06-23				206	0-15-85
			541	0-11-10				176/1	0-04-85
			540	0-11-10				C.T.	0-01-10
			Mettel					175/1	0-26-90
			Road	0-01-60				173	0-28-50
			502/4	0-15-85				C.T.	0-03-15
			506	0-15-85				Total	02-61-40
			507/1(2)	0-14-25			(13) Sarsa	2346	0-16-65
			510/1	0-07-90				C.T.	0-05-75
			508/1	0-04-75				2332	0-07-15
			Canal	0-06-35				2333	0-04-75
			508/2	0-16-60				2331	0-16-65
			498/2-2	0-03-15				2334	0-00-10
			497	0-30-10				2329	0-25-35
			C.T.	0-03-15				2327	0-10-30
			435/3	0-08-70				Canal	0-11-10
			436	0-02-35					

[illegible]

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Anand	Anand	(17) Chikho-	1499/2	0-04-00	Anand	Anand	17) Chikho-	C.T.	0-01-55
		dara—Contd.	1490	0-13-20			dara—Contd.	791	0-04-75
			1489/p	0-09-40				810	0-07-90
			1489/p	0-10-00				790	0-13-15
			1486/4	0-04-50				811+812+	
			1486/5	0-06-30				813+814/p	0-11-25
			1485	0-08-95				815	0-08-90
			1484	0-09-20				816/2	0-10-55
			C.T.	0-01-55				817/p	0-15-60
			Nala	0-12-20				C.T.	0-04-40
			1483/2	0-18-85				663	0-35-10
			1262/1	0-01-55				596+597	0-28-35
			1263/1	0-22-35				598	0-01-55
			Nala	0-04-75				599/p	0-21-70
			1264/1	0-24-15				601/3	0-16-05
			1265	0-15-85				601/4-1	0-01-85
			1266	0-01-55				607	0-27-15
			1267/2	0-03-15				609	0-13-15
			C.T.	0-02-35				612	0-08-95
			1447/1+2+3	0-13-10				C.T.	0-01-55
			1448	0-06-35				613+614	0-16-25
			1442	0-17-85				620	0-11-10
			1445	0-01-55				621	0-01-55
			1441	0-13-10				C.T.	0-01-55
			C.T.	0-01-55				549	0-00-30
			1429	0-08-90				548	0-04-75
			1428/1-1	0-08-90				547/1	0-15-20
			1427/1	0-15-00				Nala	0-05-70
			1427/2	0-01-25				546/3-A	0-01-00
			1421	0-01-55				546/3-B	0-09-00
			1423/1	0-08-00				546/4	0-09-10
			1423/2	0-00-90				C.T.	0-01-55
			1422/2	0-07-30				Total :	08-12-25
			Road	00-23-00			(18) Samarkha	1097	0-11-60
			710/3	0-19-40				1080/4	0-37-20
			708/3	0-13-75				1081/1	0-00-20
			721/1	0-04-50				1083/1	0-00-25
			721/2	0-05-00				1083/2	0-19-00
			723	0-03-15				1083/3	0-19-00
			724	0-04-75				C.T.	0-01-55
			725/2	0-19-95				1085	0-11-90
			725/3	0-20-00				1084	0-01-55
			749	0-01-55				RLY	0-04-75
			746	0-19-50				1427/1	0-00-60

[illegible]

1	2	3	4	5
Anand	Anand	(19) Boriavi	472/2	0-13-60
			493/2	0-13-10
			491+492	0-24-15
			495	0-01-55
			C.T.	0-02-00
			812	0-37-25
			811/1-1	0-15-20
			779	0-03-15
			810	0-01-55
			780/1	0-01-55
			773/2	0-13-10
			772/1	0-22-35
			772/2	0-06-00
			769/1	0-04-75
			768/2	0-06-35
			770/1	0-01-55
			1370+1374+	
			1373	0-04-75
			767/1	0-08-50
			767/2	0-04-00
			C.T.	0-01-55
			712	0-01-55
			711	0-48-70
			716/1	0-36-20
			717	0-00-50
			737/1	0-07-30
			735/2+3	0-01-55
			736	0-04-75
			Road	0-07-90
			919	0-27-30
			922/A	0-35-30
			921	0-07-30
			927	0-01-55
			928	0-31-68
			1015	0-25-34
			1016	0-07-92
			Nala	0-12-67
			1124	0-20-59
			1123	0-26-92
			1122	0-00-50
			1121/1	0-28-51
			1119	0-19-00
			1120	0-30-09
			1103/1	0-02-37
			1104	0-02-50
			1102	0-28-51

1	2	3	4	5
Anand	Anand	(19) Boriavi	1101	0-00-20
			1098	0-12-67
			1100	0-26-92
			C.T.	0-04-75
			1218	0-18-21
			C.T.	0-01-55
			TOTAL	07-02-95

[F. No. L-14014/41/2003-G.P.]

SWAMI SINGH, Director

नई दिल्ली, 22 सितम्बर, 2003

का.अ. 2923.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को लक्षित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि गुजरात राज्य में सिसवा-रामोल पाइपलाइन परियोजना से प्राकृतिक गैस के परिवहन के लिए गेल (इण्डिया) लिमिटेड द्वारा अतिरिक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाने और सहयुक्त सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था के साथ एक पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि उस भूमि में, जिस में उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है और जो इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में वर्णित है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उस भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है;

कोई व्यक्ति, जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है, उस तारीख से जिसको उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन जारी भारत के राजपत्र में यथा प्रकाशित अधिसूचना की प्रतियां साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती है, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर, भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने के संबंध में, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, गेल (इण्डिया) लिमिटेड, दर्पण बिल्डिंग, आर.सी.दत्त रोड, अल्कापुरी, वडोदरा-390 005 (गुजरात) को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा।

अनुसूची

जिला	तहसील	ग्राम	सर्वे नंबर	उ.का.अ. के लिए अर्जित की जाने वाली भूमि (हैक्टेयर में)
1	2	3	4	5
नडीयाद	खेडा	(20) चकलासी	2302	0-05-15
			2301	0-22-64
			2300	0-15-64

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
नडीबाद	खेडा	(20) चकलासी—जारी	2298	0-31-61	नडीबाद	खेडा	(20) चकलासी—जारी	कार्टट्रेक	0-00-84
			2294	0-06-87				रास्ता	0-01-00
			2268	0-11-40				296	0-27-92
			2284	0-16-89				305	0-19-33
			2283	0-28-10				कार्टट्रेक	0-00-80
			2281	0-04-45				306/1	0-06-28
			2282	0-11-05				केनल	0-01-01
			547	0-15-55				306	0-08-21
			केनल/	0-10-61				308	0-13-98
			कार्टट्रेक					309	0-03-07
			545	0-12-41				319	0-09-41
			510	0-28-28				318	0-26-25
			केनल	0-01-00				रास्ता	0-01-00
			509	0-01-87				352	0-12-64
			513	0-17-50				351	0-08-29
			कार्टट्रेक	0-01-00				358	0-05-72
			490	0-03-69				359	0-09-15
			489	0-35-58				360	0-08-21
			488	0-01-93				361	0-02-61
			487	0-91-51				2299	0-00-20
			477	0-16-88				2267	0-00-15
			479	0-14-82				544	0-00-25
			478	0-07-21				512	0-00-24
			रास्ता	0-01-00				426	0-00-28
			458	0-04-65				215	0-00-40
			457	0-13-34				298	0-00-20
			459	0-40-92				कुल	09-37-85
			454	0-09-15					
			432/2	0-12-21					
			430/2	0-98-99					
			429	0-19-92					
			428	0-11-20					
			423	0-07-92					
			427/1	0-11-13					
			रास्ता	0-01-00					
			227	0-14-71					
			223	0-10-70					
			222	0-28-00					
			220	0-12-53					
			221	0-06-03					
			217	0-16-82					
			216	0-08-73					
			282	0-03-97					
			297	0-31-85					

[फा. सं. एल-14014/41/2003-जी. पी.]

स्वामी सिंह, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 22nd September, 2003

S.O. 2923.— Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of natural gas from Sisva—Ramol pipeline project in the State of Gujarat, a pipeline with provision of laying additional pipelines and associated facilities should be laid by the GAIL (India) Limited;

And whereas, it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying the said pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid and which is described in the Schedule annexed to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land)

Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein.

Any person interested in the land described in the said Schedule may, within twenty one days from the date on which the copies of the notification issued under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the said Act, as published in the Gazette of India are made available to the general public, object in writing to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, GAIL (India) Limited, Darpan Building, R.C. Dutt Road, Alkapuri, Vadodara-390005 (Gujarat).

SCHEDULE

Distt.	Tehsil	Village	Survey No./ Block No.	Land to be acquired for R.O.U. in Hectares
1	2	3	4	5
Nadiad	Kheda	(20) Chaklasi	2302	0-05-15
			2301	0-22-64
			2300	0-15-64
			2298	0-31-61
			2294	0-06-87
			2268	0-11-40
			2284	0-16-89
			2283	0-28-10
			2281	0-04-45
			2282	0-11-05
			547	0-15-55
			Canal/C.T.	0-01-61
			545	0-12-41
			510	0-28-28
			Canal	0-01-00
			509	0-01-87
			513	0-17-50
			C.T.	0-01-00
			490	0-03-69
			489	0-35-58
			488	0-01-93
			487	0-91-51
			477	0-16-88
			479	0-14-82
			478	0-07-21
			Road	0-01-00
			458	0-04-65
			457	0-13-34
			459	0-40-92
			454	0-09-15

1	2	3	4	5
Nadiad	Kheda	(20) Chaklasi	432/2	0-12-21
		—(Contd.)	430/2	0-98-99
			429	0-19-92
			428	0-11-20
			423	0-07-92
			427/1	0-11-13
			Road	0-01-00
			227	0-14-71
			223	0-10-70
			222	0-28-00
			220	0-12-53
			221	0-06-03
			217	0-16-82
			216	0-08-73
			282	0-03-97
			297	0-31-85
			C.T.	0-00-84
			Road	0-01-00
			296	0-27-92
			305	0-19-33
			C.T.	0-00-80
			306/1	0-06-28
			Canal	0-01-01
			306	0-08-21
			308	0-13-98
			309	0-03-07
			319	0-09-41
			318	0-26-25
			Road	0-01-00
			352	0-12-64
			351	0-08-29
			358	0-05-72
			359	0-09-15
			360	0-08-21
			361	0-02-61
			2299	0-00-20
			2267	0-00-15
			544	0-00-25
			512	0-00-24
			426	0-00-28
			215	0-00-40
			298	0-00-20
			TOTAL	09-37-85

[F. No. L-14014/41/2003-G.P.]

SWAMI SINGH, Director

नई दिल्ली, 22 सितम्बर, 2003

का.आ. 2924.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि गुजरात राज्य में सिसवा—रामोल पाइपलाइन परियोजना से प्राकृतिक गैस के परिवहन के लिए गेल (इण्डिया) लिमिटेड द्वारा अतिरिक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाने और सहयुक्त सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था के साथ एक पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए;

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार को उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि उस भूमि, में जिस में उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है और जो इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में वर्णित है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उस भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है;

कोई व्यक्ति, जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है, उस तारीख से जिसको उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन जारी भारत के राजपत्र में यथा प्रकाशित अधिसूचना की प्रतियां साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती हैं, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर, भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने के संबंध में, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, गेल (इण्डिया) लिमिटेड, दर्पण बिल्डिंग, आर. सी. दत्त रोड, अल्कापुरी, वडोदरा-390 005 (गुजरात) को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा।

अनुसूची

जिला	तहसील	ग्राम	सर्वे नंबर/ ब्लोक नंबर	उ.का.अ. के लिए अर्जित की जाने वाली भूमि (हैक्टेयर में)
1	2	3	4	5
खेडा	नडीयाद	(21) उत्तरसंडा	818	0-19-89
			819	0-01-98
			813	0-24-21
			812	0-06-35
			788	0-14-53
			791	0-09-56
			789	0-03-11
			790	0-03-49
			रास्ता	0-01-00
			784	0-16-17
			769	0-15-14
			783	0-03-71
			697	0-11-57
			698	0-25-67

1	2	3	4	5
खेडा	नडीयाद	(21) उत्तरसंडा (जारी)	नाला	0-01-00
			605	0-12-78
			603	0-08-37
			593	0-03-05
			594	0-10-41
			595	0-09-04
			588	0-06-65
			587	0-08-88
			580	0-03-35
			581	0-07-39
			579	0-01-94
			543	0-97-47
			544	0-08-34
			538	0-18-07
			536	0-09-99
			497	0-14-53
			518	0-65-79
			517	0-02-57
			516	0-07-26
			520	0-07-72
			515	0-01-83
			521	0-19-81
			523	0-03-14
			524	0-05-87
			525	0-09-04
			586	0-00-30
			582	0-01-80
			539	0-00-60
			496	0-00-50
			522	0-00-40
			कुल	05-04-27
		(22) फतेपुर	38	0-31-57
			49	0-13-73
			48	0-04-42
			53	0-10-78
			कारट्रेक	0-00-80
			54	0-12-62
			56	0-02-32
			60	0-27-67
			61	0-05-59
			कारट्रेक	0-00-80
			62	0-09-49
			207	0-03-02
			205	0-13-81
			239	0-04-25

[illegible]

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
खेडा	नडीयाद	(24) नडीयाद	2070	0-09-41	खेडा	नडीयाद	(26) बीलोड़ा	208	0-11-54
			2071	0-06-96			(जारी)	207	0-06-38
			2073	0-00-96				182	0-06-70
			2063	0-04-01				183	0-06-06
			2064	0-11-49				184	0-06-85
			2067	0-16-97				185	0-05-08
			2040	0-00-30				189	0-04-07
			1978	0-00-40				201	0-04-52
			1687	0-00-20				186	0-05-06
			कुल	07-40-37				कार्टट्रेक	0-02-40
		(25) मरीडा	कार्टट्रेक	0-00-80				200	0-15-38
			134/4	0-20-63				371	0-05-28
			135	0-11-27				212	0-00-80
			कार्टट्रेक	0-00-80				199	0-00-30
			कुल	0-33-50				कुल	02-15-20
		(26) बीलोड़ा	नदी	0-10-61			(27) अलाजडा	नदी	0-17-72
			428	0-15-61				212	0-06-50
			429	0-22-83				211	0-35-77
			411	0-18-99				218	0-27-97
			422	0-01-62				217	0-08-33
			418	0-12-56				223	0-13-90
			415	0-03-84				224	0-13-39
			417	0-06-11				225	0-04-10
			कार्टट्रेक	0-00-80				रास्ता	0-06-40
			305	0-12-14				237	0-19-35
			306	0-02-15				236	0-22-37
			307	0-03-73				235	0-06-95
			नाला	0-01-01				234	0-00-73
			336	0-02-64				233	0-13-00
			308	0-03-65				232	0-14-83
			308/पी	0-07-46				251	0-08-40
			334	0-09-06				250	0-11-87
			332	0-07-54				249	0-02-47
			362	0-09-56				कार्टट्रेक	0-07-54
			363	0-07-67				115	0-11-73
			364	0-05-32				114	0-00-11
			361	0-02-30				116	0-04-58
			365	0-03-36				117	0-25-06
			कार्टट्रेक	0-00-80				118	0-05-18
			367	0-09-93				124	0-29-79
			रास्ता	0-09-40				120	0-07-14
			211	0-07-24				122	0-03-92
			146	0-01-94				123	0-16-34
			रेलवे	0-06-80				119	0-00-30
			210	0-11-50				कुल	03-55-14

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
खेडा	नडीयाद (28) अरेरा	केनल	0-08-00		खेडा	महेमदाबाद (29) वरसोला		690	0-13-70
		199	0-58-11			(जारी)		705	0-03-56
		कार्टट्रेक	0-02-00					702	0-02-42
		216	0-08-68					704	0-40-57
		रास्ता	0-06-40					706	0-22-09
		196	0-19-67					707	0-19-50
		196/पी	0-13-78					708	0-12-10
		195	0-08-14					709	0-06-30
		190	0-25-23					नाला	0-06-00
		184	0-17-45					799	0-16-64
		183	0-01-40					798	0-09-65
		182	0-11-44					715	0-09-02
		रास्ता	0-08-40					715/पी	0-03-03
		166	0-35-16					796	0-17-92
		165	0-00-95					795	0-12-39
		138	0-25-51					794	0-11-79
		137	0-10-68					896	0-19-49
		141	0-06-30					895	0-09-02
		रास्ता	0-08-40					851	0-18-37
		110	0-15-34					894	0-00-72
		109	0-09-51					889	0-40-54
		108	0-18-07					859	0-26-99
		101	0-23-94					869	0-01-50
		102	0-15-81					868	0-12-84
		103	0-16-16					338	0-03-11
		85	0-02-37					नाला	0-05-00
		84	0-25-12					339	0-15-51
		65	0-15-50					340	0-19-38
		64	0-31-21					रास्ता	0-06-40
		61	0-14-06					358	0-28-17
		47	0-08-99					358/पी	0-34-75
		46	0-04-25					359	0-09-01
		34	0-18-38					कार्टट्रेक	0-01-80
		50	0-04-07					405	0-11-27
		33	0-02-30					406	0-02-72
		31	0-23-31					404	0-10-74
		30	0-24-31					411	0-22-53
		30	0-24-23					403	0-29-95
		28	0-18-59					397	0-20-09
		27	0-10-05					399	0-04-03
		कुल	05-75-33					398	0-01-15
								394	0-11-96
								रास्ता	0-08-40
								452	0-15-73
								468	0-11-07
								470	0-12-76
खेडा	महेमदाबाद (29) वरसोला	कार्टट्रेक	0-02-00						
		672	0-25-26						
		673	0-13-09						
		केनल	0-08-00						

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
खेडा	महेमदाबाद	(29) बरसोला	470/पी	0-09-92	खेडा	नडीयाद	(32) अरेरी	अरेरी 25	0-19-18
			463	0-06-75				20	0-03-99
			460	0-11-80				8	0-16-02
			459	0-04-60				7	0-13-00
			459/पी	0-00-26				342	0-12-56
			458	0-11-40				रास्ता	0-06-84
			609	0-34-76				343	0-16-25
			610	0-21-69				346	0-62-14
			620	0-23-41				केनल	0-03-82
			612	0-01-60				234	0-28-04
			850	0-00-20				232	0-20-04
			893	0-01-12				279	0-53-30
			कुल	08-38-54				220	0-02-83
खेडा	नडीयाद	(30) देवकी- वानसोल	1127	0-06-40				केनल	0-10-18
			1126	0-04-53				212	0-04-78
			1122	0-01-36				208	0-07-47
			1124	0-12-06				215	0-17-47
			1123	0-01-77				216	0-17-63
			1126	0-00-88				407	0-22-94
			1111	0-20-98				189	0-19-26
			1112	0-01-80				186	0-01-57
			1109	0-08-68				173	0-17-72
			1103	0-01-28				174	0-09-80
			1106	0-04-72				176	0-04-58
			1106	0-14-79				177	0-07-35
			तलाव	0-60-00				176	0-09-15
			1104	0-01-98				408	0-07-10
			1113	0-00-35				कुल	04-05-91
			कुल	01-45-60	खेडा	महेमदाबाद	(33) खतराज	777	0-04-29
खेडा	महेमदाबाद	(31) चान्थावली	1934	0-16-49				काट्ट्रेक	0-00-80
			1960	0-08-65				773	0-18-10
			1931	0-08-39				772	0-03-28
		रोड़ (रास्ता)		0-06-40				768	0-04-29
			1915	0-21-52				770	0-21-30
			1916	0-15-29				769	0-01-33
			1909	0-10-68				नाला	0-05-00
			1910	0-07-50				908	0-10-16
			रास्ता	0-08-04				910	0-04-04
			1905	0-10-16				911	0-10-02
			1906	0-05-51				नदी	0-50-00
			1899	0-14-70				46	0-07-38
			1898	0-03-34				67	0-12-36
			1897	0-02-69				72	0-10-12
			1935	0-00-10				65	0-09-08
			कुल	01-39-82				61	0-05-31

[illegible]

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
खेडा	महेमदाबाद	(35) घोडाली	65	0-00-14	खेडा	महेमदाबाद	(37) अमसारमन	232	0-11-27
			कारट्रेक	0-01-00				234	0-17-75
			225	0-00-20				235	0-41-03
			कुल	03-56-06				कुल	02-28-33
		(36) मोडज	1012	0-11-47			(38) रोहीसा	11	0-09-03
			1010	0-04-27				453	0-53-85
			1011	0-05-88				452	0-38-47
			1015	0-01-21				441	0-48-85
			1016	0-25-25				456	0-12-22
			1029	0-03-92				442	0-01-70
			रास्ता	0-08-40				443	0-35-61
			1026	0-17-98				449	0-02-93
			1043	0-22-93				444	0-29-76
			1061	0-00-60				441	0-20-81
			1043	0-01-31				349	0-09-23
			1059	0-09-56				437	0-11-20
			1062	0-00-69				436	0-40-77
			1063	0-11-32				395	0-18-34
			1064	0-08-24				393	0-28-13
			1043	0-06-85				कुल	03-61-00
			991	0-00-20			(39) रास्का	नदी	0-22-29
			कुल	01-44-60				673	0-60-04
		(37) अमसारमन	157	0-23-02				674	0-08-36
			172	0-10-37				कारट्रेक	0-05-27
			173	0-10-92				435	0-09-96
			582/ए	0-02-12				केनाल	0-29-91
			174/ए	0-08-60				434	0-17-17
			527	0-01-48				432	0-12-45
			580	0-08-44				कारट्रेक	0-36-44
			601	0-01-13				431	0-01-20
			500	0-05-76				433	0-07-34
			509	0-00-26				429	0-37-71
			528	0-08-26				425	0-01-50
			586	0-02-75				427	0-37-92
			528	0-12-02				375	0-17-85
			182	0-03-80				422	0-37-31
			181	0-17-09				411	0-03-59
			226	0-11-34				409	0-19-32
			553	0-01-97				410	0-15-56
			224	0-00-27				406	0-16-70
			225	0-07-95				414	0-21-54
			502	0-04-96				415	0-09-09
			221	0-12-54				396	0-16-86
			रास्ता	0-08-84				395	0-07-67
								682	0-31-50
								कुल	04-84-65

[फा. सं. एल.-14014/41/2003-जी.पी.]

स्वामी सिंह, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 22nd September, 2003

S.O. 2924.— Whereas, it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of natural gas from Sisva—Ramol pipeline project in the State of Gujarat, a pipeline with provision of laying additional pipelines and associated facilities should be laid by the GAIL (India) Limited;

And whereas it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying the said pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid and which is described in the Schedule annexed to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Any person interested in the land described in the said Schedule may, within twenty-one days from the date on which the copies of this notification issued under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the said Act, as published in the Gazette of India, are made available to the general public, object in writing to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, GAIL (India) Limited, Darpan Building, R.C. Dutt Road, Alkapuri, Vadodara-390 005 (Gujarat).

SCHEDULE

Dist.	Tehsil	Village	Survey No./ Block No.	Land to be acquired for R.O.U. in Hectares.
1	2	3	4	5
Kheda	Nadiad	(21) Utarsanda	818	0-19-89
			819	0-01-98
			813	0-24-21
			812	0-06-35
			788	0-14-53
			791	0-09-56
			789	0-03-11
			790	0-03-49
			Road	0-01-00
			784	0-16-17
			769	0-15-14
			783	0-03-71
			697	0-11-57
			698	0-25-67
			Nala	0-01-00
			605	0-12-78
			603	0-08-37

1	2	3	4	5
Kheda	Nadiad	(21) Utarsanda	593	0-03-05
			594	0-10-41
			595	0-09-04
			588	0-06-65
			587	0-08-88
			580	0-03-35
			581	0-07-39
			579	0-01-94
			543	0-97-47
			544	0-08-34
			538	0-18-07
			536	0-09-99
			497	0-14-53
			518	0-65-79
			517	0-02-57
			516	0-07-26
			520	0-07-72
			515	0-01-83
			521	0-19-81
			523	0-03-14
			524	0-05-87
			525	0-09-04
			586	0-00-30
			582	0-01-80
			539	0-00-60
			496	0-00-50
			522	0-00-40
			TOTAL	05-04-27
(22) Fatepur			38	0-31-57
			49	0-13-73
			48	0-04-42
			53	0-10-78
			C.T.	0-00-80
			54	0-12-62
			56	0-02-32
			60	0-27-67
			61	0-05-59
			C.T.	0-00-80
			62	0-09-49
			207	0-03-02
			205	0-13-81
			239	0-04-25
			C.T.	0-00-80
			301	0-08-05
			302	0-03-56

[illegible]

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Kheda	Nadiad	(24) Nadiad	2067	0-16-97	Kheda	Nadiad	(26) Nadiad	185	0-05-08
			2040	0-00-30				189	0-04-07
			1978	0-00-40				201	0-04-52
			1687	0-00-20				186	0-05-06
			TOTAL	07-40-37				C.T.	0-02-40
								200	0-15-38
	(25) Marida	Cart-Track		0-00-80				371	0-05-28
		134/4		0-20-63				212	0-00-80
		135		0-11-27				199	0-00-30
		C.T.		0-00-80				TOTAL	02-15-20
		TOTAL		0-33-50					
	(26) Bilodra	River		0-10-61		(27) Alajada	River		0-17-72
		428		0-15-61			212		0-06-50
		429		0-22-83			211		0-35-77
		411		0-18-99			218		0-27-97
		422		0-01-62			217		0-08-33
		418		0-12-56			223		0-13-90
		415		0-03-84			224		0-13-39
		417		0-06-11			225		0-04-10
		C.T.		0-00-80			Road		0-06-40
		305		0-12-14			237		0-19-35
		306		0-02-15			236		0-22-37
		307		0-03-73			235		0-06-95
		Nala		0-01-01			234		0-00-73
		336		0-02-64			233		0-13-00
		308		0-03-65			232		0-14-83
		308/P		0-07-46			251		0-08-40
		334		0-09-06			250		0-11-87
		332		0-07-54			249		0-02-47
		362		0-09-56			C.T.		0-07-54
		363		0-07-67			115		0-11-73
		364		0-05-32			114		0-00-11
		361		0-02-30			116		0-04-58
		365		0-03-36			117		0-25-06
		C.T.		0-00-80			118		0-05-18
		367		0-09-93			124		0-29-79
		Road		0-09-40			120		0-07-14
		211		0-07-24			122		0-03-92
		146		0-01-94			123		0-16-34
		Rly.		0-06-80			119		0-00-30
		210		0-11-50			TOTAL		03-55-14
		208		0-11-54					
		207		0-06-38		(28) Arera	Canal		0-08-00
		182		0-06-70			199		0-58-11
		183		0-06-06			C.T.		0-02-00
		184		0-06-85			216		0-08-68

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Kheda	Nadiad	(28) Arcra	Road	0-06-40	Kheda	Mahem-	(29) Varsola	708	0-12-10
			196	0-19-67		dabad		709	0-06-30
			196/P	0-13-78				Nala	0-06-00
			195	0-08-14				799	0-16-64
			190	0-25-23				798	0-09-65
			184	0-17-45				715	0-09-02
			183	0-01-40				715/P	0-03-03
			182	0-11-44				796	0-17-92
			Road	0-08-40				795	0-12-39
			166	0-35-16				794	0-11-79
			165	0-00-95				896	0-19-49
			138	0-25-51				895	0-09-02
			137	0-10-68				851	0-18-37
			141	0-06-30				894	0-00-72
			Road	0-08-40				889	0-40-54
			110	0-15-34				859	0-26-99
			109	0-09-51				869	0-01-50
			108	0-18-07				868	0-12-84
			101	0-23-94				338	0-03-11
			102	0-15-81				Nala	0-05-00
			103	0-16-16				339	0-15-51
			85	0-02-37				340	0-19-38
			84	0-25-12				Road	0-06-40
			65	0-15-50				358	0-28-17
			64	0-31-21				358/P	0-34-75
			61	0-14-06				359	0-09-01
			47	0-08-99				C.T.	0-01-80
			46	0-04-25				405	0-11-27
			34	0-18-38				406	0-02-72
			50	0-04-07				404	0-10-74
			33	0-02-30				411	0-22-53
			31	0-23-31				403	0-29-95
			30	0-24-23				397	0-20-09
			28	0-18-59				399	0-04-03
			27	0-10-05				398	0-01-15
			TOTAL	05-75-33				394	0-11-96
Kheda	Mahem-	(29) Varsola	C.T.	0-02-00				Road	0-08-40
	dabad		672	0-25-26				452	0-15-73
			673	0-13-09				468	0-11-07
			Canal	0-08-00				470	0-12-76
			690	0-13-70				470/P	0-09-92
			705	0-03-56				463	0-06-75
			702	0-02-42				460	0-11-80
			704	0-40-57				459	0-04-60
			706	0-22-09				459/P	0-00-26
			707	0-19-50				458	0-11-40

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Kheda	Mahem- (29) Varsola		609	0-34-76	Kheda	Nadiad (32) Areri		Road	0-06-84
	dabad		610	0-21-69				343	0-16-25
			620	0-23-41				346	0-62-14
			612	0-01-60				Canal	0-03-82
			850	0-00-20				234	0-28-04
			893	0-01-12				232	0-20-04
			TOTAL	08-38-54				279	0-53-30
								220	0-02-83
Kheda	Nadiad (30) Devkivansol		1127	0-06-40				Canal	0-10-18
			1126	0-04-53				212	0-04-78
			1122	0-01-36				208	0-07-47
			1124	0-12-06				215	0-17-47
			1123	0-01-77				216	0-17-63
			1126	0-00-88				407	0-22-94
			1111	0-20-98				189	0-19-25
			1112	0-01-80				186	0-01-57
			1109	0-08-68				173	0-17-72
			1103	0-01-28				174	0-09-80
			1106	0-04-72				176	0-04-58
			1106/P	0-14-79				177	0-07-35
			Talav	0-60-00				176	0-09-15
			1104	0-01-98				408	0-07-10
			1113	0-00-35				TOTAL	04-05-91
			TOTAL	01-45-60				777	0-04-29
Kheda	Mamem- (31) Vanthavli		1934	0-16-49	Kheda	Mahem- (33) Khatraj		C.T.	0-00-80
	dabad		1960	0-08-65		dabad		773	0-18-10
			1931	0-08-39				772	0-03-28
			Road	0-06-40				768	0-04-29
			1915	0-21-52				770	0-21-30
			1916	0-15-29				769	0-01-33
			1909	0-10-68				Nala	0-05-00
			1910	0-07-50				908	0-10-16
			Road	0-08-40				910	0-04-04
			1905	0-10-16				911	0-10-02
			1906	0-05-51				River	0-50-00
			1899	0-14-70				46	0-07-38
			1898	0-03-34				67	0-12-36
			1897	0-02-69				72	0-10-12
			1935	0-00-10				65	0-09-08
			TOTAL	01-39-82				61	0-05-31
								60	0-06-25
Kheda	Nadiad (32) Areri		25	0-19-18				62/A	0-06-52
			20	0-03-99				62/B	0-06-18
			8	0-16-02				56	0-14-64
			7	0-13-00				C.T.	0-00-80
			342	0-12-56				114	0-10-99

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Kheda	Mahem-	(33) Khatraj (Contd.)	115	0-03-54	Kheda	Mahem-	(34) Sojali (contd.)	32	0-02-25
	dabad		117	0-10-38		dabad		185	0-03-72
			120	0-04-36				187	0-02-48
			119	0-00-26				188	0-21-08
			125	0-15-63				189	0-02-61
			C.T.	0-00-80				195	0-11-84
			126	0-18-90				194	0-06-37
			128	0-13-83				190	0-00-43
			139	0-26-84				193	0-08-75
			141	0-01-92				TOTAL	02-96-09
			Road	0-06-40				288	0-08-50
			799	0-21-30	Kheda	Mahem-	(35) Ghodali	218	0-13-23
			798	0-04-97		dabad		239	0-23-24
			Road	0-06-40				234/B	0-16-45
			818	0-25-48				263	0-14-82
			819	0-19-71				226	0-08-14
			820	0-06-43				231	0-25-83
			781	0-00-53				227	0-08-68
			780	0-14-60				289	0-00-94
			779	0-02-07				Road	0-02-40
			778	0-13-15				204	0-10-75
			777	0-10-50				197	0-12-21
			TOTAL	04-63-32				198	0-28-03
			112	0-04-74				200	0-25-92
			112/P	0-05-96				139	0-16-57
			113	0-10-40				Road	0-06-40
			113/P	0-07-90				103	0-13-86
			C.T.	0-00-80				106	0-03-18
			114	0-00-66				104	0-01-84
			Road	0-06-40				105	0-23-22
			140	0-14-36				C.T.	0-00-80
			141	0-06-77				99	0-15-39
			51/A	0-18-84				78	0-26-16
			52	0-11-18				98	0-00-99
			53	0-11-28				79	0-18-22
			43	0-03-27				64	0-18-49
			45	0-02-53				85	0-08-08
			46	0-04-33				65	0-00-14
			47	0-07-55				C.T.	0-01-00
			48	0-05-07				225	0-00-20
			241	0-16-29				TOTAL	03-56-06
			Canal	0-05-00				1012	0-11-47
			34/A	0-14-66	Kheda	Mahem-	(36) Modaj	1010	0-04-27
			34/B	0-19-80		dabad		1011	0-05-88
			27	0-01-86				1015	0-01-21
			33	0-28-08					

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Kheda	Mahem-	(36) Modaj	1016	0-25-25	Kheda	Mahem-	(38) Rohisa (contd.)	442	0-01-70
	dabad		1029	0-03-92		dabad		443	0-35-61
		Road		0-08-40				449	0-02-93
			1026	0-17-98				444	0-29-76
			1043	0-22-93				441	0-20-81
			1061	0-00-60				349	0-09-23
			1043	0-01-31				437	0-11-20
			1059	0-09-56				436	0-40-77
			1062	0-00-69				395	0-18-34
			1063	0-11-32				393	0-28-13
			1064	0-08-24					
			1043	0-06-85					
			991	0-00-20					
			TOTAL	01-44-60				TOTAL	03-61-00
Kheda	Mahem-	(37) Amsarwan	157	0-23-02	Kheda	Mahem-	(39) Raska	River	0-22-29
	dabad		172	0-10-37		dabad		673	0-60-04
			173	0-10-92				674	0-08-36
			582/A	0-02-12				C.T.	0-05-27
			174/A	0-08-60				435	0-09-96
			527	0-01-48				Canal	0-29-91
			580	0-08-44				434	0-17-17
			601	0-01-13				432	0-12-45
			500	0-05-76				C.T.	0-36-44
			509	0-00-26				431	0-01-20
			528	0-08-26				433	0-07-34
			586	0-02-75				429	0-37-71
			528	0-12-02				425	0-01-50
			182	0-03-80				427	0-37-92
			181	0-17-09				375	0-17-85
			226	0-11-34				422	0-37-31
			553	0-01-97				411	0-03-59
			224	0-00-27				409	0-19-32
			225	0-07-95				410	0-15-56
			502	0-04-96				406	0-16-70
			221	0-12-54				414	0-21-54
		Road		0-08-84				415	0-09-09
			232	0-11-27				396	0-16-86
			234	0-17-75				395	0-07-67
			235	0-41-03				682	0-31-50
			TOTAL	02-28-33				TOTAL	04-84-65
Kheda	Mahem-	(38) Rohisa	11	0-09-03					
	dabad		453	0-53-85					
			452	0-38-47					
			441	0-48-85					
			456	0-12-22					

[F. No. L-14014/41/2003-G.P.]

SWAMI SINGH, Director

नई दिल्ली, 22 सितम्बर, 2003

1	2	3	4	5
अहमदाबाद दसकोड	40 : हरीपुर	463	0-12-13	
	जारी	464	0-05-20	
		599	0-10-30	
		586	0-08-62	
		582	0-06-10	
		578	0-02-67	
		584	0-05-05	
		585	0-12-53	
		592	0-00-97	
		593	0-04-99	
		592	0-04-13	
		591	0-24-55	
		893/अ	0-07-06	
		561	0-07-34	
		895	0-00-65	
		527	0-06-71	
		904/ब	0-01-30	
		903	0-04-17	
		902/ब	0-07-49	
		900	0-01-21	
		901	0-06-05	
		911	0-11-92	
		912	0-02-30	
		928	0-11-19	
		927	0-13-77	
		920	0-14-68	
		921	0-20-80	
		922	0-02-39	
		रस्तो	0-06-68	
		1084	0-09-64	
		1083	0-02-61	
		1082	0-18-95	
		1081	0-14-98	
		1080	0-12-75	
		1079	0-18-22	
		1078	0-22-30	
		1077	0-02-52	
		1072	0-00-41	
		1076	0-23-27	
		1104	0-00-23	
		1105	0-15-25	
		919	0-00-10	
		954	0-10-50	
		कुल	04-98-59	
	41 : बडोदरा	228	0-11-71	
		227	0-13-63	
		225	0-01-24	
		230	0-03-67	
		231	0-14-08	
		232	0-31-41	

का०आ० 2925.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि गुजरात राज्य में सिसवा—रामोल पाइपलाइन परियोजना से प्राकृतिक गैस के परिवहन के लिए गेल (इण्डिया) लिमिटेड द्वारा अतिरिक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाने और सहयुक्त सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था के साथ एक पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि उस भूमि में, जिस में उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है और जो इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में वर्णित है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उस भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है;

कोई व्यक्ति, जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है, उस तारीख से जिसको उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन जारी भारत के राजपत्र में यथा प्रकाशित अधिसूचना की प्रतियां साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती हैं, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर, भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने के संबंध में, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, गेल (इण्डिया) लिमिटेड, दर्पण बिल्डिंग, आर०सी०दत्त रोड, अल्कापुरी, वडोदरा-390 005 (गुजरात) को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा।

अनुसूची

जिला	तहसील	ग्राम	सर्वे नंबर	उ.का.अ. के लिए अर्जित की जाने वाली भूमि (हैक्टेयर)
1	2	3	4	5
अहमदाबाद दसकोड	40 : हरीपुरा	419	0-13-85	
		446	0-10-28	
		447	0-06-55	
		444	0-02-95	
		443	0-17-00	
		कारट्रेक	0-03-72	
		452	0-08-03	
		453	0-25-02	
		457	0-13-17	
		611	0-06-78	
		460	0-08-60	
		461	0-09-68	
		465	0-00-39	
		462	0-02-81	

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
	41 : बजोवस	237	0-01-56		अहमदाबाद दसकोई	42 : बंच	359	0-25-47	
	जारी	236	0-20-99			जारी	202	0-00-30	
		235	0-17-36				243	0-04-00	
		241	0-00-20						
		कुल	01-15-89				कुल	04-99-35	
	42 : बंच	नदी	0-23-00			43 : हाथीजप	634	0-42-44	
		1919	0-20-63				632	0-23-55	
		2090	0-02-00				633	0-41-12	
		कारट्रेक	0-01-73				601	0-14-65	
		1923	0-05-42				599	0-00-35	
		1922	0-08-23				637	0-01-91	
		कारट्रेक	0-04-57				638	0-32-37	
		107	0-09-83				25	0-02-03	
		108	0-13-98				26	0-14-46	
		110	0-17-95				27	0-09-33	
		111	0-17-90				रस्तो	0-07-29	
		112	0-03-24				28	0-04-66	
		100	0-13-72				77	0-35-00	
		99	0-00-38				76	0-02-00	
		98	0-12-25				80	0-16-47	
		95	0-15-76				72	0-01-16	
		165	0-25-09				82	0-09-77	
		176	0-00-15				72	0-02-14	
		175	0-17-59				83	0-13-42	
		171	0-20-50				93	0-10-02	
		177	0-08-81				92	0-01-25	
		178	0-12-92				95	0-02-88	
		201	0-15-61				94	0-03-63	
		232	0-02-14				95/पैकी	0-08-09	
		231	0-21-68				133	0-04-85	
		238	0-01-27				96	0-02-50	
		237	0-05-03				कारट्रेक	0-06-57	
		236	0-11-34				130	0-32-73	
		242	0-01-10				170	0-11-88	
		244	0-10-61				171	0-15-63	
		कारट्रेक	0-03-09				172	0-15-16	
		260	0-11-78				173	0-22-42	
		258	0-01-26				कुल	04-11-91	
		259	0-30-33			44 : गरतनगर	20	0-18-82	
		265	0-30-88				रास्ता	0-07-35	
		279	0-03-95				192	0-01-23	
		269	0-04-10				190	0-12-34	
		278	0-13-90				रास्ता	0-04-86	
		277	0-25-90				188	0-32-37	
		275	0-04-77				कुल	0-86-00	
		रस्तो	0-03-88						
		358	0-15-43						

[फाईल सं० एल-14014/41/03-जी.पी.]

स्वामी सिंह, निदेशक

[फाईल सं० एल-14014/41/03-जी.पी.]

स्वामी सिंह, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 22nd September, 2003

S.O. 2925.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of natural gas from Sisva—Rarnol pipeline project in the State of Gujarat, a pipeline with provision of laying additional pipelines and associated facilities should be laid by the GAIL (India) Limited;

And whereas it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying the said pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid and which is described in the Schedule annexed to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein.

Any person interested in the land described in the said Schedule may, within twenty-one days from the date on which the copies of the notification issued under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the said Act, as published in the Gazette of India are made available to the general public, object in writing to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, GAIL (India) Limited, Darpan Building, R.C. Dutt Road, Alkapuri, Vadodara-390 005 (Gujarat)

SCHEDULE

Distt.	Tehsil	Village	Survey No./ Block No.	Land to be acquired for R.O.U. in Hectares
1	2	3	4	5
Ahmedabad	Daskoi	(40) Hirapur	419	0-13-85
			446	0-10-28
			447	0-06-55
			444	0-02-95
			443	0-17-00
			C. T.	0-03-72
			452	0-08-03
			453	0-25-02
			457	0-13-17
			611	0-06-78
			460	0-08-60
			461	0-09-68
			465	0-00-39
			462	0-02-81
			463	0-12-13
			464	0-05-20
			599	0-10-30

1	2	3	4	5
Ahmedabad	Daskoi	(40) Hirapur	586	0-08-62
			582	0-06-10
			578	0-02-67
			584	0-05-05
			585	0-12-53
			592	0-00-97
			593	0-04-99
			592	0-04-13
			591	0-24-55
			893/B	0-07-06
			561	0-07-34
			895	0-00-65
			527	0-06-71
			904/A	0-01-30
			903	0-04-17
			902/B	0-07-49
			900	0-01-21
			901	0-06-05
			911	0-11-92
			912	0-02-30
			928	0-11-19
			927	0-13-77
			920	0-14-68
			921	0-20-80
			922	0-02-39
			Road	0-06-68
			1084	0-09-64
			1083	0-02-61
			1082	0-18-95
			1081	0-14-98
			1080	0-12-75
			1079	0-18-22
			1078	0-22-30
			1077	0-02-52
			1072	0-00-41
			1076	0-23-27
			1104	0-00-23
			1105	0-15-25
			919	0-00-10
			954	0-10-50
			Total	04-98-59
		(41) Badodara	228	0-11-71
			227	0-13-63
			225	0-01-24
			230	0-03-67
			231	0-14-08
			232	0-31-41
			237	0-01-56
			236	0-20-99

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Ahmedabad	Daskoi	(41) Badodara	235	0-17-36	Ahmedabad	Daskoi	(42) Vanch	202	0-00-30
			241	0-00-20				243	0-40-00
			Total	01-15-89				Total	04-99-35
		(42) Vanch	Reiver	0-23-00			(43) Hathijan	634	0-42-44
			1919	0-20-63				632	0-23-55
			2090	0-02-00				633	0-41-12
			C. T.	0-01-73				601	0-14-65
			1923	0-05-42				599	0-00-35
			1922	0-08-23				637	0-01-91
			C. T.	0-04-57				638	0-32-37
			107	0-09-83				25	0-02-03
			108	0-13-98				26	0-14-46
			110	0-17-95				27	0-09-33
			111	0-17-90				Road	0-07-29
			112	0-03-24				28	0-04-66
			100	0-13-72				77	0-35-00
			99	0-00-38				76	0-02-00
			98	0-12-25				80	0-16-47
			95	0-15-76				72	0-01-16
			165	0-25-09				82	0-09-77
			176	0-00-15				72	0-02-14
			175	0-17-59				83	0-13-42
			171	0-20-50				93	0-10-02
			177	0-08-81				92	0-01-25
			178	0-12-92				95	0-02-88
			201	0-15-61				94	0-03-63
			232	0-02-14				95/p	0-08-09
			231	0-21-68				133	0-04-85
			238	0-01-27				96	0-02-50
			237	0-05-03				C. T.	0-06-57
			236	0-11-34				130	0-32-73
			242	0-01-10				170	0-11-88
			244	0-10-61				171	0-15-63
			C.T.	0-03-09				172	0-15-16
			260	0-11-78				173	0-22-42
			258	0-01-26				Total	04-11-91
			259	0-30-33					
			265	0-30-88			(44) Garanagar	20	0-18-82
			279	0-03-95				Road	0-07-35
			269	0-04-10				192	0-01-23
			278	0-13-90				190	0-12-34
			277	0-25-90				Road	0-04-86
			275	0-04-77				188	0-32-37
			Road	0-03-88				Total	0-86-00
			358	0-15-43					
			359	0-25-47					

[File No. L-14014/41/03-G.P.]

SWAMI SINGH, Director

नई दिल्ली, 6 अक्टूबर, 2003

का.आ. 2926.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन जारी भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का०आ० 1963 तारीख, 03 जून 2002, द्वारा, उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में, गेल (इंडिया) लिमिटेड द्वारा गुजरात राज्य में दहेज-वेमोर-विजयपुर पाइपलाइन परियोजना के माध्यम से प्राकृतिक गैस के परिवहन के लिए पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी;

और उक्त राजपत्र अधिसूचना की प्रतियां जनता को तारीख 30 जून, 2002 को उपलब्ध करा दी गई थी,

और उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाने के सम्बन्ध में जनता से प्राप्त आक्षेपों पर सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा विचार कर लिया गया है और उन्हें अननुज्ञात कर दिया गया है;

और समक्ष प्राधिकारी ने, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् और यह समाधान हो जाने पर कि उक्त भूमि पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए अपेक्षित है, उस में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का विनिश्चय किया है;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित किया जाता है;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह निदेश देती है कि पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार, इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की तारीख से, केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने के बजाय, पाइपलाइन बिछाने का प्रस्ताव करने वाली गेल (इंडिया) लिमिटेड में निहित होगा और तदुपरि, भूमि में ऐसे उपयोग का अधिकार, इस प्रकार अधिरोपित किए गए निबंधनों और शर्तों के अधीन रहते हुए, सभी विल्लंगमों से मुक्त, गेल (इंडिया) लिमिटेड में निहित होगा।

अनुसूची

जिला	तहसील	ग्राम	सर्वे नंबर	उ.का.अ. के लिए अर्जित की जाने वाली भूमि (हैक्टेयर में)
1	2	3	4	5
वलसाड	वलसाड	कोचवाडा	203	0-01-19
			204	0-05-94

1	2	3	4	5
वलसाड	वलसाड	कोचवाडा	208	0-13-59
			209	0-32-91
			210	0-03-71
			रोड	0-06-26
			201	0-12-25
			42	0-08-08
			केनल	0-09-18
			198	0-17-82
			199	0-14-20
			138	0-36-83
			144	0-13-80
			143	0-01-04
			139	0-10-70
			रोड	0-05-05
			136	0-42-03
			132	0-02-48
			131	0-02-98
			कुल :	02-56-85
वलसाड	पारडी	कराया	ड्रेइन	0-09-50
			91	0-07-60
			90	0-31-60
			96	0-03-56
			89	0-45-62
			97	0-03-09
			88	0-05-70
			रोड	0-07-13
			98	0-01-27
			87	0-30-89
			86 पैकी	
			86 पैकी	
			86 पैकी	
			86 पैकी	0-14-26
			81	0-61-77
			78	0-42-13
			77	0-18-06
			79	0-18-22
			गवर्नमेन्ट लेन्ड	0-09-50
			62	0-01-00

[illegible]

1	2	3	4	5
सूरत	चौर्यासी	तलंगपुर	198	0-11-88
		जारी	रस्तो	0-07-13
			204	0-23-76
			205	0-03-96
			217	0-04-75
			218	0-29-70
			219	0-17-82
			खाडी	0-08-32
			220	0-17-82
			221	0-20-20
			222	0-08-32
			224	0-52-27
			232	0-21-38
			228	0-03-56
			231	0-09-50
			233	0-20-20
			234	0-09-50
			235	0-04-16
			236	0-06-00
			237	0-05-25
			238	0-04-00
			239	0-01-50
			240	0-03-00
			242	0-12-00
			252	0-09-00
			253	0-04-50
			254	0-13-50
			255	0-00-59
			256	0-04-16
			257	0-01-78
			303	0-02-38
			302	0-06-93
			300	0-04-75
			301	0-04-75
			298	0-23-76
			310	0-16-63
			297	0-16-63
			327	0-00-79
			325	0-07-92
			324	0-20-20
			320	0-08-32
			319	0-01-54
			317	0-32-08
			कुल :	04-34-71

[फाईल सं. एल-14014/5/03-जी.पी.]

स्वामी सिंह, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 6th October, 2003

S.O. 2926.— Whereas by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas number S.O. 1963 dated the 3rd June, 2002, issued under Sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline for the transport of natural gas through Dahej-Vemur-Vijaipur pipeline project in the State of Gujarat, by the GAIL (India) Limited;

And whereas copies of the said Gazette notifications were made available to the public on the 30th June, 2002;

And whereas the objections received from the public for laying of the pipeline have been considered and disallowed by the competent authority;

And whereas the competent authority has, under Sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, submitted its report to the Central Government;

And whereas the Central Government, after considering the said report and on being satisfied that the said land is required for laying the pipeline, has decided to acquire the right of user therein.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule appended to this notification is hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (4) of Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs that the right of user in the land for laying the pipeline shall, instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest, on the date of the publication of the declaration, in the GAIL (India) Limited, proposing to lay the pipeline and thereupon the right of such user in the land shall, subject to the terms and conditions so imposed, vest in the GAIL (India), free from all encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

Distt.	Tehsil	Village	Survey No./ Block No.	Land to be acquired for R.O.U. in Hectares
1	2	3	4	5
Valsad	Valsad	8-Koch-wada	203	0-01-19
			204	0-05-94
			208	0-13-59

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Valsad	Valsad	8-Koch-wada	209	0-32-91	Valsad	Pardi	7-Karaya	Cart Track	0-11-88
			210	0-03-71				44	0-01-98
			Road	0-06-26				45	0-65-74
			201	0-12-25				40	0-54-65
			42	0-08-08				39	0-33-26
			Canal	0-09-18				River	0-23-76
			198	0-17-82				Total :	05-93-84
			199	0-14-20	Valsad	Pardi	6-Koparali	38	0-02-38
			138	0-36-83				39	0-52-57
			144	0-13-80				Cart Track	0-02-57
			143	0-01-04				42	0-00-05
			139	0-10-70				19	0-26-50
								17	0-09-50
			Road	0-05-50				18	0-11-88
			136	0-42-03				14	0-21-88
			132	0-02-48				15	0-21-00
			131	0-02-98				9	0-22-50
			Total :	02-56-85				8	
								8/2/1-A	0-06-00
								7	0-12-00
								540/1,2,3,4	0-07-50
								541/2,3,4,5	0-29-25
								543/2,3,4,	
								543/1	0-02-38
								509	0-16-12
								510/1/P	
								510/2,3,4,5	0-05-63
								507/1	
								507/2-1	
								507/2/2/P	
								507/2,3/P	
								507/2-3,4	
								507/2/5/2	
								507/2/3/P	
								507/3	0-22-50
								185	0-07-5
								184	0-17-50
								182	0-06-00
								183	0-10-00
								193	0-08-45
								179/1,2	0-10-80
								198	0-09-75
								197	0-15-75
Valsad	Pardi	7-Karaya	Drain	0-09-50					
			91	0-07-60					
			90	0-31-60					
			96	0-03-56					
			89	0-45-62					
			97	0-03-09					
			88	0-05-70					
			Road	0-07-13					
			98	0-01-27					
			87	0-30-89					
			86						
			86/p						
			86/p						
			86/p						
			86/p	0-14-26					
			81	0-61-77					
			78	0-42-13					
			77	0-18-06					
			79	0-18-22					
			Govt. Land	0-09-50					
			62	0-01-00					
			60	0-42-25					
			56	0-11-40					
			59	0-38-02					

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Valsad	Pardi	6-Koparali	199	0-16-50	Surat	Choryasi	1-Talang-	219	0-17-82
			286	0-01-30			pur	Khadi	0-08-32
			202/1-2					220	0-17-82
			202/2-1					221	0-20-20
			202/2-3	0-28-55				222	0-08-32
			204/1-2	0-16-15				224	0-52-27
			285/1-2	0-26-75				232	0-21-38
			293	0-00-25				228	0-03-56
			284/P	0-10-30				231	0-09-50
			282/1-2	0-39-20				233	0-20-20
			281	0-06-30				234	0-09-50
			280					235	0-04-16
			280/2	0-42-45				236	0-06-00
			236/P	0-05-25				237	0-05-25
			237	0-23-25				238	0-04-00
			238/1,2	0-17-25				239	0-01-50
			239	0-01-25				240	0-03-00
			240/P	0-19-50				242	0-12-00
			277/P	0-16-05				252	0-09-00
			277/P	0-16-05				253	0-04-50
			276	0-09-45				254	0-13-50
			275/P	0-35-75				255	0-00-59
			271	0-19-00				256	0-04-16
			271/P					257	0-01-78
			270	0-07-50				303	0-02-38
			254/P	0-42-00				302	0-06-93
			254	0-42-00				300	0-04-75
			257	0-19-70				301	0-04-75
			256	0-42-77				298	0-23-76
			Khadi	0-02-38				310	0-16-63
			Total :	08-92-67				297	0-16-63
Surat	Choryasi	1-Talang-	194	0-16-63				327	0-00-79
		pur	196	0-16-63				325	0-07-92
			197	0-03-00				324	0-20-20
			198	0-11-88				320	0-08-32
			Road	0-07-13				319	0-01-54
			204	0-23-76				317	0-32-08
			205	0-03-96				Total :	04-34-71
			217	0-04-75					
			218	0-29-70					

[File No. L-14014/5/03-G.P.]

SWAMI SINGH, Director

नई दिल्ली, 6 अक्टूबर, 2003

का.आ. 2927.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि आन्ध्र प्रदेश राज्य में मुक्तेश्वरम से कोनासीमा विद्युत संयंत्र तक प्राकृतिक गैस के परिवहन के लिए गेल (इण्डिया) लिमिटेड द्वारा पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार का उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि उस भूमि में, जिसमें उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है और जो इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में वर्णित है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उस भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है;

कोई व्यक्ति, जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है, उस तारीख से जिसको उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत के राजपत्र में यथा प्रकाशित इस अधिसूचना की प्रतियां साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती है, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर, भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने के संबंध में, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, गेल (इण्डिया) लिमिटेड, के.जी. बेसिन परियोजना, जेड्टी एवेन्यू, दानावेपेट, राजामुन्त्री-533 103, आन्ध्र प्रदेश को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा।

अनुसूची

मंडल-कोत्तपेटा			जिला-पूर्व गोदावरी	
जिला	मंडल	ग्राम	सर्वे सं. भू.प्र.अ. अधिकार के लिए अर्जित क्षेत्रफल हेक्टर	
1	2	3	4	5
पूरब	कोत्तपेटा	मंदपल्लि	78/8	0.010
गोदावरी			78/8	0.010
			78/7	0.067
			78/2	0.031
			78/1	0.027
			76/3	0.033
			76/3	0.033
			76/3	0.032
			76/3	0.033
			76/3	0.032
			76/3	0.032
			77/10	0.027
			77/9	0.034
			77/8	0.061
			77/4	0.043
			77/2	0.023

1	2	3	4	5
पूरब	कोत्तपेटा	मंदपल्लि	77/1	0.018
गोदावरी			75/9	0.034
			75/8	0.036
			75/7	0.038
			75/7	0.020
			75/2	0.140
			74/9	0.097
			73	0.096
			74/3	0.008
			74/2	0.024
			74/2	0.011
			71/3	0.143
			71/3	0.082
			71/3	0.013
			71/2	0.024
			71/1	0.013
			69/6	0.090
			69/5	0.107
			69/2	0.056
			69/1	0.011
			68/6	0.044
			63/5	0.034
			63/5	0.041
			63/3	0.058
			63/2	0.058
			63/1	0.065
			62/3	0.008
			62/1	0.042
			62/1	0.081
			62/1	0.035
			62/1	0.035
			60/6	0.036
			60/4,5	0.166
			60/3,2,1	0.184
			59/6	0.003
			59/6	0.013
			59/4	0.038
			59/5	0.012
			59/4	0.030
			59/1	0.002
			53/8	0.032
			53/7	0.036
			53/6	0.015
			53/4	0.017
			53/4	0.040
			52/7	0.057
			53/2	0.000

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
पूरब	कोत्तपेट	मंदपल्लि	52/10	0.027	पूरब	कोत्तपेट	मंदपल्लि	29/5	0.023
गोदावरी			52/9	0.032	गोदावरी			29/5	0.023
			52/5	0.065				29/4	0.029
			52/5	0.040				29/3	0.027
			51/5	0.043				29/2	0.029
			52/4	0.023				29/1	0.016
			52/3	0.049				30/10	0.103
			52/2	0.049				30/9	0.079
			52/2	0.053				30/8	0.063
			51/14	0.009				30/7	0.018
			51/13	0.063				30/6	0.010
			51/12	0.058				30/6	0.010
			51/11	0.018				30/5	0.011
			51/10	0.022				30/4	0.008
			51/9	0.056				30/4	0.011
			51/7	0.050				30/3	0.013
			50/3	0.054				30/2	0.018
			50/2	0.003				30/1	0.058
			50/1	0.051				32/1	0.030
			49/9	0.004				3/5	0.057
			49/7	0.059				3/4	0.025
			49/6	0.072				3/3	0.032
			49/5	0.017				3/2	0.023
			49/4	0.034				3/1	0.035
			49/4	0.022				3/1	0.024
			49/3	0.031				3/1	0.031
			49/2	0.043				4/6	0.034
			49/1	0.058				4/3	0.031
			48/2	0.099				4/2	0.056
			48/1	0.000				4/1	0.077
			47/6	0.059				7/2	0.040
			47/4	0.113				7/2	0.064
			47/3	0.122				7/1	0.056
			47/3	0.000				9/15	0.043
			47/1	0.000				9/13	0.023
			28/5	0.117				9/12	0.036
			28/4	0.009				9/11	0.000
			28/4	0.001				9/10	0.036
			28/3	0.032				9/9	0.032
			28/3	0.031				9/8	0.034
			28/2	0.036				9/7	0.022
			27/6	0.070				9/6	0.006
			27/5	0.032				15/2	0.134
			27/5	0.040				15/3	0.023
			29/7	0.046				19/1	0.013
			29/7	0.058				19/4	0.021

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
पूरब	कोत्तपेटा	मंदपल्लि	16	0.072			कोत्तपेटा	6/1	0.026
गोदावरी			18/4	0.005				3/5	0.045
			18/5	0.037				3/5	0.054
			18/6	0.022				3/4	0.689
			18/7	0.014				कुल	2.455
			कुल	6.468			मानपल्लि	26	0.025
	कोत्तपेटा		482/1A	0.027				25/12	0.039
			482/1B	0.027				25/12	0.040
			482/4	0.009				25/11	0.058
			481/19	0.024				28/2	0.047
			481/18	0.072				28/1	0.130
			481/17	0.070				29/3	0.032
			481/16	0.079				29/3	0.035
			481/15	0.094				29/2	0.117
			481/14	0.009				29/1	0.145
			481/11	0.032				29/1	0.120
			481/10	0.029				39	0.092
			481/9	0.018				31/3	0.015
			481/5	0.040				41/2	0.065
			481/5	0.041				41/1	0.060
			481/4	0.021				41/1	0.058
			481/3	0.036				42	0.160
			481/2	0.040				42	0.141
			478/18	0.023				43	0.023
			478/17	0.003				44	0.110
			478/14	0.021				44	0.122
			478/9	0.077				44	0.110
			478/5	0.031				45	0.122
			478/5	0.037				45	0.146
			478/4	0.081				45	0.149
			478/1	0.049				47	0.080
			476/3	0.027				47	0.082
			476/1	0.033				48	0.040
			476/1	0.041				48	0.031
			476/1	0.031				48	0.040
			475	0.043				49	0.119
			49	0.040				50	0.101
			47/1A	0.023				51	0.071
			44	0.079				51	0.092
			5/3	0.005				52	0.067
			5/1	0.040				52	0.046
			6/3	0.010				55	0.210
			6/3	0.040				55	0.213
			6/3	0.040				54	0.118
			6/2	0.120				56	0.230
			6/2	0.081				238/3	0.081

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
पूरब	कोत्तपेट	वानपल्लि	238/2	0.035	पूरब	कोत्तपेट	वानपल्लि	218/9	0.041
गोदावरी			238/2	0.037	गोदावरी			218/8	0.043
			236	0.029				218/7	0.036
			233/4	0.072				218/4	0.038
			235/1	0.092				218/3	0.037
			234/4	0.018				218/2	0.040
			234/3	0.088				218/1	0.070
			234/2	0.016				201	0.210
			232/5	0.101				201	0.213
			231/2	0.121				200/2	0.284
			231/1	0.151				200/1	0.060
			229/6	0.031				200/1	0.051
			229/5	0.034				199/2	0.100
			229/4	0.032				199/2	0.100
			229/2	0.029				199/1	0.193
			229/1	0.108				198/5	0.022
			228/5	0.049				198/3	0.089
			228/4	0.019				198/2	0.040
			228/4	0.024				198/2	0.049
			228/3	0.040				197/7	0.090
			228/3	0.047				197/6	0.032
			228/1	0.040				197/5	0.025
			228/1	0.032				197/4	0.022
			227/3	0.039				197/3	0.014
			227/3	0.042				197/3	0.020
			227/2	0.043				197/2	0.117
			227/2	0.042				197/1	0.072
			226/11	0.063				196/4	0.043
			226/8	0.020				196/4	0.042
			226/7	0.241				196/3	0.065
			226/7	0.021				196/2	0.052
			226/6	0.054				196/1	0.043
			226/5	0.010				196/1	0.043
			226/1	0.070				196/1	0.041
			224	0.025				195/2	0.201
			221/3	0.045				195/2	0.190
			221/3	0.041				195/2	0.136
			221/2	0.068				195/1	0.153
			221/1	0.139				194/1	0.099
			220	0.083				कुल	9.677
			219	0.125	कपल्लि-	नारायणलंका	589/7		0.027
			219	0.102	श्वरपुरम		589/3		0.140
			218/14	0.022			589/3		0.148
			218/14	0.024			590/8		0.095
			218/12	0.040			590/6		0.059
			218/11	0.079			590/3		0.200

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
पूर्व	कपलेश-	नारायणलंका	590/2	0.078	पूरब	एनविल्लि	मदुपल्लि	529/6	0.022
गोदावरी	वरपुरम		590/1	0.099	गोदावरी			529/5	0.036
			586/1	0.291				529/5	0.040
			586/2	0.240				529/4	0.090
			573/10	0.035				529/3	0.135
			573/10	0.045				529/2	0.081
			573/6	0.043				528	0.090
			573/3	0.079				526/4	0.018
			573/4	0.027				526/4	0.000
			572/3	0.099				526/3	0.090
			572/4	0.036				526/3	0.034
			572/1	0.140				526/2	0.126
			571/5	0.081				526/6	0.102
			571/5	0.040				492/3	0.090
			571/4	0.243				492/2	0.047
			571/3	0.018				492/1	0.112
			571/3	0.013				492/5	0.009
			569/1	0.100				492/6	0.009
			541/16	0.062				491/16	0.015
			541/16	0.040				491/17	0.030
			541/14	0.108				491/14	0.040
			541/13	0.068				491/12	0.047
			541/10	0.025				491/9	0.081
			541/9	0.012				491/6	0.012
			541/8	0.014				491/5	0.012
			540	0.014				491/4	0.006
			545/11	0.099				कुल	5.217
			545/10	0.036				178/3	0.085
			545/9	0.076				178/3	0.092
			545/7	0.144				178/3	0.059
			545/2	0.091				178/2	0.050
			545/1	0.018				178/1	0.059
			539/9	0.012				177/1	0.229
			539/8	0.090				1758/2	0.104
			539/6	0.162				175/3	0.113
			539/5	0.032				174	0.077
			535/9	0.090				180/4	0.216
			535/8	0.016				180/3	0.104
			535/8	0.006				157/7	0.121
			535/7	0.032				157/6	0.081
			535/6	0.036				157/5	0.114
			535/5	0.031				157/4	0.122
			535/4	0.025				156/11	0.097
			535/3	0.027				156/5	0.009
			535/2	0.027				156/10	0.035
			535/1	0.081					

[illegible]

1	2	3	4	5
पूरब	एनविल्लि	वेलुवलपल्लि	228/5	0.101
गोदावरि			227/7	0.036
			227/6	0.076
			227/5	0.033
			219/4	0.085
			220/5	0.101
			220/3	0.463
			220/3	0.040
			220/1	0.097
			222/6	0.058
			222/5	0.043
			222/4	0.046
			221/2	0.073
			210/7	0.163
			211/18	0.013
			211/14	0.129
			211/12	0.081
			211/9	0.058
			211/5	0.005
			211/6	0.005
			211/8	0.030
			कुल	1.912
	एनविल्लि		74/4A	0.108
			74/3	0.061
			74/1	0.058
			72/6	0.094
			72/5	0.030
			72/2	0.007
			72/3	0.023
			72/4	0.030
			71/1	0.006
			55/6	0.249
			55/3	0.099
			55/4	0.005
			51/6	0.002
			51/5	0.018
			51/3	0.269
			51/2	0.041
			51/1	0.085
			50/7	0.029
			50/4	0.114
			96	0.052
			97/2	0.078

1	2	3	4	5
पूरब	एनविल्लि	एनविल्लि	97/1	0.005
गोदावरि			97/4	0.130
			102/3	0.039
			102/2	0.119
			102/1	0.126
			103/3	0.019
			103/4	0.068
			107/1	0.209
			107/3	0.202
			107/1	0.066
			115/5	0.061
			115/4	0.062
			115/1	0.023
			117/9	0.038
			117/6	0.021
			117/4	0.039
			117/3	0.076
			116/3	0.259
			116/1	0.015
			119/2	0.219
			129	0.027
			128/4	0.080
			121/3	0.027
			127/3	0.257
			127/1	0.126
			126/3	0.001
			125	0.250
			125	0.205
			कुल	4.221
	रावुलपालेम	देवापल्लि	36/1	0.006
			36/2	0.138
			36/2	0.003
			34/1	0.009
			34/2	0.120
			34/2	0.159
			34/2	0.131
			1-Aug.	0.010
			8/2A	0.006
			7/1,2,3,5	0.173
			7/7,8,10,11	0.333
			5/16	0.060
			4/4	0.178
			कुल	1.326

[फा. सं.-एल-14014/43/2003-GP]

स्वामी सिंह, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 6th October 2003

S.O. 2927.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of natural gas from Muktheswaram to Konaseema Power Plant in the State of Andhra Pradesh, a pipeline should be laid by the GAIL (India) Limited;

And whereas it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying the said pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid and which is described in the Schedule annexed to the notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein.

Any person interested in the land described in the said Schedule may, within twenty-one days from the date on which the copies of the notification issued under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the said Act, as published in the Gazette of India are made available to the general public object in writing to the laying of the pipeline under the land to the Competent Authority, GAIL (India) Limited, K.G. Basin Project, Jetty Avenue, Danavaipeta, Rajahmundry-533103, Andhra Pradesh.

SCHEDULE

District	Mandal	Village	Survey No./ Sub-Divn. No.	Land to be Acquired for R.O.U. (in Hectares)
1	2	3	4	5
East Godavari	Kothapeta	Mandapalli	78/8	0.010
			78/8	0.010
			78/7	0.067
			78/2	0.031
			78/1	0.027
			76/3	0.033
			76/3	0.033
			76/3	0.032
			76/3	0.033
			76/3	0.032
			76/3	0.032
			77/10	0.027
			77/9	0.034
			77/8	0.061
			77/4	0.043
			77/2	0.023
			77/1	0.018
			75/9	0.034
			75/8	0.036
			75/7	0.038
			75/7	0.020

1	2	3	4	5
East Godavari	Kothapeta	Mandapalli	75/2	0.140
			74/9	0.097
			73	0.096
			74/3	0.008
			74/2	0.024
			74/2	0.011
			71/3	0.143
			71/3	0.082
			71/3	0.013
			71/2	0.024
			71/1	0.013
			69/6	0.090
			69/5	0.107
			69/2	0.056
			69/1	0.011
			68/6	0.044
			63/5	0.034
			63/5	0.041
			63/3	0.058
			63/2	0.058
			63/1	0.065
			62/3	0.008
			62/1	0.042
			62/1	0.081
			62/1	0.035
			62/1	0.035
			60/6	0.036
			60/4,5	0.166
			60/3,2,1	0.184
			59/6	0.003
			59/6	0.013
			59/4	0.038
			59/5	0.012
			59/4	0.030
			59/1	0.002
			53/8	0.032
			53/7	0.036
			53/6	0.015
			53/4	0.017
			53/4	0.040
			52/7	0.057
			53/2	0.000
			52/10	0.027
			52/9	0.032
			52/5	0.065
			52/5	0.040
			51/5	0.043
			52/4	0.023

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
East	Kothapeta Mandapali	52/3		0.049	East	Kothapeta Mandapali		30/8	0.063
Godavari		52/2		0.049	Godavari			30/7	0.018
		52/2		0.053				30/6	0.010
		51/14		0.009				30/6	0.016
		51/13		0.063				30/5	0.011
		51/12		0.058				30/4	0.008
		51/11		0.018				30/4	0.011
		51/10		0.022				30/3	0.013
		51/9		0.056				30/6	0.010
		51/7		0.050				30/5	0.011
		50/3		0.054				30/4	0.008
		50/2		0.003				30/4	0.011
		50/1		0.051				30/3	0.013
		49/9		0.004				30/2	0.018
		49/7		0.059				30/1	0.058
		49/6		0.072				32/1	0.030
		49/5		0.017				3/5	0.057
		49/4		0.034				3/4	0.025
		49/4		0.022				3/3	0.032
		49/3		0.031				3/2	0.023
		49/2		0.043				3/1	0.035
		49/1		0.058				3/1	0.024
		48/2		0.099				3/1	0.031
		48/1		0.000				4/6	0.034
		47/6		0.059				4/3	0.031
		47/4		0.113				4/2	0.056
		47/3		0.122				4/1	0.077
		47/3		0.000				7/2	0.040
		47/1		0.000				7/2	0.064
		28/5		0.117				7/1	0.056
		28/4		0.009				9/15	0.043
		28/4		0.001				9/13	0.023
		28/3		0.032				9/12	0.036
		28/3		0.031				9/11	0.000
		28/2		0.036				9/10	0.036
		27/6		0.070				9/9	0.032
		27/5		0.032				9/8	0.034
		27/5		0.040				9/7	0.022
		29/7		0.046				9/6	0.006
		29/7		0.058				15/2	0.134
		29/5		0.023				15/3	0.023
		29/5		0.023				19/1	0.013
		29/4		0.029				19/4	0.021
		29/3		0.027				16	0.072
		29/2		0.029				18/4	0.005
		29/1		0.016				18/5	0.037
		30/10		0.103					
		30/9		0.079					

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
East	Kothapeta	Mandapali	18/6	0.022	East	Kothapeta	Vanapalli	26	0.025
Godavari			18/7	0.014	Godavari			25/12	0.039
			Total	6.468				25/12	0.040
	Kolhapeta		482/1A	0.027				25/11	0.058
			482/1B	0.027				28/2	0.047
			482/4	0.009				28/1	0.130
			481/19	0.024				29/3	0.032
			481/18	0.072				29/3	0.035
			481/17	0.070				29/2	0.117
			481/16	0.079				29/1	0.145
			481/15	0.094				29/1	0.120
			481/14	0.009				39	0.092
			481/11	0.032				31/3	0.015
			481/10	0.029				41/2	0.065
			481/9	0.018				41/1	0.060
			481/5	0.040				41/1	0.058
			481/5	0.041				42	0.160
			481/4	0.021				42	0.141
			481/3	0.036				43	0.023
			481/2	0.040				44	0.110
			478/18	0.023				44	0.122
			478/17	0.003				44	0.110
			478/14	0.021				45	0.122
			478/9	0.077				45	0.146
			478/5	0.031				45	0.149
			478/5	0.037				47	0.080
			478/4	0.081				47	0.082
			478/1	0.049				48	0.040
			476/3	0.027				48	0.031
			476/1	0.033				48	0.040
			476/1	0.041				49	0.119
			476/1	0.031				50	0.101
			475	0.043				51	0.071
			49	0.040				51	0.092
			47/1A	0.023				52	0.067
			44	0.079				52	0.046
			5/3	0.005				55	0.210
			5/1	0.040				55	0.213
			6/3	0.010				54	0.118
			6/3	0.040				56	0.230
			6/3	0.040				238/3	0.081
			6/2	0.120				238/2	0.035
			6/2	0.081				238/2	0.037
			6/1	0.026				236	0.029
			3/5	0.045				233/4	0.072
			3/5	0.054				235/1	0.092
			3/4	0.689				234/4	0.018
			Total	2.455				234/3	0.088

[illegible]

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
East	Kapiles-	Narayan	572/4	0.036	East	Kapiles-	Narayan	526/6	0.102
Godavari	wara	Lanka	572/1	0.140	Godavari	wara	Lanka	492/3	0.090
	Puram		571/5	0.081		Puram		492/2	0.047
			571/5	0.040				492/1	0.112
			571/4	0.243				492/5	0.009
			571/3	0.018				492/6	0.009
			571/3	0.013				491/16	0.015
			569/1	0.100				491/17	0.030
			541/16	0.062				491/14	0.040
			541/16	0.040				491/12	0.047
			541/14	0.108				491/9	0.081
			541/13	0.068				491/6	0.012
			541/10	0.025				491/5	0.012
			541/9	0.012				491/4	0.006
			541/8	0.014				Total	5.217
			540	0.014		Ainavilli	Madupalli	178/3	0.085
			545/11	0.099				178/3	0.092
			545/10	0.036				178/3	0.059
			545/9	0.076				178/2	0.050
			545/7	0.144				178/1	0.059
			545/2	0.091				177/1	0.229
			545/1	0.018				175/2	0.104
			539/9	0.012				175/3	0.113
			539/8	0.090				174	0.077
			539/6	0.162				180/4	0.216
			539/5	0.032				180/3	0.104
			535/9	0.090				157/7	0.121
			535/8	0.016				157/6	0.081
			535/8	0.006				157/5	0.114
			535/7	0.032				157/4	0.122
			535/6	0.036				156/11	0.097
			535/5	0.031				156/5	0.009
			535/4	0.025				156/10	0.035
			535/3	0.027				156/9	0.021
			535/2	0.027				156/7	0.030
			535/1	0.081				156/8	0.039
			529/6	0.022				154/9	0.009
			529/5	0.036				154/8	0.060
			529/5	0.040				154/7	0.193
			529/4	0.090				154/1	0.086
			529/3	0.135				153/2	0.038
			529/2	0.081				153/1	0.122
			528	0.090				152/6	0.070
			526/4	0.018				152/5	0.041
			526/4	0.000				152/4	0.043
			526/3	0.090				152/3	0.030
			526/3	0.034				13/2	0.025
			526/2	0.126				151/1	0.085

1	2	3	4	5
East	Ainavilli	Madupalli	14/5	0.081
Godavari			14/4	0.486
			14/4	0.047
			14/1	0.076
			15/3	0.062
			15/3	0.078
			15/3	0.040
			15/3	0.043
			16/7	0.088
			16/6	0.082
			16/5	0.040
			16/4	0.031
			18/1	0.092
			18/1	0.100
			18/1	0.088
			18/3	0.112
			18/3	0.000
			20/2	0.094
			20/1	0.192
			Total	4.485
East	Ainavilli	Veeravalli	95	0.012
Godavari		Palem	96/10	0.050
			96/8	0.045
			96/7	0.027
			96/4	0.050
			96/3	0.006
			96/2	0.037
			96/1	0.023
			96/7	0.036
			91/11	0.107
			91/9	0.005
			91/7	0.097
			91/2	0.036
			90/13	0.074
			90/8	0.031
			90/7	0.040
			90/6	0.035
			89/9	0.166
			83/8	0.160
			83/6	0.011
			83/7	0.158
			83/1	0.059
			84/3	0.179
			84/2	0.076
			84/1	0.043
			47	0.020
			48	0.008
			50/4	0.081

1	2	3	4	5
East	Ainavilli	Veeravalli	50/3	0.101
Godavari		Palem	53/9	0.029
			53/8	0.065
			53/5	0.241
			53/2	0.041
			27/5	0.225
			27/1	0.060
			27/1	0.052
			26/2	0.031
			26/1	0.065
			26/1	0.054
			25	0.222
			25	0.247
			31/1	0.191
			31/2	0.024
			31/3	0.031
			32/1	0.005
			36/6	0.306
			36/3	0.068
			36/4	0.025
			35	0.011
			Total	3.765
East	Ainavilli	Veluvalapalli	229/5	0.011
Godavari			229/3	0.091
			229/2	0.020
			228/1	0.058
			228/5	0.101
			227/7	0.036
			227/6	0.076
			227/5	0.033
			219/4	0.085
			220/5	0.101
			220/3	0.463
			220/3	0.040
			220/1	0.097
			222/6	0.058
			222/5	0.043
			222/4	0.046
			221/2	0.073
			210/7	0.163
			211/18	0.013
			211/14	0.129
			211/12	0.081
			211/9	0.058
			211/5	0.005
			211/6	0.005
			211/8	0.030
			Total	1.912

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
East	Ainavilli	Ainavilli	74/4A	0.108	East	Ravulapalem Devarapalli	36/1		0.006
Godavari			74/3	0.061	Godavari		36/2		0.138
			74/1	0.058			36/2		0.003
			72/6	0.094			34/1		0.009
			72/5	0.030			34/2		0.120
			72/2	0.007			34/2		0.159
			72/3	0.023			34/2		0.131
			72/4	0.030			8/1		0.010
			71/1	0.006			8/2A		0.006
			55/6	0.249			7/1,2,3,5		0.173
			55/3	0.099			7/7,8,10,11		0.333
			55/4	0.005			5/16		0.060
			51/6	0.002			4/4		0.178
			51/5	0.018					
			51/3	0.269					
			51/2	0.041					
			51/1	0.085					
			50/7	0.029					
			50/4	0.114					
			96	0.052					
			97/2	0.078					
			97/1	0.005					
			97/4	0.130					
			102/3	0.039					
			102/2	0.119					
			102/1	0.126					
			103/3	0.019					
			103/4	0.068					
			107/1	0.209					
			107/3	0.202					
			107/1	0.066					
			115/5	0.061					
			115/4	0.062					
			115/1	0.023					
			117/9	0.038					
			117/6	0.021					
			117/4	0.039					
			117/3	0.076					
			116/3	0.259					
			116/1	0.015					
			119/2	0.219					
			129	0.027					
			128/4	0.080					
			121/3	0.027					
			127/3	0.257					
			127/1	0.126					
			126/3	0.001					
			125	0.250					
			125	0.205					
			Total	4.221					

[F. No. L-14014/43/2003-GP]

SWAMI SINGH, Director

नई दिल्ली, 6 अक्टूबर, 2003

का.आ. 2928.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन जारी भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का० आ० 1681, तारीख, 09 जून, 2003 द्वारा उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में, गेल (इण्डिया) लिमिटेड द्वारा राजस्थान राज्य में सिवर-रामचन्द्रपुरा स्परलाइन परियोजना के माध्यम से द्रव पेट्रोलियम गैस के परिवहन के लिए पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी;

और उक्त राजपत्र अधिसूचनाओं की प्रतियां जनता को तारीख 30 जून, 2003 को उपलब्ध करा दी गई थी;

और सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने, उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् और समाधान हो जाने पर इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने का विनिश्चय किया है।

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाता है;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, निदेश देती है कि भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार, इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की तारीख को, केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने के बजाए, सभी विल्लंगमों से मुक्त, गेल (इंडिया) लिमिटेड में निहित होगा।

अनुसूची

जिला	तहसील	ग्राम	खसरा नं.	उपयोग का अधिकार के लिए अर्जित भूमि हेक्टेयर में		
1	2	3	4	5		
जयपुर	जयपुर	माचवा	458/932	0.1188		
			458/1008	0.0792		
			योग	0.1980		
		सिवाई	1083	0.4989		
			योग	0.4989		
		सांगानेर	मुहाना	1980	0.0950	
				योग	0.0950	
			पाली	सोजत	केलवाड	874
		876				0.1500
		878				0.1320
879	0.0400					
863	0.0040					
881	0.0800					
861	0.1300					
855	0.1540					
856	0.0800					
853	0.3840					
850	0.2200					
847	0.1440					
848	0.1800					
योग	1.7020					
अजमेर	नसीराबाद	राजगढ उर्फ चाट सरदारपुरा	1131	0.0277		
			योग	0.0277		

[क्रमांक-एल-14014/01/03/जी.पी.]
स्वामी सिंह, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 6th October 2003

S.O. 2928.—Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas No. S.O. 1681 dated 9th June, 2003; issued under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), (hereinafter referred to as the said Act). The Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the land, specified in the Schedule appended to those notification for the purpose of laying pipeline for transport of liquid petroleum gas through Siwar—Ramchandpura spurline project in the State of Rajasthan by the GAIL (India) Limited;

And whereas the copies of the said Gazette notifications were made available to the public on the day of 30th June, 2003;

And whereas the competent authority has under sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act submitted its report to the Central Government;

And whereas the Central Government, after considering the said report, and on being satisfied has decided to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the Schedule appended to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule appended to this notification is hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And, further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs that the right of user in the land shall instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest on this date of the publication of this declaration, in the GAIL (India) Limited, free from all encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

Disrict	Tehsil	Village	Survey No.	Land to be Acquired for R.O.U. in Hectares.		
1	2	3	4	5		
Jaipur	Jaipur	Machawa	458/932	0.1188		
			458/1008	0.0792		
			TOTAL	0.1980		
		Sinwar	1083	0.4989		
			TOTAL	0.4989		
		Sanganer Muhana	1980	0.0950		
			TOTAL	0.0950		
			Pali	Sojat	Kelwad	874
		876			0.1500	
		878			0.1320	
879	0.0400					
863	0.0040					
881	0.0800					
861	0.1300					
855	0.1540					
856	0.0800					
853	0.3840					
850	0.2200					
847	0.1440					
848	0.1800					
TOTAL	1.7020					
Ajmer	Nasira- bad	Rajgarh URF Chat Sardarpura	1131	0.0277		
			TOTAL	0.0277		

[No. L-14014/01/03/G.P.]
SWAMI SINGH, Director

श्रम मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 12 सितम्बर, 2003

का० आ० 2929.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय नं. 2, मुम्बई के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 2/20 ऑफ 2003) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 11-9-2003 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं० एल.-12011/252/2002-आई आर (बी-II)]

सी० गंगाधरण, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

New Delhi, the 12th September, 2003

S.O. 2929.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award Ref. 2/20 of 2003 of the Central Govt. Indus. Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Mumbai No. 2 as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the management of Bank of India and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 11-09-2003.

[No. L-12011/252/2002-IR(B-II)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 2, MUMBAI

PRESENT :

S. N. SAUNDANKAR,
Presiding Officer :

Ref. No. CGIT-2/20 of 2003

EMPLOYERS IN RELATION TO THE MANAGEMENT
OF BANK OF INDIA

The General Manager (P),
Bank of India,
Mumbai South Zone,
BOI Building,
70-80, M.G. Road, Fort,
Mumbai-400023.

Vs.

Their Workmen

The General Secretary,
Bank of India Staff Union,
BOI Building, Ground Floor,
70-80, M.G. Road, Fort,
Mumbai-400023.

APPEARANCES:—

For the Employer : No Appearance.

For the Workmen : No Appearance.

Mumbai, dated 27th August, 2003.

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour by its Order No. L-12011/252/2002/IR(B-II) dated 31-3-2003 in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of Sub-section (1) and Sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 have referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication:

"Whether the action of the management of Bank of India, Mumbai, South Zone, Mumbai to remove Shri P.N. Kotian from service w.e.f. 9-2-2001 is justified? If not, what relief the workman Shri P.N. Kotian is entitled to?"

2. On receipt of the reference, notice (Exhibit-2) was sent to both the Management and the Union, however, though notice served (vide Exhibit-3/4) both did not appear and that today also none of the parties present, which indicate Union/Workman are/is not interested in prosecuting the reference, therefore, the following order is passed :

ORDER

Reference stands disposed of for non-prosecution.

S.N. SAUNDANKAR, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 12 सितम्बर, 2003

का० आ०. 2930.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार यूको बैंक के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में औद्योगिक अधिकरण पटना के पंचाट [संदर्भ संख्या 4(सी) ऑफ 2003] को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 11-09-2003 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं० एल.-12011/205/2001-आई आर (बी-II)]

सी० गंगाधरण, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 12th September, 2003

S.O. 2930.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award Ref. No. 4(C) / 2003 of the Industrial Tribunal, Patna (Bihar) as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the management of UCO Bank and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 11-09-2003.

[No. L-12011/205/2001-IR(B-II)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDING OFFICER, INDUSTRIAL
TRIBUNAL, PATNA.

Reference Case No. 4 (C) of 2003.

Management of UCO Bank, Mouryalok Complex, A-Block,
4th Floor, Patna and their workman Sri Surendra Pd. Yadav
represented by State Secretary, UCO Bank Employees
Association, Exhibition Road, Patna.

For the Management : Mr. P.K. Chatterjee, A.C.O. of
the UCO Bank.

For the Workman : Sri B. Prasad, State Secretary,
UCO Bank Employees
Association, Exhibition Road,
Patna.

PRESENT : Sri Priya Saran, Presiding
Officer, Industrial Tribunal,
Patna.

AWARD

The 3rd September, 2003

By adjudication order No. L-12011/205/2001-IR(B-II)
dated 07-05-2002 the Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour,
New Delhi has referred under clause (d) of Sub-section (i)
and Sub-section (2-A) of Section 10 of the Industrial
Disputes Act, 1947 (hereinafter to be referred to as 'the
Act'), the following dispute between the Management of
UCO Bank, Patna and their workman Sri Surendra Pd. Yadav
for adjudication to this Tribunal :

"Whether the action of the management of UCO Bank,
Patna, in not regularising Shri Surendra Prasad Yadav
is justified? If not, what relief the workman is entitled
to?"

2. Shortly stated, workman's case is that he was orally
appointed by the UCO Bank to discharge the duty of peon
at Exhibition Road, Patna Branch of the UCO Bank with
effect from April, 1986. He continued in the Bank
uninterruptedly since then. A settlement was arrived at
apex level on 12-10-89 with workmen's union for regularising
the services of daily rated workers, who worked for 240
days during the period between 12-10-86 and 12-10-89. The
management subsequently empanelled him for permanent
absorption as a peon. The further case of the workman is
that even after elapsing of several years of said settlement
his services has not been regularised and he is being
deprived of his legitimate claims as a permanent incumbent.
As appeared no chance of his permanent absorption, the
present dispute cropped up and consequently the
Reference, for a decision whether the action of the Bank
concerned in not regularising the service of workman
Surendra Pd. Yadav is justified.

The State Secretary of UCO Bank Employees'
Association appeared before me making a clear statement
that good reasons have now prevailed on the management,

which has decided to permanently absorb the services of
the workman Sri Surendra Pd. Yadav as peon and the dispute
between them has ceased exist. A petition has also been
filed by him with a prayer to pass a "No Dispute Award"
in the light of his submission above.

3. It is well manifest in view of submissions placed
before me by the State Secretary of UCO Bank Employees'
Association that the grievance of the workman Sri Surendra
Pd. Yadav has been redressed by the management of UCO
Bank and the same stands settled. In the circumstances
aforesaid, it would be simply a futile exercise to go into the
details of the claims and counter claims of the parties
concerned and examine their veracity any more.

4. In the result, I hereby pass a No Dispute Award,
which appears to be just and consistent on account of
settlement of the controversy between the rival parties.

5. Award accordingly.

Dictated & corrected by me.

PRIYA SARAN, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 12 सितम्बर, 2003

का० आ०. 2931.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947
(1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार मुम्बई
पोर्ट ट्रस्ट के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध श्रमिकों और उनके कर्मचारों के
बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक
अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय नं.-2, मुम्बई के पंचाट (भाग-1) [संदर्भ
संख्या 2/23 ऑफ 2001] को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार
को 11-09-2003 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-31011/18/2000-आई आर (एम)]

सी० गंगाधारण, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 12th September, 2003

S.O. 2931.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the
Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central
Government hereby publishes the award (Part-I) (Ref. No.
2/23 of 2001) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-
cum-Labour Court, No. 2, Mumbai as shown in the
Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the employers
in relation to the management of Mumbai Port Trust and
their workmen, which was received by the Central
Government on 11-09-2003.

[No. L-31011/18/2000-IR(M)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL No. 2, MUMBAI

PRESENT

S.N. SAUNDANKAR,

Presiding Officer

Reference No. CGIT-2/23 of 2001**EMPLOYERS IN RELATION TO THE
MANAGEMENT OF MUMBAI PORT TRUST**

The Chairman,
Mumbai Port Trust,
Mumbai-400 038.

V/s.

THEIR WORKMEN

The Secretary,
Transport and Dock Workers Union,
P.D'Mello Bhawan,
P.D'Mello Road,
Carnac Bunder,
Mumbai-400 038.

APPEARANCES

For the Employer : Mr. Umesh Nabar,
Advocate.
For the Workmen : Mr. S.R. Wagh,
Advocate.

Mumbai, dated 5th August, 2003

AWARD**PART-I**

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour by its Order No. L-31011/18/2000/IR(M) dated 2-2-2001 and Corrigendum dated 5-2-2002 in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 have referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :

"Whether the action of the management of Mumbai Port Trust, Mumbai in terminating the service of Shri Hari Kondiba More Jr. Asstt. (OBL) by way of removal from service w.e.f. 25-5-1999 is legal and justified? If not what relief the workman is entitled to?"

2. Workman More was appointed by the management Port Trust as Junior clerk in the year 1980 and that he was promoted as Junior Assistant in the year 1990. Vide claim statement (Exhibit-11) Union pleaded that due to self illness and the illness of his grandmother and wife during the period 1993—1997 he was constrained to remain absent from duty which was brought to the notice of management. However, inspite that Management issued him show cause notice and thereafter a charge-sheet dated 27-11-1997. It is averred that because of the mental pressure workman though participated in the inquiry, could not approach the Union for assistance and that Inquiry Officer without realising the cause and non-application of mind held him guilty as chronic absentee and that based on the report he was removed from service from 25-5-1999. It is contended inquiry being not proper and the findings perverse, be set

aside directing the management to reinstate the workman in service.

3. Management resisted the claim of Union by Filing Written Statement (Exhibit-12) contending that workman remained absent unauthorisedly during the period from 1-1-1993 to 21-3-1997 total 471 days and that for his unauthorised absence show cause notice was issued on 28-10-1996 which he replied on 13-11-1996 and that consequently charge-sheet was issued to him on 27-11-1997. It is pleaded that the Inquiry Officer giving sufficient opportunity and following the principles of natural justice conducted the inquiry and that based on the inquiry report dated 17-2-1999. Inquiry Officer concluded the findings on his unauthorised absence which was affirmed by the Appellate Authority and that consequently workman was removed from service for the misconduct under Regulation-3 (1A) of the MbPT Employees (conduct) Regulations 1976 and the MbPT Employees (Classification, Control and Appeal) Regulations, 1976. It is contended that the inquiry being fair and the findings not perverse, Workman/Union's claim be dismissed with costs.

4. By the Rejoinder (Exhibit-14) Union reiterated the recitals in the Claim Statment denying the averments in the Written Statement.

5. On the basis of pleadings issues were framed at Exhibit-15 however in the context of preliminary issues both the parties did not lead oral evidence vide purshis (Exhibit-17/18). Union filed written submissions (Exhibit-19) and the Management (Exhibit-20).

6. On persuing the record and the written submissions and hearing the counsels. I record my findings on the preliminary issues for the reasons mentioned below :

Issues	Findings
1. Whether the domestic inquiry conducted against the workman was as per the principles of Natural justice ?	Yes.
2. Whether the findings of the Inquiry Officer are perverse ?	No.

REASONS

7. Admittedly as seen from the record, workman More participated in the inquiry in connection with the charge-sheet dated 27-11-1997 about his absenteeism for the period from 1993—1997 and corrigendum to that effect. According to workman he remained absent due to his mental illness. The Inquiry Officer concluded on his absenteeism vide report dated 17-2-1999. Nothing to show that inquiry vitiates on the ground of violation of principles of natural justice and in the light of the tests laid down by Their Lordships of the Apex Court in case Sur Enamel and Stamping Works V/s. Their Workmen, 1963 ILLJ SCC 367. On persual the inquiry proceedings Exhibit-16 it is apparent

that based on the documents and evidence findings on unauthorised absence were recorded by the Inquiry Officer and hence cannot be said to be perverse. Thus inquiry being fair and proper and the findings not perverse, issues are answered accordingly and hence the order.

ORDER

The domestic inquiry conducted against the workman was as per the principles of natural justice and findings of the Inquiry Officer are not perverse.

S.N. SAUNDANKAR, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 12 सितम्बर, 2003

का. आ. 2932.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, जयपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 6/2002) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 11-9-2003 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-12011/238/2001-आई आर (बी-11)]

सी. गंगाधरण, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 12th September, 2003

S.O. 2932.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award Ref. 6/2002 of the Central Govt. Indus. Tribunal-cum-labour Court, Jaipur as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the management of Bank of India and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 11-9-2003.

[No. L-12011/238/2001-IR(B-II)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

CENTRAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-
LABOUR COURT: JAIPUR

(Case No. CGIT-6/2002)

Reference No. L-12011/238/2001-IR(B-II)

The General Secretary,
Bank of India Staff Union,
Through Bank of India,
D-89, Krishna Marg,
Bapu Nagar, Jaipur-302006.

.....Applicant Union

Versus

The Regional Manager,
Bank of India,
Raj. Zone, C-63-B, Sarojini Marg,
C-Scheme, Jaipur (Rajasthan)-302001.

.....Non-Applicant

PRESENT

Presiding Officer : Sh. R.C. SHARMA

For the Applicant : Sh. M. F. Baig

For the non-Applicant : Smt. Manju Joshi

Date of Award : 12-08-2003

AWARD

1. In exercise of the powers conferred under clause 'D' of sub-Section 1 of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (hereinafter referred to as the Act), the Central Government has referred the following industrial dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication, which runs as under :—

“Whether the action of the management of Bank of India, Jaipur in awarding punishment of stoppage of one increment for one year vide order dated 10-11-2000 in respect of workman Shri Manak Chand Umarwal was justified? If not, what relief the workman is entitled for?”

2. In the statement of claim, the applicant-Union has pleaded *inter alia* that the workman Sh. Manak Chand Umarwal was chargsheeted on 25-8-2000 by the non-applicant management and the enquiry conducted against him was not proper, that the management could not be able to prove the charges on the basis of its evidence, that the complainant in the enquiry could not be produced before the Enquiry Officer, that the Enquiry Officer has reached to the conclusion of the guilt without any concrete evidence and that on the days of the incidents, the workman was on leave and that the order dated 10-11-2000 by which the punishment of stoppage of one increment for one year was awarded to the workman is unjustified and, therefore, the Union has prayed to set it aside.

3. Opposing the claim, the non-applicant in his reply has denied the allegations as made by the Union and has averred that the enquiry conducted by the Department was proper and fair, that the proper opportunity to contest it was given to the workman and that it was established by the evidence that the workman attended the office under intoxication on the said days of the incidents. It has been further stated that the order in question was challenged by the workman in the appeal, which has been rejected vide order dated 27-1-2002 passed by the appellate authority. The non-applicant has asserted that the order in question is legal and justified.

4. In the rejoinder, the applicant-Union has reiterated the facts as narrated in the statement of claim.

5. I have heard both the parties and have gone through the record.

6. The Id. representative for the workman while assailing the findings arrived by the Enquiry Officer has raised the following objections :—

- (i) That on both the days of the occurrence, viz., on 26-7-2000 and 27-7-2000, the workman was on leave and, therefore, the charge of misconduct cannot be deemed to be proved against him.
- (ii) That the Branch Manager Sh. R.S. Meena has not stated in his evidence that the workman had entered into his cabin without his permission and, therefore, the alleged incident stated to be occurred on 27-7-2000 is not proved.
- (iii) That the principal witness in the enquiry was Raj Kumar, with whom it is alleged that the workman had raised a quarrel and who had complained it to the Staff Officer Sh. Ramesh Manshani, who could not be produced in the evidence and, therefore, the charge cannot be said to be proved against the workman.
- (iv) That the Enquiry Officer has not appreciated the defence evidence.
- (v) That no medical report with regard to the consumption of alcohol by the workman could be produced on behalf of the management and, therefore, it cannot be presumed that the workman has taken alcohol on the said dates of incident.
- (vi) That there is no documentary evidence that the workman had refused to acknowledge the memo which was given to him by Sh. Ramesh Manshani, and lastly.
- (vii) That the incident occurred out side the office premises and, therefore, the charges of the misconduct levelled against the workman are not proved.

7. On the other hand, controverting the contentions made on behalf of the Union, the Id. representative on behalf of the management submits that all the three charges which the Enquiry Officer has found to be proved against the workman are based upon the reliable evidence.

8. I have given my thoughtful consideration to the rival contentions.

9. In short, vide chargesheet dated 25-7-2000, four charges of misconduct were levelled against the workman and the Enquiry Officer in his report dated 3-10-2000 has reached to a conclusion that the first three charges are fully established on the basis of the evidence, whereas he has found that the charge no. 4 is not proved against the workman.

10. Charge No. 1 states that on 26-7-2000 after the lunch hour, Sh. Raj Kumar who used to supply-tee to the staffers in the office hours came to the Staff Officer Sh. Ramesh Manshani and complained that Sh. Manak Chand Umarwal (workman) is abusing him under the influence of alcohol. On his complaint, Sh. Ramesh Manshani went outside the office and found that the workman was under intoxication and he was misbehaving with Raj Kumar, who subsequently entered into the branch office and raise a hue and cry and entered into the cabin of the Branch Manager without seeking any permission.

11. The second charge reads that on 27-7-2000 when Sh. Ramesh Manshani at about 8.30 am came to open the office, he found that the workman was abusing to Raj Kumar and was found under intoxication. This information was conveyed to the Branch Manager.

12. The third charge speaks that on the same date i.e. on 27-7-2000 at about 12.15pm, the workman came into the office, to whom the Staff Officer attempted to serve a memorandum, but he declined to accept it and misbehaved with him.

13. Now, the point-wise discussion follows as under :—

14. So far as the first objection submitted on behalf of the Union that the workman was on leave on both the days of occurrence is concerned, it is well-established on the basis of the evidence that on both days, the workman had entered into the office and has misbehaved with Staff Officer and thereby committed the misconduct. The second charge relates to the occurrence committed on 27-7-2000 at about 3.30am when Sh. Ramesh Manshani came to the office to open it, then he found that the workman was abusing Raj Kumar and he was under intoxication. He has further deposed that he asked to the workman to open the lock, but he refused on the ground that he was on leave. If the workman was on leave on that day, then why at that time he was present in front of the office ? It could not be explained on behalf of the Union. It appears that the workman had came there to report for the duty and was under the influence of intoxication which is relatable to his official duty and the plea of his being on the leave on the said date reflects to be an afterthought plea. Therefore, this objection raised on behalf of the workman is devoid of any substance and is rejected.

15. It has been contended that the Branch Manager Sh. R.S. Meena has not stated in his evidence that the workman had entered into his cabin. But this contention is not supported by the evidence of Sh. R.S. Meena who in his examination-in-chief has specifically deposed that on 26-7-2000 at about 3 pm when he was sitting in his chamber with Sh. Ramesh Manshani, the workman Sh. Manak Chand came into his cabin and began to explain the incident which had taken place outside the office. He has further

stated that he had found Sh. Manak Chand under intoxication of alcohol. Therefore, this objection raised on behalf of the workman is not maintainable.

16. It has been argued on behalf of the Union that the Sh. Raj Kumar could not be produced by the management in support of the charges. True it is that Sh. Raj Kumar could not be produced during the course of the enquiry, but it nowhere reflects that he was voluntarily withheld by the management, but it is evident from the record that he could not be traced out. Moreover, the sufficient evidence to prove the charges levelled against the workman has been produced on behalf of the management. Therefore, this argument is devoid of the force and is negatived.

17. Then, it has been also contended on behalf of the workman that the defence evidence could not be appreciated by the Enquiry Officer. Enquiry Officer has found the defence evidence as reliable testimony.

18. I have carefully perused the defence evidence adduced on behalf of the workman which is only negative evidence with regard to the occurrences. On a perusal of the defence evidence, such as the evidence of Shri Pappu, the presence of the witness appears to be doubtful at the time of the occurrence. The evidence of Shri Ramesh Mashani and Shri. R.S. Meena, who appears to be independent witnesses in the case, could not be shaken and there is no reason to discard their evidence. Therefore, in my considered opinion, this objection raised on behalf of the workman is found to be without any substance and is not sustainable.

19. The Id. representative for the Union has further contended that to establish this fact that the workman at the time of the incident was under intoxication, no medical report could be produced in the evidence.

20. It is a well-settled principal that in the domestic enquiry the strict proof of guilt is not required as is required in the matter of a criminal case. Beyond it, on the basis of the evidence adduced by management, this fact is fully established that the workman at the time of the incidents was under the influence of the liquor and thus, had committed the misconduct. Therefore, the contention canvassed by the Id. representative for the Union does not bear any significance and is not tenable.

21. The Id. representative has too argued that this fact has not been proved that the workman had refused to take the memo from Sh. Ramesh Mashani. He contends that if he had refused to accept it, then there ought to have been an endorsement on the memo to this effect which does not find place on the memo.

22. Sh. Ramesh Mashani in his examination-in-chief has deposed that he tried to serve the memo on Sh. Manak Chand but he did not accept it and replied in indecent manner. Sh. R. S. Meena has corroborated this factum that

he had handed over a memo to Sh. Masmani to get it served on the workman, but subsequently Sh. Masmani intimated to him that the workman had refused to receive that memo. As has already been pointed out, no fact emerges out on the record which goes to disbelieve the testimony of both these witnesses on this account. Hence, I find that there is no force in this contention advanced by the Id. representative for the Union and thus it is untenable.

23. Lastly, it has been also contended on behalf of the workman that the incidents were committed outside the office premises and, therefore, the charges levelled against the workman cannot be found to be proved.

24. So far as this objection is concerned, it does not receive support from the evidence available on record. Under charge no. 1, the management has led the evidence that the workman had entered into the office and misbehaved with Sh. Ramesh Mashani. With regard to the charge no. 2, Sh. Mashani has categorically stated in his examination-in-chief that 27-7-2000 at about 8.30 am when he came to the office to open it, he asked Sh. Manak Chand to open the lock, but he refused and stated that he was on leave and quarrelled with him. Similarly, charge no. 3 also relates to the incident at the time when the workman came into the office and Sh. Mashani tried to serve the memo on him.

25. The Id. representative in support of his contention has drawn my attention towards the decision reported in L.L.J 95 (II) 335 wherein it has been observed that "any Act subversive of discipline committed outside the premise is also misconduct. Any act unrelatable to the service committed outside the factory would not amount to misconduct."

26. But the Hon'ble Court in continuation has further expressed its views as under :—

"But when misconduct *vis-a-vis* the officers of the management is committed outside the factory, certainly the same would be an act subversive of discipline. The object appears to be that workmen need to maintain discipline *vis-a-vis* its management. What amount of misconduct is a question of fact. It would be decided with reference to the facts, the situation in which the act was alleged to have been committed and the attending circumstances leading thereto."

27. Therefore, in the light of the observation supra, the acts of the workman are found relatable to his official duties and thus amount to misconduct. Therefore, the submission urged on behalf of the workman cannot be maintained.

28. On the reappraisal of the evidence, the findings arrived at by the Enquiry Officer do not appear to be perverse and therefore, no interference to be made therein. All the three charges levelled against the workman are

fully established on the basis of the evidence available on the record.

29. I have considered also the issue of quantum of punishment.

30. The disciplinary authority by the said order has awarded the punishment of stoppage of one increment for one year, which looking to the circumstances, appears to be justified and is not excessive.

31. For the foregoing reasons, the workman has not been able to establish his claim which is liable to be dismissed. Therefore, the reference is answered in the negative and an award is passed in the terms that the order dated 10-11-2000 awarding the punishment of stoppage of one increment for one year on the workman is justified.

32. Let a copy of the award be sent to the Central Government for publication under Section 10 (1) of the Act.

R.C. SHARMA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 15 सितम्बर, 2003

का. आ. 2933.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार संकर केमिकल लाइम के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में औद्योगिक अधिकरण चेन्नई के पंचाट [संदर्भ सं० 64/2003] को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 15-09-2003 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं० एल०-29011/106/2002-आई० आर० (विविध)]

बी० एम० डेविड, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 15th September, 2003

S.O. 2933.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref No. 64/2003) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-Cum-Labour Court, Chennai as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Sanker Chemical Lime and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 15-09-2003.

[No. L-29011/106/2002-IR(M)]

B.M. DAVID, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT,
CHENNAI

Thursday, the 11th September, 2003

Present : K.JAYARAMAN,

PRESIDING OFFICER

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE NO. 64/2003

[In the matter of the dispute for adjudication under clause (d) of Sub-section (1) and Sub-section 2 (A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), between the Management of Sanker Chemical Lime and their workmen].

BETWEEN

The General Secretary, : I Party/Claimant
Cement & Quarry Workers Union,
Sanker Nagar Post.

AND

The Partner, : II Party/Management
Sanker Chemical Lime,
Tirunelveli.

APPEARANCE:

For the Claimant : None

For the Management : Sri S. Jayaraman &
V. V. Balasubramanian,
Advocates.

ORDER

The Central Government, Ministry of Labour Vide Notification Order No. L-29011/106/2002-IR(M) dated 02-04-2003 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :—

“ Whether the termination of services of Shri S.Murugan & 9 workers is justified ? If not, to what relief they are entitled for?”

2. The matter was taken up on the file of this Tribunal as I.D. No. 64/2003 and notices were issued to both sides. The II Party/Management alone entered appearance through an advocate. No Claim Statement was filed on behalf of the I Party/Claimant. None appeared on behalf of the I Party/Claimant even after two notices sent by registered post. It appears that the Petitioner Union is not interested in pursuing the reference.

3. In view of the above circumstances, the present reference is returned to Ministry for want of prosecution. The Central Government is informed accordingly.

(Dictated to the P.A. transcribed and typed by him, corrected and pronounced by me in the open court on this day the 11th September, 2003).

K. JAYARAMAN, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 16 सितम्बर, 2003

का.आ. 2934.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सेन्ट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारियों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में औद्योगिक अधिकरण, कोलम के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 2/95) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 22-8-2003 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-12012/48/91-आई आर (बी-II)]

सी. गंगाधरण, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 16th September, 2003

S.O. 2934.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 2/95) of the Industrial Tribunal, Kollam as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the employees in relation to the management of Central Bank of India and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 22-8-2003.

[No. L-12012/48/91-IR (B-II)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

IN THE COURT OF THE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, KOLLAM

(Dated, this the 7th day of August, 1995)

PRESENT:

SRI C. N. SASIDHARAN
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL

IN

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE No. 2/95

BETWEEN

The Regional Manager, Central Bank of India, Regional
Office, M.G. Road, Ernakulam-682 011.

(By Sri Sidharthan, Advocate, Ernakulam)

and

(Sri C. V. Jacob, Chathamal Veedu, Manjikuzhi,
Kottayam-686 004)

(By Sri Paulson C. Varghese, Advocate, Ernakulam)

AWARD

This Industrial Dispute has been referred for adjudication to this Tribunal by Government of India as per Order No. L.-12012/48/91-IR (B-II) dated nil.

The issue for adjudication is the following :—

“Whether the action on the part of the management of Central Bank of India in awarding Punishment of discharge from service to Shri. C. V. Jacob, Clerk w.e.f. 21-10-1989 is legal and justified? If not, to what relief is the workmen entitled?”

II. This reference was originally registered here as I.D. No. 49/91 and while the matter was pending here it was transferred to Industrial Tribunal, Idukki due to change in

the jurisdiction of this Tribunal. Subsequently the Government of India as per letter dated 13-3-1995 directed this Tribunal to adjudicate this dispute. Accordingly this dispute was again registered here as I.D. 2/95.

III. Shri C.V. Jacob was discharged from service accepting the findings of guilt against him by an enquiry officer who conducted a domestic enquiry into 2 charges raised against the workman. The management justifies their action while according to the workman he is innocent. He has further contended that there was no proper domestic enquiry.

IV. The validity of the domestic enquiry was considered as a preliminary issue and this Tribunal by order dated 15-7-1995 held that the domestic enquiry was properly conducted and the findings are correct. I shall reproduce below that order in full to understand the rival contentions raised by the parties :—

ORDER

This reference concerns the discharge of Sri C.V. Jacob with effect from 21-10-1989 from the service of Central Bank of India.

2. The management before initiating disciplinary proceedings against the workman issued a charge-sheet dated 12-4-1988 alleging two charges which are briefly as below :

Charge No. 1. Sri C.V. Jacob, while working as a clerk, Palai Branch got discounted a cheque for Rs. 1,600 drawn on Canara Bank, Kottayam by M/s. A.R. Group, Building contractors through the account of Sri. P.A. Abdul Rahiman, A-1 Ladies Store, Palai who is a HSS account holder of Palai Branch. The said cheque when presented for payment was returned unpaid with the reason “Refer to Drawer”. Sri Jacob, thus, misused his official position for his personal benefit.

Charge No. 2. Sri Jacob was working in despatch department. The said cheque Purchased by Palai Branch under BP 694 which was to be forwarded to Kottayam branch for clearing along with OCC 422 and OCD 692 in registered cover 2837. But the same was not included in the said cover though the same was entered in the despatch register. When the other two instruments viz. OCC 422 and OCD 692 were realised, Palai Branch enquired the rate, of BP 694.

The workman did not file any explanation to the charge memo. Therefore, the management ordered a domestic enquiry in which also the workman did not participate. The enquiry officer found the workman guilty of one charge and appellate authority on appeal by the workman found the workman guilty of the two charges. The management accepting the finding has inflicted the present punishment.

3. The workman has filed a detailed claim statement against his dismissal and the contentions are briefly as under :

The workman was working as clerk at the Palai Branch of the management Bank and he has uninterrupted service record of so many years. While working so he was issued a memo dated 2-1-1989 alleging some misconducts with regard to discounting of cheque and removal of cheque from a registered cover. He has replied pleading not guilty. The management issued a charge sheet dated 12-4-1988 alleging two charges. The charges are absolutely unsustainable and he is not guilty of the charges. The enquiry officer even after the enquiry was not aware of the nature of the misconducts. Unfortunately the workman could not participate in the enquiry due to his illness. He was represented by his wife with medical certificate on all postings of the enquiry and application for adjournment was also submitted. But the enquiry officer rejected the application for adjournment and declared him *ex-parte*. He was not informed of such a decision with ulterior intention to victimise him. Qualified Doctors certified that the workman was suffering from psychological observation and assessment and advised him to stay in the hospital for few more days. The enquiry officer without giving reasonable time to the workman to recover from the illness and to participate in the enquiry, arbitrarily completed the enquiry. The action of the enquiry officer is illegal and he failed to consider that the workman is suffering from mental depression. The action is unjustified and flagrant violation of natural justice. The findings of the enquiry officer are unsustainable and unsupported by legal evidence. It is perverse also. It is also stated that the punishment imposed is severe and disproportionate. According to him he is unemployed and it is not possible to get an employment at this stage. The prayer is for reinstatement in service with all benefits.

4. The management opposes the claim statement. The contentions advanced by the management are briefly as under : The workman approached one Sri P.A. Abdul Rahman, an account holder of the Palai Branch and requested him to discount a cheque for Rs. 1, 600 and got it discounted. The cheque was purchased by the Palai Branch and when it was sent for collection it is returned unpaid with the remark "refer to the drawyer". So the action of the workman in approaching a customer for discounting a cheque for himself and the subsequent dishonouring is highly irregular. He this himself used his official position for his personal benefit and therefore guilty of misconduct under clause 19.5 (j) of the Bipartite settlement dated 19-10-1986. The workman again removed a cheque while working as despatch clerk and committed the second charge as detailed in the charge memo. Though he was served with charge memo he did not submit any explanation. Hence, domestic enquiry was ordered. The enquiry officer adjourned the enquiry on twice accepting

the request and medical certificate. He was declared *ex-parte* on the third posting as he was avoiding departmental enquiry by producing medical certificates of different Doctors though his wife. The tactics adopted by the workman was to delay the enquiry proceedings. He did not turn up on any of the subsequent days fixed for the enquiry despite giving him notice about the sittings. The enquiry officer has given ample opportunity to the workman to defend his case and there was not denial of natural justice. There is not violation of Principles of Natural Justice. He was served with copy of day today enquiry proceedings with intimation about the subsequent sittings. All formalities under Bipartite settlement were observed in the enquiry proceedings. The charges levelled against the workman were proved by documentary as well as oral evidence. After verifying the entire enquiry record and the findings of the enquiry officer the disciplinary authority also agreed with the findings of the enquiry officer. Before issuing the punishment he was given a further chance. The punishment was imposed after considering all the aspects. The appellate authority also considered the entire enquiry proceedings before confirming the punishment. The workman was charge sheeted on a prior occasion also and he was found guilty in the departmental enquiry. He was awarded a punishment of discharge from service by the disciplinary authority which was subsequently reduced to stoppage of three increments permanently by the appellate authority by giving him an opportunity to mend himself. But he has not changed his attitude and keeping such a person in the service of banking institution will be highly risky. The management denies all other allegations. The action of the enquiry officer was not arbitrary. There is no perversity in the findings of the enquiry officer and the punishment imposed is fair and proportionate. The workman is not entitled to any relief. The workman has subsequently filed a petition stating that the documents produced in the enquiry were not certified under the Bankers Books Evidence Act and the management failed to produce original documents. The management has filed a counter stating that originals were produced along with the copies and the copies are duly certified.

5. The workman has a contention that the enquiry was conducted in violation of the principles of natural justice and the findings are perverse and not supported by legal evidence. Therefore, legality and validity of the domestic enquiry was considered as a preliminary issue. The enquiry officer was examined as MW1 and the enquiry file containing the enquiry proceedings, connected papers, statement of witnesses and the findings of the enquiry officer has been marked as Ext. M1. The workman has also given evidence as WW1.

6. The main point of attack against the enquiry is that the enquiry was conducted without affording sufficient opportunity to the workman to defend his case. According to the learned counsel for the workman the enquiry officer

failed to consider that the workman was suffering from mental depression and he was undergoing treatment and also that the enquiry officer failed to wait till the workman was recovered from his illness. It is also that case that because of the mental depression the workman could not submit any proper explanation to the charge memo. It is evident from Ext. M1 enquiry file that the workman was given notice of the first posting of the enquiry and he produced a medical certificate through Palai Branch manager. The enquiry was adjourned to 30-5-1989 with sufficient notice to the workman. On 30-5-1989 also he did not attend the enquiry and the enquiry was adjourned to 8-6-1989. On that day also he did not turn up. Since the workman produced medical certificate from different Doctors the enquiry officer felt that it was only a tactics of the workman to delay the enquiry proceedings and hence he was declared ex-parte. This was admittedly informed to the workman by the enquiry officer. The enquiry officer has categorically deposed that the workman or his wife never appeared before him and the application and medical certificates were submitted through Palai branch manager and also through the Presenting Officer of the management. Though the workman was set ex-parte on 8-6-1989, the enquiry was adjourned to 15-6-1989 with notice to the workman which he was admittedly received. He did not turn up and not moved any application for adjournment or produced medical certificate. As per the medical certificate produced by him on 1-6-1989 rest was advised for 15 days only. Though he was admittedly informed that he was set ex-parte on 8-6-1989 he has not taken any steps to set aside that decision and attempted to prove the genuineness of the medical certificate which was doubted by the enquiry officer. Since the workman failed to attend on 15-6-1989, the enquiry was proceed and it was again adjourned to 24-6-1989.

7. The workman has admitted that he was served with notice regarding posting of the enquiry on 26-4-1989. Thereafter the enquiry officer has served the workman copy of the enquiry proceedings with a letter dated 19-6-1989 affording opportunity again for participating in the enquiry when the workman failed to attend the enquiry on again 24-6-1989 the enquiry officer issued notice which was also admittedly received by the workman. Then gain copy of the agrument note of the management was also admittedly served on the workman. He has requested 15 days time for reply which was also allowed. He has submitted a reply dated 26-7-1989 totally denying the charges. There is no allegation that he was not given opportunity to defend his case. It is thus clear that the enquiry officer has afforded sufficient and reasonable opportunity to the delinquent to participate in the enquiry. No doubt the action of the enquiry officer in setting the workman ex-parte on 15-6-1989 though as per the medical certificate produced by the workman on 1-6-1989 he was advised rest till 15-6-1989 is not fully correct. But the enquiry officer doubted the genuineness of the medical certificate which was

informed to the workman and he has not taken any steps to prove the genuineness. The enquiry officer even after setting the workman ex-parte has issued notice regarding the subsequent postings also affording sufficient opportunities to participate in the enquiry. But the workman failed to do so. Therefore the action of the enquiry officer is justified. So the contention that the enquiry was conducted without affording reasonable opportunity and in violation of the principles of natural justice is devoid of merit.

8. According to the workman because of his mental depression he could not file explanation to the charge memo and he could not participate in the enquiry. It has come out in evidence from the workman as WW1 before this Tribunal that while treatment was going on he was aware that the enquiry is proceeding. He has further stated that his wife told him about that and that he was in a position to understand things which was told to him. The above statement of the workman make it clear that he was conscious of the conduct of the enquiry and he was aware of what was happening. Even then he did not participate in the enquiry on any date though he was given notice of every posting by the enquiry officer. He has not produced any Medical Certificate after 1-6-1989 showing that he was under treatment or under medical observation after 15-6-1989. So the argument on behalf of the workman that he could not give any explanation to the charge memo and he could not participate in the enquiry due to illness cannot be accepted.

9. The learned counsel for the workman has a contention that the records produced in the enquiry were not duly certified as per Sec. 2(8) of the Bankers Book Evidence Act and those documents cannot be acted upon in the absence of originals which were not produced. The enquiry officer has deposed categorically that the management has produced the documents certified by the Branch Manager and whenever required original documents were also produced. On a perusal of the documents relied on by the enquiry officer it is evident that the material documents are duly certified by the branch manager. Therefore the decision relied on by the learned counsel for the workman reported in (1987 II LLJ 533) has no application here. Hence this contention is only to be rejected.

10. On behalf of the workman there is yet another contention that the findings of the enquiry officer are not supported by evidence and also perverse. On going through the evidence adduced in the enquiry it is clear that the management has examined the person to whom the workman approached for discounting the cheque and that witness as MW2 in the enquiry has given detailed statement regarding the misconduct of the workman. The evidence of branch manager Palai Branch, the bill collector Palai branch and the scale-I Officer clearly establish the charges levelled against the workman. The deposition of these

witnesses are supported by documents as well. The evidence adduced on behalf of the management clearly establish the charges levelled against the workman. By no stretch of imagination it can be said that the findings of the enquiry officer regarding charge No. 1 are perverse. But the enquiry officer failed to analyse the evidence properly while considering charge No. 2, the findings of the enquiry officer with regard to second charge is not justified as the evidence on record clearly prove this charge also and the appellate authority on detailed consideration of the evidence found the workman guilty of both charges. This contention of the learned counsel is also without force.

11. From the discussion made above I have no hesitation to hold that the enquiry was conducted fully in compliance with the principles of natural justice and the findings of the enquiry officer with regard to charge No. 1 are proper, valid and supported by legal evidence.

12. In view of the above, I hold that the enquiry is proper and valid.

V. The question now remains for consideration is regarding the propriety of punishment. The learned counsel for the workman would contend that the enquiry officer found the workman guilty of only one charge but the disciplinary authority without serving notice to the workman held him guilty of two charges. This according to the learned counsel is violative of the principles of natural justice. Further argument is that even the finding of the enquiry officer regarding the first charge cannot also stand as the Bipartite settlement which is a material document was not produced in the enquiry. The further argument is that the punishment imposed is excessive and the workman is unemployed since his discharge from the Bank. He is the only bread winner of the family and hence he deserves sympathetic consideration and reinstatement in service. This argument is countered by the learned counsel for the management. According to the learned counsel non production of the Bipartite settlement was never challenged by the workman at any stage of the enquiry or before appellate authority or in the claim statement filed before this Tribunal and hence that argument is only an after thought. With respect to the finding of the disciplinary authority regarding the second charge it is pointed out that the workman was given show cause notice dated 4-10-1989 affording opportunity to the workman by the disciplinary authority and the workman failed to respond. Further this contention was not raised before the appellate authority and the disciplinary authority came to the conclusion on the basis of the evidence available in the enquiry and after affording opportunity to the delinquent. According to the learned counsel the charges now proved against the workman are grave enough warranting maximum punishment. Further the workman had committed the very same charge earlier and he was allowed to continue on humanitarian ground and if such a person is allowed to continue it will affect the reputation of the Bank which is

already lost due to the conduct of the workman. Further it has affected of the confidence of the customer in the Bank and the continuance of such a person will adversely affect the Banking system itself. It is also pointed out that when the workman was found guilty of the charges in a properly conducted enquiry and in the absence of any evidence regarding victimisation or unfair labour practice this Tribunal has no jurisdiction to interfere with the punishment.

VI. As I have held in the order quoted above enquiry officer found the workman guilty of charge No. 1. It is true that the evidence in the enquiry proves charge No. 2 as held by the disciplinary authority. But the disciplinary authority came to that conclusion without affording any opportunity to the workman. No doubt the workman was given a show cause notice dated 4-10-1989. But by that notice the workman was informed about the finding already entered into by the disciplinary authority regarding the second charge and the workman was afforded opportunity to submit anything only regarding the proposed/punishment by discharge from service. This show cause notice itself shows that the disciplinary authority entered his finding regarding second charge arbitrarily and the action of the disciplinary authority is violative of the principles of natural justice. Hence that finding had to do. I seek support for the above from a decision of the High Court of Kerala in *Thobias V. State of Kerala* (1987 II LLJ 301). The High Court while considering a similar question has held thus in para 4 of the judgement :

"When the enquiry officer's findings are favourable to the Petitioner a dissent from such findings should have been made only after giving the affected person an opportunity. Principles of natural justice cannot be given a go-bye even for making administrative orders. The requirements of natural justice in a given case must depend to a great extent on the facts and circumstances of each case."

It is true that the workman has not raised a specific contention before the appellate authority regarding the action of disciplinary authority stated above. But that cannot justify the findings of the disciplinary authority in the given circumstances particularly in the light of the above decision.

VII. Now remains charge No. 1. The argument that Bipartite settlement was not produced has been advanced for the first time. Though sufficient opportunities had been afforded the workman failed to participate in the enquiry and raise such a contention. The management was never called upon to produce the Bipartite settlement. Before the appellate authority also no such contention was raised. Even in the claim statement filed before this Tribunal also no such specific contention is seen raised. Hence this contention can only be considered as an after thought and cannot be accepted. Further it is not established that any prejudice has been caused to the workman due to the non production of the Bipartite settlement. Charge No. 1 is

definitely grave enough considering the position held by the workman in the Bank. He was working as a clerk in the Bank where the service of the Bank is regarding the money transaction. The workman was not working as a originary clerk in a Government Department. The conduct of the workman defenitely affected the reputation of the Bank and the confidence of the customer in the Bank. It may be recalled that the workman had committed almost the very same misconduct earlier and he was ordered to be discharged from service. But he was allowed to continue on humanitarian ground affording opportunity to mend his ways. But there is no change in his conduct and he has repeated the very same misconduct. Continuance of such a workman in the Bank is not all advisable. Considering the entire circumstances in toto I am of opinion that the punishment of discharge imposed by the management Bank is only commensurate with the gravity of the misconduct proved against the workman. That being the position no interference is called for from this Tribunal.

VIII. In this case the enquiry was found to be proper and valid. The workman is found to be guilty of the same misconduct for the second time. There is no evidence of victimisation or unfair labour practice. In this State of affairs no interference is called for from this Tribunal in the matter of punishment. This view is supported by a decision of the High Court of Kerala in Chala Beedi Workers Industrial Co-operative Society V. Bharathan ('93 XI KLT short note No. 10). In that case the court while considering the scope and ambit of the provisions contained in Sec. 11-A of the Industrial Disputes Act (the Act for short) the court held thus :—

“When a proper enquiry has been held by an employer on the charge of misconduct and the finding of misconduct is a plausible conclusion emerging from the evidence adduced at the said enquiry and the punishment was awarded on the basis of the finding of the enquiry officer the Tribunal has no jurisdiction to sit in judgement over the decision of the employer as an appellate body and the interference of the decision of the employer will be justified only when the findings arrived at by the enquiry officer is perverse or management is guilty of victimisation, unfair labour practice or malafide”.

The High Court of Rajasthan in a latest decision in Ansar Mohammed V. Judge, Industrial Tribunal and Labour Court, Udaipur (1995 LAB. I. C. NOG 23) (Raj.) while considering the powers of Tribunal under section ii-A of the Act held as below :—

“The power under S. 11-A of the Industrial Disputes Act is not unbridled and cannot be exercised arbitrarily or without application of mind to the facts and circumstances of each case. Therefore where a workman was dismissed on the charge of misconduct and he was found guilty of committing same misconduct on earlier occasions also, the order of

reinstatement of workman passed by the Industrial Tribunal was liable to be interfered with as it was passed in excessive exercise of jurisdiction”.

The above decisions fully support the view taken by me above.

IX. In the result, an award is passed holding that the action on the part of the management of Central Bank of India in awarding punishment of discharge from service to Sri. C.V. Jacob, Clerk with effect from 21-10-1989 is legal and justified and therefore he is not entitled to any relief.

Sd/-

C.N. SASIDHARAN, Industrial Tribunal

APPENDIX

Witness examined on the side of the Management

MW1. Sri. M.P. Mallia

Witness examined on the side of the workman

WW1. Sri C.V. Jacob.

Document marked on the side of the Management

Ext. M1. Enquiry file containing, enquiry proceedings, enquiry report, Statement of witness and connected documents.

नई दिल्ली, 16 सितम्बर, 2003

का. आ. 2935.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार तमिलनाडु मैग्नेसाइट लि० के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण चेन्नई के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 16/2003) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 16-09-03 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-29012/7/2002-आई. आर. (विविध)]

बी० एम० डेविड, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 16th September, 2003

S.O. 2935.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 16/2003) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal -cum-Labour Court, Chennai as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the Management of Tamil Nadu Magnesite Ltd. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 16-09-03.

[No. L-29012/7/2002-IR(M)]

B.M. DAVID, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, CHENNAI

Thursday, the 4th September, 2003

Present : K. JAYARAMAN,

Presiding Officer

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE NO. 16/2003

(In the matter of the dispute for adjudication under clause (d) of Sub-section (1) and Sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), between the Management of Tamil Nadu Magnesite Ltd. and their workman Sri K. Rajendran.)

BETWEEN

Sri K. Rajendran : I Party/Workman

AND

Tamil Nadu Magnesite Ltd. : II Party/Management
Salem.

Appearance:

For the Workman : M/s. S.B. Viswanathan &
P. Raghu Raja, Advocates.

For the Management : Sri M.R. Raghavan,
Advocates.

ORDER

The Central Government, Ministry of Labour vide Notification Order No. L-29012/7/2002-IR(M) dated 13-11-2002 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :—

“Whether the action of the management of M/s. Tamil Nadu Magnesite Ltd. in terminating the service of Shri K. Rajendran is justified? If not, to what relief the concerned workman is entitled?”

2. The matter was taken up on the file of this Tribunal as I.D. No. 16/2003 and notices were issued to both sides. Even though the I Party/Workman entered appearance through an advocate, no Claim Statement was filed on behalf of the Petitioner. The Petitioner/Workman has not appeared even after three notices. It appears that the Petitioner/Workman is not interested in pursuing the reference.

3. In view of the above circumstances, the present reference is returned to Ministry for want of prosecution. The Central Government is informed accordingly.

(Dictated to the P.A., transcribed and typed by him, corrected and pronounced by me in the open court on this day the 4th September, 2003.)

K. JAYARAMAN, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 17 सितम्बर, 2003

का. आ. 2936.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार यूको बैंक के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में औद्योगिक अधिकरण पटना के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 7 (C)/2003) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 15-09-03 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-12012/198/2001-आई. आर. (बी. II)]

सी. गंगाधरण, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 17th September, 2003

S.O. 2936.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. 7 (c)/2003) of the Industrial Tribunal PATNA (BIHAR) as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the Management of UCO Bank, and their workman, received by the Central Government on 15-09-03.

[No. L-12012/198/2001-IR(B-II)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

**Office of the Presiding Officer,
Industrial Tribunal, Patna.**

Reference Case No. 7(C) of 2003.

Management of UCO Bank, Mauryalock Complex, A-Block, 4th Floor, Patna and their workman Sri Shailesh Kumar, Peon represented by the State Secretary, UCO Bank Employees Association, Exhibition Road, Patna.

For the Management : Mr. P.K. Chatterjee, A.C.O. of the UCO Bank.

For the Workman : Sri B. Prasad, State Secretary, UCO Bank Employees Association, Exhibition Road, Patna.

Present : Sri Priya Saran, Presiding Officer, Industrial Tribunal, Patna.

AWARD

The 4th September, 2003

By adjudication order No. L/12012/198/2001-IR (B-II) dated 08-04-2002 the Government of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi has referred under clause (d) of Sub-section (i) and Sub-Section (2-A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (hereinafter to be referred to as 'the Act'), the following dispute between the Management of UCO Bank and their workman Sri Shailesh Kumar, Peon for adjudication to this Tribunal :

“Whether the action of the Management of UCO Bank, Patna in not regularising Shri Shailesh Kumar is justified? If not, what relief the workman is entitled to?”

2. Shortly stated, workman's case is that he was orally appointed by the UCO Bank to discharge the duty of a peon at Sarai Branch (Dist. Vaishali) of the Bank with effect from November, 1987. He continued in the Bank uninterruptedly since then. A settlement was arrived at apex level on 12-10-89 with workmen's union for regularising the services of daily rated workers, who worked for 240 days during the period between 12-10-86 and 12-10-89. The management on scrutinising the claim of the workmen empanelled him for permanent absorption as a peon. The further case of the workman is that even after elapsing of several years of said settlement his services has not been regularised and he is being deprived of his legitimate claims as a permanent incumbent. As appeared no chance of his permanent absorption, the present dispute cropped up and consequently the Reference, for a decision whether the

action of the Bank concerned in not regularising the services of workman Sri Shailesh Kumar, Peon is justified.

The State Secretary of UCO Bank Employees' Association appeared before me making a clear statement that good reasons have now prevailed on the management, which has decided to permanently absorb the services of the workman Sri Shailesh Kumar as peon and the dispute between them has ceased to exist. A petition has also been filed by him with a prayer to pass a "No Dispute Award" in the light of his submission above.

3. It is well manifest in view of submissions placed before me by the State Secretary of UCO Bank Employees' Association that the grievance of the workman Sri Shailesh Kumar has been redressed by the management of UCO Bank and the same stands settled. In the circumstances aforesaid, it would be simply a futile exercise to go into the details of the claims and counter claims of the parties concerned and examine their varacity any more.

4. In the result, I hereby pass a No Dispute Award, which appears to be just and consistent on account of settlement of the controversy between the rival parties.

5. Award accordingly.

PRIYA SARAN, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 17 सितम्बर, 2003

का० आ० 2937.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार यूनियन बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, लखनऊ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 139/2001) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 16-9-2003 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-12011/95/2001-आई. आर. (बी. II)]

सी. गंगाधरण, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 17th September, 2003

S.O. 2937.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award Ref. No. 139/2001 of the Central Govt. Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Lucknow as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the management of Union Bank of India, and their workman, received by the Central Government on 16-9-2003.

[No. L-12011/95/2001-IR(B-II)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, LUCKNOW PRESENT:

SHRIKANT SHUKLA, Presiding Officer

I. D. No. 139/2001

Ref. No. L-12011/95/2001/IR (B-II)
dated 31-8-2001

BETWEEN

Union Bank of India Staff
Association, Secretary,
UB Staff Asson. C/o Union
Bank of India, 24/53, Birhana Road,
Kanpur (U. P.) 208001

AND

Asstt. General Manager
Union Bank of India, Pandu Nagar
Kanpur (U. P.)

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour vide their order No. L-12011/95/2001/IR (B-II) dated 31-8-2001 has referred the following issue for adjudication to this Tribunal:

"Whether the action of the Assistant General Manager, Union Bank of India, Kanpur in depriving Shri Madhukar Pandey and Shri A. K. Sharma from special allowance of Computer Operator from April 1999 to the date of permanent posting of Computer Operator is legal and justified? If not, what relief the concerned workmen are entitled to?"

Union Bank of India Staff Association's case in brief is that as per the policy of the bank the post of Computer Operator attracting higher allowance at the station is filled from the list of candidates who have cleared the test held for the purpose. In the absence of any list, the vacancy at the station is filled on the seniority basis. That is to say that the senior most clerk at the station is asked to work as Computer Operator temporarily and is paid the special allowance of Rs. 410/- per month accordingly. During the period of dispute there were 6 posts of Computer Operators at the Service Branch, Kanpur. From the list of candidates prepared after conducting the test as per rules, 5 posts of computer operator were filled from the list at Service Branch Kanpur. Since there was no other candidates left in the list, the 6th post should have been filled by assigning the job of computer operator to the senior most clerk of the station as per the policy of the bank. Sri Madhukar Pandey and Sri A. K. Sharma were senior most clerks at the station and therefore they were entitled to work as a computer operator at service branch and accordingly entitled for special allowance of Rs. 410/- per month for the period detailed in annexure, as per policy of the bank. Instead of asking the above two workmen to work as computer operator, the management of the bank acting under their own whims and fancies and flouting all the established norms and policies illegally and paid the allowance to a clerk junior to the above two and denied the claim of the above two to which they were legitimately entitled for. Association therefore has requested that the management of Union Bank of India be directed to pay the special allowance to A. K. Sharma and Madhukar Pandey.

The O.P. has denied the claim of the association it is submitted by the O.P. that as per the policy whenever any leave vacancy in any branch arises, the same to be filled up from, among the senior most clerks available and posted at the branch. It is further, submitted that A.K. Sharma & Madhukar Pandey were not posted in service branch at

that time and since they did not performed the duties as such not entitled to get any relief. The O.P. has also stated that vacancies are occurred at service branch Kanpur were on account of leave of staff or due to absence of any permanent computer operator posted at branch. In fact there was no additional vacancy arose in the service branch nor any new vacancy had been created for adhoc computer operator at the branch. Whenever any leave vacancy in any branch arises, the same is to be filled from among the senior most clerks available and posted at the branch. It is also submitted that there is no provision in promotion policy which stipulates that any vacancy occurred on account of leave should not be filled up from senior staff members available at the branch and should be filled up on the basis of stationwise seniority. It is well settled law that such type of allowances are paid to only those persons who actually performed their duties as such claim of Madhukar Pandey and A.K. Sharma are not legally tenable.

The workers has filed following documents in support of his case :—

1. Photostat copy of promotion policy for clerical staff for promotion to officer cadre and policy of higher assignment in clerical cadre, paper no. 5/2.
2. Photostat copy of higher assignment of duties on temporary basis paper no. 5/3.
3. Photostat copy of staff circular no. 4058 of 3-3-94 regarding selection of computer operator paper no. 5/4 & 5/5.
4. Photostat copy of seniority as on 31.12.95 paper no. 5/6 to 5/7.
5. Photostat copy of payment voucher dated 12-1-2000 in respect of payment to P.K. Tewari, A.K. Awasthi, Anil Nigam & A. K. Kanojia paper no. 5/8.
6. Photo copy of payment voucher dated 8-2-2000 paper no. 5/9.
7. Photo copy of payment of officiating of various persons special allowance paper no. 5/10 to 5/18.
8. Photo copy of memorandum relating to P. K. Tewari dated 8-1-2001 paper no. 5/19.

Workers Sri Madhukar Pandey and A. K. Sharma and their representative Sri P. N. Shukla, Secretary, Union Bank of India Staff Association did not appear on 27-2-2003, 27-3-2003, 24-4-2003, 25-6-2003. Therefore case was ordered to proceed ex-party against them.

The O. P. has filed affidavit of Chief Manager, Sri Ganga Ram, Regional Office, Kanpur.

Since workmen did not turned up even on 8-9-2003. Heard the representative of the management alone.

The question is whether the AGM, Union Bank of India, Kanpur has deprived Madhukar Pandey & A. K. Sharma from special allowance of computer operator from April 1999 to date.

According to the worker's own documents paper no. 5/3 i.e. 10.1 and 10.2 following provisions are made;

- 10.1 Higher Assignment of all duties in clerical cadre on temporary basis will be made on branchwise simple seniority.
- 10.2 Vacancies attracting Special Allowances, occurring on temporary basis even for a single day shall be filled in on the basis of simple seniority of the employee working at the branch. If during the period of temporary assignment, a senior employee who was earlier not available for performing that duty, subsequently becomes available for such duties, such senior employee will be assigned the duties and the junior employee will cease to perform such temporary duties.

According to the said documents vacancies attracting special allowance occurring on temporary basis even for a single day has to be filled on the basis of simple seniority of the employees working at the branch.

Admittedly according to the worker there were six posts of computer operator at the service branch of Kanpur Union Bank of India. Madhukar Pandey & A.K. Sharma were not posted at service branch Kanpur. They claimed their seniority at the station. The question is that whether the senior clerk of service branch of Union Bank of India should be given special allowance on account of computer operator and data feeding are clerks of other branches/office should be allowed computer operation and data feeding. It is noteworthy Sri Gangaram Chief Manager has stated on oath that during the period for which the special allowance has been demanded, the workers Sri A.K. Sharma & Madhukar Pandey were posted in the Regional Office. The rules do not provide that other persons posted out side from the branch should be allowed or should be posted in the branch office just for receiving special allowance but it laid down that simple senior employee working at the particular branch is entitled to the special allowance. The workers appeared to be posted at R. O., Kanpur they can carry out the work of computer operation and data entry on the Service Branch unless they establish that they actually worked on computer and performed the duties related to computer in service branch, Kanpur.

In the circumstances why they instal their claim ? The seniority at station has not to be looked into in the present case. But a simple seniority at branch has to be looked into for providing special allowance, if such senior clerks is interested with the job of Computer Operator or data entry etc. Since the workman has no entitlement of special allowance and therefore there is no question of depriving Madhukar Pandey & A. K. Sharma in respect of special allowance meant for those who actually carried out data entry or computer operator in the service branch, Kanpur. The worker's association has failed to establish the right of the above 2 workmen for special allowance, therefore there was no occasion for these 2 workers to claim special allowance. The issue referred to the court is therefore in affirmative and workmen Madhukar Pandey and A. K. Sharma are not entitled for special allowance as indicated in the annexure attached to the statement of claim.

9-9-2003

SHRIKANT SHUKLA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 17 सितम्बर, 2003

AWARD

का. अ. 2938.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार इंडियन बैंक के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय चेन्नई के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 288/2001) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 15-9-2003 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-12012/168/99-आई.आर. (बी-II)]

सी. गंगाधरण, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 17th September, 2003

S.O. 2938.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. 288/2001) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Chennai as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the management of Indian Bank and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 15-09-2003.

[No. L-12012/168/1999-IR(B-II)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT,
CHENNAI**

Tuesday, the 26th August, 2003

PRESENT : K. JAYARAMAN, Presiding Officer**INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE No. 288/2001**

(Tamil Nadu State Industrial Tribunal I.D. No. 295/99)

(In the matter of the dispute for adjudication under clause (d) of Sub-section (1) and Sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), between the Management of Indian Bank and their workmen)

BETWEEN:

The General Secretary, : I Party/Claimant
Indian Bank Employees Union

AND

The General Manager, : II Party/Management
Indian Bank, Zonal Office,
Chennai.

APPEARANCE:

For the Claimant : Mr. K.J. Arunachalam,
Authorised
Representative

For the Management : Ms. Aiyar & Dolia,
Sri N. Krishnakumar,
Advocates

The Central Government, Ministry of Labour vide Notification No. L-12012/168/99/IR(B-II) dated 11-11-1999 has earlier referred this industrial dispute to Tamil Nadu State Industrial Tribunal for adjudication. The Tamil Nadu State Industrial Tribunal has taken the same on its file as I.D. No. 295/99 and after the constitution of this Central Govt. Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, the said industrial dispute was transferred to this Tribunal and after getting the same, it was numbered as I.D.No. 288/2001. The dispute referred in the Schedule by the Govt. is hereunder

"Whether the demand of the Indian Bank Employees Union for empanelment of Shri I. Susai Xavier as temporary sub-staff is justified? If not what relief is he entitled to?"

2. After numbering the industrial dispute, this Court has issued notices to both parties. Both parties have entered into through their authorised representative and advocates respectively. Both sides have filed statements. No witness has been examined on either side. Documents were marked on their side as Ex. W 1 to W 12 and M 1 to M 4 respectively.

3. The contention of the Petitioner Union in the Claim Statement is briefly as follows :—

The concerned workman Sri I. Susai Xavier, S/o Sri Innasiraj was engaged as temporary sub-staff at the Ramaswamy Raja Nagar branch of the Respondent/Bank on 2-1-1982 and he was engaged for a total period of 103 days upto 26-12-1984. Between the management and their workmen, there was a subsisting settlement entered into and as per the terms of the settlement any temporary employee who has put in 90 days of temporary employment in sub-staff cadre between the period 01-01-1982 to 31-12-1989 has to be included in the empanelment of temporary employees list. In the meantime, the above said Sri I. Susai Xavier was also asked to appear for an interview by the Respondent Zonal Office at Trichy. The said Sri I. Susai Xavier appeared for the said interview on 10-6-1994, but he has not been selected. Subsequently, the management called for particulars for empanelment of employees to the panel of temporary employee. Further, the Manager of Ramaswamy Raja Nagar branch has also recommended the name of Sri. Susai Xavier to be included in the panel of temporary employee. Even in spite of all these, the Respondent has not included the name of Sri I. Susai Xavier in the temporary panel. Hence, the Petitioner prays for an Award in his favour.

4. In the Counter Statement, the Respondent/Indian Bank management has contended as follows :—

Though the said Sri I. Susai Xavier has worked in the Respondent/Bank branch at Ramaswamy Raja Nagar for

103 days from 2-1-82 to 31-12-84, he was not available for empanelment after that period i.e. he has stopped from coming to the bank as a Casual Labourer. This dispute was raised only in the year 1998 without any reasonable explanation for the inordinate delay, hence the claim of the Petitioner deserves to be dismissed. Subsequently, the Bipartite Settlement was entered into between the management and the workman on 6-7-92 for empanelment of temporary sub-staff. The said settlement was done as a one-time measure and it was entered into for a specific purpose and specific period of time and only if the persons are found suitable for selection, their names would be empanelled in the list. In the case of the concerned workman Sri I. Susai Xavier, as he was not found suitable for the post, his claim was rejected. Further, the Respondent/Bank Branch Manager has issued a notice on 27-9-99 asking the concerned employee as to why his name should not be dropped from the panel for the reason of his long absence and the concerned employee Sri I. Susai Xavier has not availed of this opportunity and he did not give any valid reply. Further in the settlement, both the parties have agreed that mere calling the candidates for interview will not vest any right in them to be selected. Hence, the said Sri I. Susai Xavier is not entitled to any relief much less the relief he has asked to include his name in the temporary panel. Therefore, the Respondent/Management prays that his claim may be dismissed with costs.

5. Again, in the rejoinder statement, the Petitioner Union has contended that it is not true to say that Sri I. Susai Xavier was not available for engagement after 31-12-1984. But on the other hand, it was the Respondent/Bank, who did not provide any employment to the concerned employee. It is also evident from the letter addressed by the Ramaswamy Raja Nagar Branch Manager to the Regional Manager, Tirunelveli, wherein he has stated that the Bank could not provide employment to the concerned workman. Even assuming for an argument sake that there is a delay in applying for the temporary post, since the Limitation Act is not applicable to Industrial Disputes, the Respondent cannot contend that it is barred by limitation. It is false to allege that Sri I. Susai Xavier was not found fit for the post and this contention was raised to prejudice the mind of this Court and no notice was sent to the concerned employee as alleged by the Respondent. Again, it is false to allege that the concerned employee was not interested in employment and abandoned the job. Hence, the Petitioner Union prays that new claim is to be allowed.

6. In these circumstances, the points to be decided in this case are as follows :—

- (i) "whether the Petitioner Union's demand for empanelment of the concerned employee Sri I. Susai Xavier as temporary sub-staff is justified?"
- (ii) "to what relief the concerned employee is entitled?"

7. In this case, the admitted facts are- i) that Sri I. Susai Xavier was engaged as temporary sub-staff of the Respondent/Bank branch at Ramaswamy Raja Nagar from 2-1-82; ii) the concerned employee has worked for 103 days from 2-1-82 to 26-12-84; iii) there was a settlement entered into between the Petitioner Union and the Respondent/Bank on 6-7-92 with regard to empanelment of temporary sub-staff, who had worked for 90 days and more between the period 01-01-82 and 31-12-1989; and iv) consequent to that agreement, the Respondent/Bank effected a notice on 20-12-92 and sought applications from all eligible candidates for empanelment as temporary sub-staff.

8. In this case, on behalf of the Petitioner, it is contended that though the temporary employee Sri I. Susai Xavier has fulfilled the norms fixed by the Respondent/Bank as per the Bipartite Settlement with regard to the educational qualification and other things and the Respondent/Bank's Branch Manager of Ramaswamy Raja Nagar has also recommended the name of Sri I. Susai Xavier and asked for permission to empanel as temporary sub-staff, the Respondent/Bank without any rhyme or reason has not selected him for the empanelment of temporary sub-staff list.

10. But, on the other hand, it is contended on behalf of the Respondent/Bank that permission to prepare empanelment of temporary employees list was granted by the Government as a one-time measure and the Settlement was entered into between the Petitioner Union and the Respondent/Bank for a specific purpose and for a specific period of time and further only if persons are found suitable for selection, their names would be empanelment in the list. In this case, though Sri I. Susai Xavier was attended the interview, since he was not found suitable for the selection for being kept in the panel and since the casual employee, Sri I. Susai Xavier was not available for casual/temporary engagement after 31-12-1984, his name was not included in the panel for temporary sub-staff. Further, Sri I. Susai Xavier was not interested in employment of sub-staff cadre after 1944 he was not engaged by the bank and only in 1998 he has raised this dispute with an inordinate delay and without any reasonable explanation for the delay and hence, the casual employee Sri I. Susai Xavier is not entitled to any relief. Further, on the side of the Respondent/Management documents namely Government of India instructions dated 30-9-78 and 16-8-90 were marked as Ex. M 1 and M 2 and the copy of the Settlement entered into between the Respondent/Bank and the Petitioner Union dated 6-7-92 was marked as Ex. M 3 and the copy of the letter sent by Sri I. Susai Xavier to the Regional Manager of the Respondent/Bank was marked as Ex. M 4.

11. But, again on the side of the petitioner, it is contended that the contention of the Respondent that the temporary employee deserted and abandoned his work under the Respondent/Bank is only an after-thought.

There is no delay on the part of the temporary employee and even assuming for an argument sake that there is a delay, it will not affect the case of the concerned workman because Limitation Act is not applicable to Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 as held by Supreme Court in 1999 (I) LLJ 1260 in the case of AJIAB SINGH Vs. SIRHIND CO-OP. MANUFACTURING CUM PROCESSING SERVICE FACTORY LTD. and in 1999 II LLJ 482 in the case of MAHAVIR SINGH Vs. U.P. STATE ELECTRICITY BOARD AND OTHERS. But, on the other hand, it was the Respondent/Management who did not provide any employment to the concerned workman and it is evident from the Respondent/Bank's Branch Manager at Ramaswamy Raja Nagar's letter dated 17-4-97, the copy of which is marked as Ex. W7 and therefore, there is no desertion or abandonment of work by the concerned employee as alleged by the Respondent/Management. for this, the petitioners' Union relied on the ruling of High Court of Madras in 1984 I WLR 58 in the case of HACKBRIDGE HEWITTIC & EASUNN LTD. Vs. PRESIDING OFFICER, FIRST ADDITIONAL LABOUR COURT, MADRAS & ORS. and the ruling of Supreme Court in 1979 I LLJ 257 in the case of G. T. LAD & ORS Vs. CHEMICALS AND FIBRES OF INDIA, wherein it was stated that *"abandonment must be total and under such circumstances, which clearly indicate that the workman wanted to snap the relationship of master and servant relationship and the service in question. A temporary failure to perform duty pertaining to the office in question may not suffice concept of the abandonment of service and there must be actual or imputed intention on the part of the workman to abandon or relinquish his service."*

12. On consideration of the above arguments of the parties, I find some force in the contention of the Petitioner. Though on the side of the Respondent it was contended that the concerned employee Sri I. Susai Xavier did not avail of the opportunity given by the bank by a registered notice dated 27-9-89 sent to him and asked him as to why his name should not be dropped from the panel of temporary employees for the reason of his long absence, no proof of service or no copy of the alleged letter was produced before this Tribunal. Further, it is clear from Ex. W7 namely the copy of the letter sent by the Respondent/Bank Branch Manager to the Regional Manager, Indian Bank, Tirunelveli, that the bank has not engaged the workman during that period and the employee has not abandoned or relinquished the post as alleged by the Respondent.

13. Then again, on behalf of the Respondent/Management, it is vehemently contended that mere calling of the employee for the interview will not confer any right on him for the selection as alleged by the Petitioner and only if the employee is found suitable, he will be selected and in this case, since the Committee Members of Selection Board have found the employee Sri I. Susai Xavier

not suitable, he was not selected and therefore, the concerned employee is not entitled to any relief as claimed in this dispute.

14. Though I find some force in the contention of the Respondent side, on consideration of the entire evidence and on hearing the arguments, I find there is no substance in this contention because, in my view, this stand of the Respondent was taken as an after thought, as the first instance, it was contended that there was a long delay in approaching the forum by the concerned employee, secondly, it was contended that the concerned employee has abandoned or relinquished his temporary post and now thirdly, they want to contend that the concerned employee is not suitable for the post of temporary employee. But, I think, the Respondent/Management has not established before this Tribunal as to how the concerned employee is not fit or suitable for the empanelment of his name in the temporary employees' list. Therefore, on all grounds they have miserably failed to establish that the concerned employee is not suitable for keeping him in the panel of temporary sub-staff list. As such, I find the concerned employee in this industrial dispute Sri I. Susai Xavier's name should be included in the list of empanelment of temporary sub-staff by the Respondent/Indian Bank. for the above reasons, I find the issue in favour of the petitioner Union.

15. Point No. 2

The next question to be decided in this case is to what relief the concerned employee is entitled?

In view of my above findings, the name of the concerned workman in this industrial dispute Sri I. Susai Xavier should be included in the list of empanelment of temporary sub-staff of the II party/Respondent Indian Bank. Ordered accordingly, Hence, this issue is answered infavour of the petitioner Union.

16. The reference is answered accordingly.

(Dictated to the P.A., transcribed and typed by him, corrected and pronounced by me in the open court on this day the 26th August, 2003.)

K. JAYARAMAN, Presiding Officer

Witnesses Examined :—

On either side : None

Documents Marked :—

For the I Party/Claimant :—

Ex. No.	Date	Description
WI	19-01-83	Xerox copy of the letter issued by Respondent/Bank Ramaswamy Raja Nagar branch to Employment Officer, Ramnad Dist.
W2	12-11-92	Xerox copy of the application submitted by concerned Workman Sri I. Susai Xaviers for empanelment.

W3	11-06-76	Xerox copy of the mark sheet of concerned workman.
W4	Nil	Xerox copy of the identity card of concerned workman issued by Employment Exchange
W5	Nil	Xerox copy of the statment showing details of engagement of concerned workman and date & payment.
W6	25-05-94	Xerox copy of the letter issued by Respondent/Bank to Concerned workman calling for interview regarding Empanelment.
W7	17-04-97	Xerox copy of the letter sent by Branch Manager Ramaswamy Raja Nagar Branch to Regional Manager with regard to empanelment of concerned workman.
W8.	25-09-97	Xerox copy of the letter from petitioner Union to Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central) raising Industrial dispute.
W9	24-11-98	Xerox copy of the reply given by Respondent/Bank to Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Chennai.
W10	13-02-99	Xerox copy of the letter from petitioner Union to Respondent/Bank with regard to regularisation of Concerned workman.
W11	04-01-99	Xerox copy of the rejoined filed by petitioner Union before Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Chennai.
W12	13-02-99	Xerox copy of the letter from petitioner Union to Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central).

For the II Party/Management :—

Ex. No.	Date	Description
M1	30-09-78	Xerox copy of the letter from Ministry of Finance to All the Heads of Banks and financial institutions regarding Recruitment of sub staff in public sector banks.
M2	16-08-90	Xerox copy of the letter from Ministry of Finance to All the Chief Executives of Banks regarding Recruitment and absorption of temporary sub-staff in public sector banks.

M3	06-07-92	Xerox copy of the memorandum of settlement under section 12(3) entered into between the Respondent/Management and petitioner Union regarding persons engaged in leave vacancies of sub-staff.
M4	27-02-97	Xerox copy of the letter submitted by the concerned workman to Regional Manager, Trichy regarding employment.

नई दिल्ली, 17 सितम्बर, 2003

का. आ. 2939.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार विजया बैंक के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय चेन्नई के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 81/2002) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 15-9-2003 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[फा.सं. एल.-12012/131/92-आई आर (बी-II)]

सी. गंगाधरण, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 17th September, 2003

S.O. 2939.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. 81/2002) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal -cum-Labour Court, Chennai as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Vijaya Bank and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 15-09-2003.

[F. No. L-12012/131/92-IR(B-II)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT,
CHENNAI**

Monday, the 25th August, 2003

PRESENT : K. JAYARAMAN, Presiding Officer

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE NO. 81/2002

(In the matter of the dispute for adjudication under clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2 (A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), between the Management of Vijaya Bank and their workmen represented by Vijaya Bank Workers' Organisation).

BETWEEN:

The Joint Secretary,
Vijaya Bank Workers'
Organisation

: I Party/Claimant

AND

The Assistant General Manager, Vijaya Bank, Chennai : II Party/Management

APPEARANCES :

For the Claimant : Mr. S.D. Srinivasan, Authorised Representative

For the Management : Mr. Dineshan, Sr. Manager, Authorised Representative.

AWARD

The Central Government, Ministry of Labour vide Notification No-L-12012/131/92/IR(B-II) dated 14-5-2002 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :—

“Whether the claim of the Vijaya Bank Workers' Organisation for payment/protection of City Compensatory Allowance (CCA) to the workmen posted to non-CCA centre on their promotion in terms of Clause III of sub-clause 3 and 3 (b) of the Bipartite Settlement dated 17-9-1984 is just and legal ? If so, what relief is the disputant union entitled to?”

2. The said reference was taken on the file of this tribunal as I.D. No. 81/2002 and notices were issued to both sides and both sides were appeared through their Authorised Representatives and filed their respective statements. During the enquiry, no witness examined on both sides and only one document i.e., extract of Bipartite Settlement was marked as Ex. W1.

3. The contention of the petitioner Workers' Organisation is briefly as follows :—

The dispute relates to wrongful and illegal action of the management of the Respondent/bank in denying the protection of CCA allowance to promotee subordinate staff, who have been transferred to lower/non-CCA centres on their promotion. Even though, the provisions of the industry level Bipartite Settlement entered into between the workmen and the management is mandatory on the part of the Respondent/Bank, with regard to the protection of CCA in case of transfer of a workman from higher/lower CCA centre to lower/non-CCA centre, the Respondent/Bank suddenly on 30-7-1991 by a communication had withdrawn the said benefit hitherto paid to the clerical staff promoted from sub-staff cadre. According to the union it is a total violation of Bipartite Settlement and therefore, aggrieved over the action of the Respondent/Management, the Respondent/Bank Workers' Organisation has raised an industrial dispute before the conciliation officer and on its failure, the Government has referred the matter to this Tribunal for adjudication. The action of the Bank Management in denial of protection of CCA only to one

category of workmen [clerks promoted from subordinate staff cadre] is totally illegal, arbitrary and discriminatory and the same amounts to unfair labour practice. Hence, they pray that an Award is to be passed in favour of them.

4. Against this, the Respondent/Management in their Counter Statement has alleged that the claim of the petitioner is unjust and unsustainable. The Bipartite Settlement is applicable only in case of transfer of a workman from higher CCA centre to lower CCA centre or from a CCA centre to a non-CCA centre, whereas, the Petitioner Organisation is attempted to enlarge the scope of the said clause to a promotee for which there is no provision in the Bipartite Settlement. The object of the provision in the Bipartite Settlement is to give protection that too for a limited period 3/1 year, for a workman who has been transferred from a higher CCA centre to a lower CCA centre on the ground of marginal reduction in his salary, whereas in the case of promotion and posting, the workman was already fixed at higher scale of pay, due to promotion and therefore, there is no possibility of his pay being reduces. Hence the Petitioner cannot equate the routine transfer along with posting by a promotion. Therefore, the management prays that this dispute may be dismissed with costs.

5. Again in the rejoinder statement, the petitioner Organisation contended that the provisions of Bipartite Settlement on protection of CCA equally applies to both the subordinate staff and clerical staff on promotion. The said provision equally applies to all the Award staff members-special assistants, clerks, subordinate staff and part-time sweepers. Hence, the denial of the provisions of CCA on the pretext that subordinate staff on promotion as a clerk has got an increase in salary is totally based on wrong presumption and it is not in consonance with the provision of Bipartite Settlement. Further, a clerical staff on posting as a special assistant from higher CCA centre to a lower/non-CCA centre, the CCA is protected by the bank, hence, the contention of the bank management is totally illegal. Hence, the Petitioner union prays for an award in their favour.

6. From the contentions of both sides, the points for determination raised are :—

(i) “whether the claim of the Petitioner Organisation for payment of CCA to workmen posted to non-CCA centre on their promotion in terms of Clause III of sub-clause 3 and 2 (b) of Bipartite Settlement is just and legal ?”

(ii) “To what relief the Petitioner is entitled to?”

7. Point No. 1 :—

The only dispute in this case is whether the promotee, subordinate staff of the Respondent/Bank who has been posted to a lower/non-CCA centre on his promotion is entitled to CCA as provided in the Bipartite

Settlement. It is an admitted fact that in terms of Clause III of Sub-clauses 3 and 2 (b) of the Bipartite Settlement dated 17-9-1984, an extract of which is marked as Ex. W1, in case of transfer of workmen from higher CCA centre to a lower CCA centre or from the CCA centre to a non-CCA centre, they are entitled to the protection of CCA as received in the previous station.

In sub-clause (3) of the Bipartite Settlement dated 17-9-1984, it is stated as follows:—

"A workman transferred from a CCA centre to a non-CCA centre, the CCA which is being paid to him on the date of the transfer shall be protected by way of 'adjusting allowance' which will be withdrawn in the same manner as set out in clause (2) above."

The petitioner union contended the same protection of CCA is also extended to employees when they were promoted from lower category—subordinate staff to a clerical cadre and posted to a different place. But on the other hand, on behalf of the Respondent/Management, it is contended that though a workman, transferred from higher CCA centre to a lower or non-CCA centre, is entitled to the protection of CCA under Bipartite Settlement entered into between the management and the workmen, a promotee workman from a lower category to a clerical cadre is not entitled to a protection of CCA when he was transferred to a place from a higher CCA centre to a lower/non-CCA centre and there is no specific provision in the Bipartite Settlement as alleged by the Petitioner and now the Petitioner/Workmen cannot enlarge the scope of the above said clause to a promotee. It is further contended on behalf of the Respondent/Management that the object of the Settlement dated 17-9-1984 is to give protection that too for a limited period 3/1 year for the workmen who were transferred from a higher CCA centre to a lower CCA centre or from a CCA centre to non-CCA centre, because on such occasion, there may be a marginal reduction in their salary and with a view to protect their interest from such decrease in their salary, the above clause was extended to the labour organisation. But, when the same workman was promoted and posted to a different place, his pay will be fixed at a higher scale of pay duty to promotion and there is no possibility of his pay being reduced or decreased and therefore, protecting his CCA will not raise at all. It is therefore, contended on behalf of the management that posting on promotion is to be considered as a fresh posting and it cannot be equated with a routine transfer.

8. But, on the other hand, on behalf of the workmen, it is contended that the provision of Bipartite Settlement applies equally to all the Award Staff members i.e. special assistants, clerks, subordinate staff and part-time sweepers and therefore, the denial of the same on the pretext that the subordinate staff on promotion as clerk has got an increase of salary is totally based on wrong presumption and is against the provisions of Bipartite Settlement. It is further

contended that for a clerical staff on posting as Special Assistant from higher/lower CCA centre to lower/non-CCA centre, the CCA is protected by the bank. On the other hand, if a sub-staff employee is promoted and posted to a clerical post, his CCA is not protected by the bank on the ground that on promotion, he is getting more salary which is against the provisions of Bipartite Settlement.

9. But, on the other hand, on behalf of the Respondent/Management, it is argued that the Bipartite Settlement protects only CCA on transfer and it is not mentioned anything about the promotee staff and therefore, the sub-staff who has been promoted to clerical cadre is not entitled to any protection of CCA and they are not entitled to get any protection under Bipartite Settlement.

10. But, on consideration of the entire materials on record, I find that the arguments of the Respondent/Management is not valid and I find that they wanted to take advantage of the non-mention of the word "promotion" in the Bipartite Settlement. When a clerical staff on posting as a Special Assistant is entitled for protection of CCA, I think, why don't the sub-staff who has been posted as clerical staff is not entitled to the protection of CCA. Further, I find very much force in the contention of the Petitioner/Vijaya Bank Workers' Organisation that the said denial of protection of CCA by the Respondent/Bank management is not only illegal but also blatantly discriminatory among the Award Staff. Therefore, I find that the Respondent/Vijaya Bank is to protect CCA to all the subordinate staff members, who have been promoted to clerical cadre. As such, I find this point in favour of the Petitioner.

11. The next point to be considered is to what relief the Petitioner Union is entitled?

In view of my findings above, I find the Petitioner/Vijaya Bank Workers' Organisation is entitled to the relief as prayed for. Ordered accordingly. The reference is answered accordingly. No Cost.

(Dictated to the P.A., transcribed and typed by him, corrected and pronounced by me in the open court on this day the 25th August, 2003.)

K. JAYARAMAN, Presiding Officer

Witnesses Examined :—

On either side : Nil

Documents Marked :—

For I Party/Workman :—

Ex No.	Date	Description
W1	Nil	Xerox copy of page 32 of IV Bipartite Settlement Dated 17-9-1984.

For II Party/
Management : Nil

नई दिल्ली, 17 सितम्बर, 2003

का.आ. 2940.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार मुम्बई पोर्ट ट्रस्ट के प्रबंधन के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय नं. 2, मुम्बई के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 2/26 का 2001) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 17-9-2003 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-31011/23/2000-आई. आर (एम)]

सी. गंगाधरन, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 17th September, 2003

S.O. 2040.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. 2/26) of 2001 of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Mumbai, No. 2 as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the management of Mumbai Port Trust and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 17-9-2003.

[No. L-31011/23/2000-IR(M)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL No. 2, MUMBAI

PRESENT: S.N. SAUNDANKAR, Presiding Officer

Reference No. CGIT-2/26 of 2001

EMPLOYERS IN RELATION TO THE MANAGEMENT OF MUMBAI PORT TRUST

The Chairman,
Mumbai Port Trust,
Mumbai-400 038.

V/s.

THEIR WORKMEN

The Secretary,
Transport and Dock Workers Union,
P.D' Mellow Bhawan,
P.D' Mellow Road, Carnac Bunder,
Mumbai-400 038.

APPEARANCES:

For the Employer : Mr. Umesh Nabar, Advocate

For the Workmen : Mr. S.R. Wagh, Advocate.

Mumbai, dated 8th August, 2003.

AWARD PART-I

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour by its Order No. L-31011/23/2000-IR(M) dated 2-2-2001 in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of Sub-section (1) and Sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial

Disputes Act, 1947 have referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :

"Whether the action of the management of Mumbai Port Trust, Mumbai in terminating the service of Shri Jaiprakash Singh, Clerk (OBL) by way of removal from service w.e.f. 29-6-1999" is legal and justified? If not, what relief the workman is entitled to?"

2. Workman Singh was appointed by the management Mumbai Port Trust as Clerk in the year 1980. Vide Claim Statement (Exhibit-8) Union averred that due to mental illness of wife and family members workman remained absent from duty during 1994 to 1996 and that he had explained the same to the management however despite that management issued him charge sheet dated 30-11-1996 on his absence. It is averred that because of the mental illness and the sickness of his family members he was constrained to remain absent however the Inquiry Officer without realizing the cause, not applying his mind holding the inquiry found him guilty by the report dated 25-3-1999. It is averred that the Inquiry Officer as per the charge sheet was to inquire on his unauthorised absence for 558 days during the period from 13-1-1994 to 10-10-1996 however he travelled beyond the scope referring his findings of absence for the period 1997 to 1999 also and therefore the findings are not based on documents and evidence consequently are biased. It is contended inquiry being not proper and the findings biased, be set aside directing the management to reinstate the workman in service.

3. Management resisted the claim of Union by filing Written Statement (Exhibit-10) contending that remaining absent from duty, workman created obstacle in the smooth working of the trust amounting to misconduct therefore charge sheet was issued to him on 30-11-1996 under Regulation 3(1A)(ii) of the MbPT Employees (Conduct) Regulations 1976 and the MbPT Employees (Classification, Control and Appeal) Regulations 1976. It is pleaded that vide explanation workman had assured of improvement in future and that while participating in the inquiry he had reiterated the same but in vain. It is contended giving sufficient opportunity and observing the principles of natural justice Inquiry Officer holding the inquiry recorded the findings on unauthorised absence by the report dated 25-3-1999 and based on the report of misconduct workman was removed from the service w.e.f. 29-6-1999 and that in appeal his removal was confirmed. It is contended that inquiry being fair and proper and findings based on record and evidence does not vitiate and therefore the union's claim being devoid of substance be dismissed with costs in limine.

4. By Rejoinder (Exhibit-11) Union reiterated the recitals in the Claim Statement denying the averments in the Written Statement.

5. On the basis of the pleadings issues were framed at (Exhibit-13) however in the context of preliminary issues, both the parties did not lead oral evidence vide pursis

(Exhibit-15/16). Union filed written submissions (Exhibit-17) and the management (Exhibit-18).

6. On perusing the record and the written submissions and hearing the counsels, I record my findings on the preliminary issues for the reasons stated below :

Issues	Findings
1. Whether the domestic inquiry conducted against the workman was as per the principles of natural justice ?	Yes
2. Whether the findings of the Inquiry Officer are perverse ?	No

REASONS

7. Admittedly as seen from the record workman Singh Participated in the inquiry in connection with the charge sheet dated 30-11-1996 about his absenteeism for the period from 1994 to 1996. According to workman himself he remained absent due to mental illness of his wife and the sickness of his family members. The Inquiry Officer by his report dated 25-3-1999 found the workman committing misconduct by remaining unauthorisedly absent for 558 days during the period 13-1-1994 to 10-10-1996. Nothing to show that the inquiry vitiates on the ground of violation of principles of natural justice and in the light of the tests laid down by Their Lordships of the Apex Court in case *Sur Enamel and Stamping Works V/s. their Workmen* 1963 II LLJ SCC 367. On perusal the inquiry proceedings (Exhibit-12) it is apparent that based on the documents and evidence findings on unauthorised absence from 13-1-1994 to 10-10-1996 are recorded by the Inquiry Officer. True it is in the report dated 25-3-1999 Inquiry Officer made mention also on absence of workman from 30-1-1997 to 20-2-1999. It seems to show the tendency of workman to remain absent the same find place in report which has no relevance with findings recorded. It is seen from the record workman remained absent for 558 days without sanctioned leave which amounts to misconduct under Regulation-3(1A)(ii) of the MbPT Employees (Conduct) Regulations 1976 and the MbPT Employees (Classification, Control and Appeal) Regulations 1976 therefore the findings cannot said to be perverse. Thus the inquiry being fair and proper and the findings not perverse, issues are answered accordingly and hence the order :

ORDER

The domestic inquiry conducted against the workman was as per the principles of natural justice and the findings of the Inquiry Officer are not perverse.

S.N. SAUNDANKAR, Presiding officer

नई दिल्ली, 17 सितम्बर, 2003

का.आ. 2941.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसार में, केन्द्रीय सरकार इंडियन बैंक के प्रबंधन के संज्ञक नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक

अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, चेन्नई के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 738/2001) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 15-9-2003 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12012/227/95-आई आर (बी-II)]

सी. गंगाधरण, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 17th September, 2003

S.O. 2941.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 738/2001) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Chennai as shown in the annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Indian Bank and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 15-9-2003.

[No. L-12012/227/95-IR(B-II)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, CHENNAI

Monday, the 25th August, 2003

PRESENT: K. JAYARAMAN, Presiding Officer

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE No. 738/2001

[In the matter of the dispute for adjudication under clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), between the Management of Indian Bank and their workman Smt. Mallika]

BETWEEN:

The General Secretary, : I Party/Claimant
Indian Bank Employees Union

AND

The General Manager, : II Party/Management
Indian Bank

APPEARANCE:

For the Claimant : Mr. K. J. Arunachalam,
Authorised
Representative

For the Management : M/s. Aiyar and Dolia.
Sri N. Krishnakumar,
Advocates

AWARD

The Central Government, Ministry of Labour vide Notification No. L-12012/227/95-B-II dated 17/19-10-2001 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication:—

"Whether the claim of the Indian Bank Employees' Union, Chennai for regularisation of the services of Smt. Mallika as permanent part-time sweeper by the

management of Indian Bank is justified and legal? If not what relief is the disputant concerned entitled to?"

2. The said reference was taken up on the file of this Tribunal as I.D. No. 738/2001 and notices were issued to both sides. The I Party/Union has filed Claim Statement and the II Party/Management has filed their Counter Statement. After that, the I Party alone has filed a rejoinder statement.

3. The case of the I Party/Union as stated in the Claim Statement is briefly as follows :—

Smt. Malliga has been engaged as a casual/temporary sweeper at the Extension Counter of the Respondent/Bank at Pondicherry University Extension Counter from its inception i.e. 4-6-1992 against a permanent vacancy of part-time sweeper. She was working along with another casual sweeper Smt. Bagyalakshmi. Subsequently, the said extension counter then attached to Jawaharlal Nehru Street Branch at Pondicherry from 01-10-93 and Smt. Bagyalakshmi was absorbed in the resignation vacancy of her Mother Smt. Thanjammal, who worked as part-time sweeper in Kottukuppam branch. As per Clause 20.7 and 20.8 of Bipartite Settlement entered into between the Bank Employees and the Management, it is mentioned that when any permanent vacancy arise, that vacancy should be filled up only by calling for panel of employees and preference has to be given for the casual/temporary employees who have worked in the vacancy. Further, the Settlement stipulates that within six months from the date of the vacancy, it has to be filled up by calling for panels. Therefore, the Respondent/Bank's University Extension Counter's permanent vacancy of Sweeper should have to be filled among the part-time sweeper by absorbing the senior-most temporary employee empanelled by the Respondent/Bank. Therefore, Smt. Malliga is entitled to the relief as permanent absorption in the Respondent/Bank as a permanent part-time sweeper with all monetary benefits, continuity of service and other all attendant benefits.

4. Against this, the Respondent in their Counter Statement has alleged that Smt. Malliga was not engaged as temporary sweeper against permanent vacancy of part-time sweeper at the University Extension Counter, but she was engaged as a casual/daily wage and that too without any authorisation from the Zonal Office. Therefore, her initial engagement itself was illegal, unauthorised and in disregard of rules. She was intermittently engaged for 227 days and therefore, the question of continuous engagement of 240 days will not arise. Since she was not appointed by the Competent Authority, the provision of Bipartite Settlement has no relevance for this case. The said settlement is in accordance with the direction of Government of India that the recruitment of sub-staff cadre should be made through Employment Exchange only. Because the Petitioner Union has raised the dispute before

the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), the Respondent has not appointed any person subsequently. It is legally settled that no regularisation can be made if the individual entry is totally illegal and in flagrant disregard to rules and regulations. Hence, they pray that this petition should be dismissed.

5. Again the Petitioner in the rejoinder statement has contended that the Respondent/Management after having engaged the services of the sweeper Smt. Malliga cannot be allowed to contend that the engagement of the sweeper was not appointed by the competent authority and she is not entitled to any regularisation. Sweepers post at the Extension Counter at Pondicherry University is a permanent post and this post was not filled in with a permanent employee within the stipulated period. The action of the Respondent/Management amounts to unfair labour practice as laid down in the Schedule of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. It is false to allege that the Bipartite Settlement was entered into on 28-7-93 was only on the direction of the Government of India. Further, Section 3 of the Employment Exchange Compulsory Notification of Vacancies Act clearly lays down that for filling up vacancies in menial jobs like sweepers and scavengers, such vacancies shall not be notified to Employment Exchange and such posts need not be sponsored through Employment Exchange. It is false to contend that Smt. Malliga was appointed as temporary/casual appointment and as a stop-gap measure. On the other hand, she was appointed only against the permanent vacancy and she worked more than 240 days in each calendar year. Hence, the Petitioner prays that an Award should be passed in their favour.

6. In the circumstances, the points to be decided in this case are as follows :—

- (i) "whether the claim of the Petitioner Union for regularisation of the Sweeper Smt. Malliga as permanent part-time sweeper by the management of Indian Bank is just and legal?"
- (ii) to what relief, the disputant is entitled to?"

7. Point No. 1 :—

In this case, it is admitted that Smt. Malliga, sweeper was engaged as a temporary sweeper at the Extension Counter of Pondicherry University of the respondent Bank from 4-6-1992. On behalf of the Petitioner, it is contended that she has been engaged as sweeper against permanent vacancy of sweeper's post in that unit. It is the further contention of the Petitioner that according to Bipartite Settlement entered into between the workmen and the management of Indian Bank on 28-7-1993, a copy of which is marked as W6/M3, the services of Smt. Malliga should have been regularised into a permanent sweeper of the Respondent/Bank. The Petitioner further contended that as per the clause of Settlement, any permanent vacancy in

the post of sweeper should be filled within six months from the date of arising of that vacancy. But, in this case, though the part-time sweeper vacancy at the University Extension Counter arose in the year 1992, it was not filled up till now as laid down in the Settlement. It is argued on behalf of the Petitioner that under Ex. W4, a copy of which is marked through the Petitioner, though the Zonal Office of the Respondent/Bank at Pondicherry in its letter to the Head Office has recommended regularisation of the services of Smt. Malliga, the Respondent/Bank has not done anything to that effect. Therefore, it is prayed that the claim of the Petitioner is to be allowed.

8. But, on the other hand, on behalf of the Respondent/Management it is contended that Smt. Malliga was engaged as a casual/daily wager and that too without any authorisation from the Zonal Office, therefore, her engagement itself is illegal, unauthorised and utter disregard to the rules and regulations. It is further contended on behalf of the Respondent that the Government of India through its circulars and instructions have directed the Respondent/Bank and other nationalised banks that the banks should ensure that recruitment in sub-staff cadre irrespective of nature and duration of vacancy should be made through Employment Exchange and they have also marked Ex. M1, a copy of instructions given by the Government of India dated 30-9-78 and also their circular issued to subordinate bank branches, the copy of which is marked as Ex. M2. It is the further contention of the Respondent that in the case of HIMANSHU KUMAR VIDYARTHI AND OTHERS Vs. STATE OF BIHAR AND OTHERS 1997 LAB I.C. 2075, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has held that *'labour deployed on daily wages on need basis work is not an appointment for any post and therefore, their retrenchment does not attract the definition of Section 25F of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947'*. Further, it is argued that the Hon'ble Supreme Court in 1992 II LLJ 452 DELHI DEVELOPMENT HORTICULTURE EMPLOYEES' UNION Vs. DELHI ADMINISTRATION, DELHI & ORS. has expressed in strong words that *"it had become a common practice to ignore the Employment Exchange and the persons registered in Employment Exchange and to employ or get employed directly those who are either not registered with Employment Exchange or who though registered are lower in the long awaiting list in the Employment Register"*. It is further argued that the Apex Court has criticised such employment is sought and given directly for various illegal considerations including money. It is further argued that thus the public interest is jeopardised on both counts. It is also argued that the Hon'ble Supreme Court in 1997 II LLJ 856 has held that *"recruitment cannot be made if initial entry is totally illegal and in blatant disregard of rules and regulations and back door method of entry in public services should be avoided."* On behalf of the Respondent/Management, it is further argued that in this case the appointment of

Smt. Malliga was made as casual part-time sweeper and employment of casual labour to meet the exigencies and therefore, she cannot be asked for any regularisation and it should also not be done.

9. On behalf of the Petitioner Union, it is argued that the Government circulars mentioned by the Respondent as guidelines have no relevance for this dispute and they deal about the vacancies of sub-staff and not covered with Sweepers/Scavengers posts. Further, item 10 of Schedule V of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 categorically states that to employ workmen as casuals for years with the object of depriving them of the status of permanent workmen is an unfair labour practice. In this case, Smt. Malliga was employed as a temporary part-time sweeper from 1992 onwards and even though, the Zonal Office had recommended for her regularisation, the Respondent/Bank has not done the same on the ground that it is against the Government circulars and instructions given to them. On the other hand, under section 2(2)(i)(3) of Employment Exchange (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959, vacancy of menial job like sweeper need not be notified and no management is obligation to approach the Employment Exchange for sponsoring the candidates for engagement of sweeper employees. Further, it is argued that the Hon'ble Supreme Court in 1987 (I) LLJ 545 in the case of U.O.I. & OTHERS Vs. N. HARGOPAL AND OTHERS and also in 1997 ILLJ 567 in the case of EXCISE SUPERINTENDENT, MALKAPATNAM, AP Vs. K. B. N. VISWESHWARA RAO AND ORS. has held that *"for jobs of menial nature, the provisions of the Act should not be insisted upon"* and in 1992 ILLJ 651 D. VENKATA RAO & OTHERS Vs. PRINCIPAL, D.A. GOVERNMENT POLYTECHNIC, ONGOLE & ANOTHER, the High Court of Andhra Pradesh has held that *"from section 3 of the Employment Exchange (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959, it is quite manifest that the authority cannot insist upon the candidates being sponsored by the Employment Exchange and in that case, it is not disputed that the Government by virtue of G.O. insisted for even appointment of unskilled workers, the candidates will have to be sponsored by Employment Exchange that it will be running count to the Act itself"* and it was held that such insistence is not in consonance with the provisions of the Act and also struck down the same and therefore, in this case, the Respondent/Management want only has not regularised the services of Smt. Malliga and it is quite unfair labour practice on the part of the Respondent.

10. I find some force in the contention of the Petitioner Union, because the Respondent/Bank from 1992 onwards having engaged the services of Smt. Malliga for the post of part-time sweeper and it is also clear that the post of part time Sweeper in the Pondicherry University Extension Counter is a permanent post and against the rules and regulations and also the provisions of Bipartite Settlement,

the Respondent/Bank has not employed any person for the post of Sweeper on permanent basis in that branch, cannot now contend that the engagement of the said Smt. Malliga is not proper and she was not appointed by the competent authority and therefore, she cannot claim for any regularisation. By keeping the permanent post vacant for such a long period and now they wanted to take advantage that Smt. Malliga has been appointed temporarily as a casual/daily wagger and contend that her appointment is unauthorised and I find much force in the contention of the Petitioner. Therefore, I come to the conclusion that the services of Smt. Malliga are to be regularised as permanent part-time sweeper from the date of passing of this Award in the Respondent Indian Bank. As such, I find this point in affirmative.

11. Then the only point to be decided in this case is to what relief, the disputant entitled to?

In view of my findings in Point No. 1, this point is to be answered in favour of the disputant.

12. In view of the above, the II Party/Indian Bank management is directed to regularise the services of Smt. Malliga, the workman concerned in this industrial dispute, as permanent part-time sweeper in the Respondent/Bank with effect from the date of passing of this Award. The reference is answered accordingly.

(Dictated to the P.A., transcribed and typed by him, corrected and pronounced by me in the open court on this day the 25th August, 2003.)

K. JAYARAMAN, Presiding Officer

Witnesses Examined :-

For the I Party/Claimant : WW1 Sri E. Arunachalam

For the II Party/
Management : None

Documents Marked :-

For the I Party/Claimant :-

Ex. No. Date	Description
W1 30-01-93	: Xerox copy of the letter issued by Central Office of Respondent/Bank to all the Zonal Managers regarding Wages to part-time sweepers.
W2 Nil	: Xerox copy of the salary details in respect of Smt. Malliga.
W3 31-12-93	: Xerox copy of service certificate issued to Smt. Malliga by Respondent/Bank branch at Kottakuppam.
W 4 24-03-97	: Xerox copy of the letter addressed to Assistant General Manager, Central Office, Chennai regarding Regularisation/appointment of part-time sweepers.

W 5 Nil	: Xerox copy of the pass book for S.B. A/c. No. 1203 of Smt. Malliga.
W 6 28-07-93	: Xerox copy of the settlement under Section 18(1) Entered into between Indian Bank Management and Federation of Indian Bank Employees Union regarding Filling up of part-time sweeper.
W 7 18-08-93	: Xerox copy of the circular issued by Personnel Dept. To All Regional Managers/Zonal Managers of Indian Bank With regard to career path to part-time sweeper.
W 8 12-01-94	: Xerox copy of the letter from Indian Bank Employees Union to Regional Labour Commissioner (Central) raising industrial dispute.
W 9 10-04-95	: Xerox copy of the letter from Indian Bank Employees Union to Regional Labour Commissioner (Central) raising industrial dispute.

For the II Party/Management :-

Ex. No. Date	Description
M1 30-09-78	Xerox copy of the letter from Ministry of Finance to All the Heads of Banks and financial institutions regarding Recruitment of sub staff in public sector banks.
M2 18-11-80	Xerox copy of the circular issued by Personnel Deptt. To All Regional/Zonal/Area Managers of Indian Bank regarding Norms relating to wages of part-time sweepers.
M 3 28-07-93	Xerox copy of the settlement under Section 18 (1) Entered into between Indian Bank Management and Federation of Indian Bank Employees Union regarding Filling up of part-time sweeper.
M 4 26-06-96	Xerox copy of the letter issued by Reserve Bank of India to the Chairman, Indian Bank regarding Achievement of capital adequacy ratio of 8 per cent.
M 5 04-03-83	Xerox copy of the circular issued by Personnel Deptt. To all branches of Indian Bank regarding engagement of persons during leave vacancies of substaff.
M 6 16-08-90	Xerox copy of the letter from Ministry of Finance to All the Chief Executives of Banks regarding Recruitment and absorption of temporary sub-staff in public sector banks.

नई दिल्ली. 19 सितम्बर, 2003

AWARD

का. आ. 1942.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) के धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार केडरेल बैंक लि. के प्रबंधक के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण चेन्नई के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या आई.डी. 749/2001) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 18-09-2003 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-12012/359/2001-आई. आर. (बी-1)]

अजय कुमार, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 19th September, 2003

S.O. 2942.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (ID. No. 749/2001) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Chennai now as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the management of Federal Bank Ltd. and their workmen which was received by the Central Government on 18-9-2003.

[No. L-12012/359/2001-IR(B-I)]

AJAY KUMAR, Desk Officer.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT,
CHENNAI

Thursday, the 4th September, 2003

PRESENT : K. JAYARAMAN, Presiding Officer

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE No. 749/2001

(In the matter of the dispute for adjudication under clause (d) of Sub-section (1) and Sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), between the Management of M/s. Federal Bank Ltd. Kerala and their workman Sri T. Shanmugavelu.)

BETWEEN :

Sri T. Shanmugavelu : I Party/Workman

AND

The Assistant General Manager, : II Party/Management
M/s. Federal bank Ltd., Alwaye,
Kerala.

APPEARANCE :

For the Workman : M/s. P.V.S. Giridhar,
Advocates

For the Management : M/s. Sreekrishnan
Associates Advocates

The Central Government, Ministry of Labour vide Notification Order No. L-12012/359/2001-IR(B-I) dated 26-11-2001 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :—

“Whether the action of the management of Federal Bank Ltd. in dismissing the service of Sri T. Shanmugavelu from the post of Typist Cum Clerk w.e.f. 8-5-2000 is justified? If not, what relief the concerned employee is entitled?”

2. The said reference was taken on the file of this Tribunal as I.D. No. 749/2001 and notices were issued to both sides and both sides entered through their counsel and filed their statements. No oral evidence has been let in on either side. The II Party/Management has filed 38 documents and they were marked as Ex.M1 to M38 and the Petitioner/Workman has not filed any document.

3. The Petitioner/Workman Sri T. Shanmugavelu in his Claim Statement has stated as follows :—

On 25-3-1975 he was appointed as an office boy in the respondent bank and subsequently appointed as bankman and promoted as a Clerk on 13-4-77 and he was transferred to Tuticorin on 10-10-77. Since he relinquished his membership in AIBEA, he was sidelined and victimised both by the Union and Management. Further the staff and management have treated the Petitioner in a hostile manner. The Respondent Management has issued a charge memo dated 8-6-99, 16-6-99, 18-6-99 and 22-9-99 on the ground that he left the office early without permission and returned late after lunch break, tried to forcibly snatch a newspaper from another staff of the branch, refused to sign the official order issued to him and not entering the vouchers relating to bills in the limit register properly and not obeying direction of the superiors. These charges were issued only to victimise the petitioner and these charges clearly fall under the category of Schedule 5 of Industrial Disputes Act. As the petitioner was frustrated due to discriminatory treatment, he also responded at times with his frustration. For the above mentioned charges, an enquiry was conducted in violation of principles of natural justice. In the enquiry, the Enquiry Officer has refused to permit the petitioner to have defence assistant or an advocate. Even the documents which the petitioner requested were not produced in the enquiry. The petitioner was placed under suspension and he was not paid subsistence allowance. For these reasons, he prays an Award is to be passed in his favour.

4. The Respondent in their Counter Statement contended that domestic enquiry was conducted in a fair and proper manner and petitioner was afforded a full and fair opportunity to defend himself. The service record of the petitioner in the bank was far from satisfactory. The charge memos were issued for the acts of misconduct

committed by the petitioner. The enquiry officer has conducted the domestic enquiry as per rules and in accordance with the principles of natural justice and full opportunity was given to the petitioner to defend himself and a copy of the finding was also sent to the petitioner. Only after consideration of all these relevant factors, the Disciplinary Authority has imposed the punishment of dismissal. The petitioner alone has declined to have the assistance of any defence representative. The petitioner was paid subsistence allowance as per provisions. Hence, the Respondent prays that the claim may be rejected.

5. Again, in the additional claim statement, the petitioner has alleged that without examining the authors of the documents, the Enquiry Officer has relied upon the documents. The non-examination of authors of documents which were relied on has caused great prejudice on the part of the petitioner. The Enquiry Officer has wrongly placed the onus on the petitioner and has come to a wrong conclusion. The findings of the Enquiry Officer are perverse and unsustainable in law. The respondent imposed five penalties in respect of charges that were subject matter of enquiry which were against law. Further the penalty of dismissal is grossly disproportionate to the gravity of the charges. Further, the petitioner was not put on notice with regard to the past conduct which was taken note of by the Disciplinary Authority in imposing the punishment. Hence, he prays that order of Disciplinary Authority is to be set aside.

6. In the above circumstances, the points to be decided in this case are—

(i) "Whether the action of the management of M/s. Federal Bank Ltd. in dismissing the services of Sri T. Shanmugavelu from the post of Typist-cum-Clerk with effect from 8-5-2000 is justified?"

(ii) "To what relief the concerned workman is entitled?"

7. Point No. 1:—

In this case, the charges against the Petitioner/Workman Sri T. Shanmugavelu found by the Respondent/Management to have been proved in the domestic enquiry are that the workman was in the habit reporting duty late and leaving office early without permissions and that he used to often leave the office early without completing the work assigned to him and picked up quarrel with co-employees thereby disturbing the work of other members and created disorderly scene in the branch and he refused to sign the office orders and abused his superior officers and thereby disturbing peace of the place and so on. Therefore, the management after following the procedure has dismissed the employee with effect from 8-5-2000. The Respondent/Management has marked 38 documents as Ex. M1 to M38 with regard to enquiry proceedings and final orders passed in that case.

8. On behalf of the Petitioner, though he has questioned the enquiry proceedings in the Claim Statement, he has not let in any evidence either oral or documentary to dispute the enquiry proceedings. On behalf of the Petitioner/Workman, it is argued that no doubt that the Petitioner has done certain minor mistakes and they are not so serious to impose the punishment of dismissal and further these mistakes had occurred only at the time when the Petitioner's salary was not paid fully and while his request for festival advance was refused for no fault of his act and therefore, the Petitioner was frustrated due to discriminatory treatment and he also responded his frustration. It is further argued that though such acts cannot at all be appreciated, yet, it cannot be said that he should be awarded with the punishment of dismissal from service.

9. On the other hand, it is argued on behalf of the Respondent that there were serious misconducts on the part of the Petitioner Sri T. Shanmugavelu during the working hours and during the course of his employment and these acts of Petitioner/Workman cannot be said as minor and it is well settled by the Supreme Court and other High Courts in their judgements that the act or conduct of a servant may amount to misconduct —

- (i) if the act or conduct is prejudicial or likely to be prejudicial to the interest of the master or to the reputation of his master ;
- (ii) if the act or conduct is inconsistent or incompatible with due or peaceful discharge of his duty to his master ;
- (iii) if the act or conduct of a servant makes it unsafe for the employer to retain him in service ;
- (iv) if the act or conduct of the servant is so grossly immoral that all reasonable men will say that the employee cannot be trusted ;
- (v) if the act or conduct of the employee is such that the master cannot rely on the faithfulness of the employee ;
- (vi) if the act or conduct of an employee is such as to open before him temptations for not discharging his duties properly ;
- (vii) if the servant is abusive or if he disturbs the peace at the place of his employment;
- (viii) if he is insulting and insubordinate to such a degree as to be incompatible with the continuance of the relation of master and servant;
- (ix) if the servant is habitually negligent in respect of the duties for which he is engaged; and
- (x) if the neglect of the servant, though isolated, tends to cause serious consequences.

In this case, the employee is habitually negligence in respect of his duties for which he is engaged and he often

insults the co-employee and also quarrelled with them and his insubordination is of such a degree to be incompatible with the continuance of relationship of master and servant and therefore, it cannot be said that this punishment of dismissal is so harsh or abnormal. It is further argued that charges framed against the employee were established at the domestic enquiry and the Enquiry Officer has conducted the domestic enquiry as per the rules and in accordance with the principles of natural justice and therefore, this Tribunal cannot interfere with regard to the quantum of punishment imposed on the Petitioner by the employer. Further, on the side of the Respondent reliance are placed on the reported cases of the following decisions :—

(i) 1960 I LLJ 167 SHARDAPRASAD ONKARPRASAD TIWARI & OTHERS Vs. CENTRAL RAILWAY;

(ii) 1992 II LLJ 825 PUNJAB FINANCIAL CORPORATION Vs. UNION TERRITORY, CHANDIGARH & OTHERS.

(iii) AIR 1965 SC 917—M/S. HIND CONSTRUCTION AND ENGINEERING CO. LTD. Vs. THEIR WORKMEN

(iv) 1999 ILLJ 1124—STATE OF KARNATAKA & OTHERS Vs. H. NAGARAJ;

(v) 1999 II LLJ 976—A.P.S.R.T.C. Vs. K. POCHAIHA AND ANOTHER

(vi) AIR 1999 SC 1552—U.P. STATE ROAD TRANSPORT CORPORATION & OTHERS Vs. A.K. PARUL

(vii) AIR 2000 SC 1163—U.P. STATE ROAD TRANSPORT CORPORATION Vs. SUBHASH CHANDRA SHARMA AND OTHERS;

(viii) 1989 ILLJ 57—UNION OF INDIA Vs. PARMA NANDA; AND

(ix) 1995 II LLJ 62—M/S MUKUND ENGG. WORK Vs. BANSIPURSHOTTAM

Wherein, (1) 1960 ILLJ 167 and (2) AIR 1965 SC 917 are related to cases prior to amendment of Section 11A of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. Section 11A was inserted in the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 to confer powers on the Adjudicators to re-appraise the evidences adduced in the domestic enquiry and to grant proper relief to workmen and the said power the Tribunal did not possess earlier. Therefore, these two cases are not applicable to the present circumstances.

10. 1992 II LLJ 825 deals with misconduct. In that case, it was alleged that the workman shouting obscene, abusive slogans and using filthy language against a lady Managing Director and it was held by the Punjab & Haryana High Court that these acts does not warrant lenient

punishment except that of termination of service. 1999 I LLJ 1124 deals with principles of proportionality in regard to the punishment in that case. The punishment of dismissal was imposed in a departmental enquiry which was also upheld on appeal. The Tribunal converting into stoppage of two increments with cumulative effect on the ground that it was irrational. While dealing with this finding, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has held that as principle of proportionality can be invoked regarding punishment only in a case where the punishment is totally irrational in the sense that it is totally outrageous defiance of logic or moral standards and I find, such is not the case on hand. The other case 1999 II LLJ 976, in that case, while dealing with the case, the high Court upholding the Award order of dismissal of the Labour Court, but directed the employer to provide appointment in lower category as new entrant but the Hon'ble Supreme Court has held that "*one thing is to find that punishment is disproportionate to the indiscipline and to reduce the severity thereof. It is quite another to hold that the punishment was justified and yet to direct the employer to reemploy the delinquent employee and the High Court does not have the jurisdiction or power to do so on compassionate grounds or otherwise.*"

The learned counsel for the Respondent argued that in this case the charges against the concerned workman have been clearly proved and under such circumstances, it cannot be said that the punishment imposed is too harsh.

11. On the other hand, it is argued on behalf of the Petitioner that the punishment given by the employer is disproportionate and they relied on the following decisions reported in—

(i) 2003 (2) LLN 874—STEEL AUTHORITY OF INDIA LTD. Vs. PRESIDING OFFICER, LABOUR COURT, COIMBATORE & OTHERS

(ii) 1997 (4) LLN 214—SMT. SELVAMARY Vs. JAWAHAR HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, NEYVELI AND OTHERS.

(iii) 1994 II LLN 181—CHARLES Vs. FIRST ADDITIONAL LABOUR COURT, MADRAS AND ANOTHER;

(iv) 1996 I LLJ 982—RAM KISHAN Vs. UNION OF INDIA AND OTHERS;

(v) 1997 I LLJ 698—THE MANAGEMENT OF ESWARAN AND SONS ENGINEERS (P) LTD. Vs. III ADDITIONAL LABOUR COURT, MADRAS AND ANOTHER.

In the above cases, in the first case, where the High Court of Madras when considering the case of a similar nature held that "*in the context of the facts of the case penalty of dismissal was shockingly disproportionate.*" In the second case, and 'Ayah' of a school discharged

from service without enquiry on the ground of loss of confidence for being habitually negligent and irregular in her duties and insubordinate to her superiors and for unsatisfactory general conducts, the Labour Court ordered her reinstatement with full back wages. The Single Judge of the High Court of Madras in Writ Petition even though held that the alleged misconduct on the part of the appellant had not been proved but modified the Award of the Labour court and directed to pay compensation, but on appeal, the Division bench of the High Court of Madras has upheld the Award passed by the labour Court of reinstatement but not the back wages. In the third case, the Madras High Court in a case of similar nature has held that "*the court does through stress and strain the Petitioner had been undergoing at that time when the occurrence took place, but one thing is certain that something could have happened making him to loose his balance which resulted in the volley of abuses being hurled against his superior officers. Though such an act of his cannot at all be appreciated yet, it cannot be stated that he should be dismissed from service, even considering his past misconducts which are after all trivial in nature. He had been under going the agony and anguish of being terminated from service and for the past 12 years and during this period, the incident in question could have been wiped out from the memory of everyone and in such circumstances, interests of justice require a much lesser punishment.*" In this view of the matter, reinstatement of employee without back wages but continuity of service and other attendant benefits was ordered in this case. In the fourth judgement, it was held by the Hon'ble Supreme Court that "*when abusive language is used by anybody against a superior, it must be understood in the environment in which the person is situated and the circumstances surrounding the event that led to the use of abusive language. No straight jacket formula could be evolved in adjudging whether the abusive language in the given circumstances would warrant dismissal from service. Each case has to be considered on its own facts.*"

12. In this case, it is shown by the Respondent that the Petitioner on 24-03-1999, 25-03-1999 and 21-8-1999 left the branch early without permission and without completing the works allotted to him. Similarly, on 9-6-99 the Petitioner returned to the branch after the lunch break at 3.20 pm, though he required to be present for duty at 2.30 pm and on 11-6-1999, the Petitioner tried to forcibly snatch a newspaper from another staff of the branch one Sri Ilangovan and in that process, the Petitioner pushed Sri Ilangovan aside and he picked up quarrel with him disturbing the work of other members of staff. On 12-7-1999, the Petitioner refused to sign in the office order and reported the Manager (Administration). Similarly, in another incident, he shouted at the manager (Admn.) and uttered the words—my children are starving, your children

will be begging' In all these incidents, the Petitioner has disobeyed the orders of his superiors and the occurrences were taken serious note of and therefore after due enquiry, the employer has come to a conclusion that his service has to be terminated and therefore, they passed an order of dismissal.

13. But, on consideration of the above arguments and also the perusal of documents produced before this Court, I am of the considered opinion that in this case the punishment awarded in the circumstances shown before me to the employee is irrational and interests of justice require a much lesser punishment because the inflict of punishment of dismissal cannot beside to be commensurate with the gravity of the offence shown before me. Though, the Respondent/Management has shown before this Tribunal that the delinquent employee has uttered words as mentioned above, I am of the view that in a banking establishment where there are large number of workers, it is quite natural for such occurrences like one in hand to happen between the employer and employee. The words uttered by the Petitioner must be looked into with the surrounding circumstances. In this case, it is pointed out to me that the Petitioner's salary was withheld for certain days in that month and his request for festival advance was negatived by the Manager and when the Petitioner asked about the same, the Manager has not given any proper reply and under such circumstances, the Petitioner retaliated by saying that "*my children are starving, your children will be begging and so on*". Therefore, under these circumstances, the actual words used, duration and the surrounding circumstances will be taken not of and while doing so, I find the imposition of punishment of dismissal order on the Petitioner is shockingly disproportionate to the gravity of the misconduct.

14. Again it is argued on behalf of the Respondent that even the Petitioner's past conduct was not good. Only on consideration of all these things, the employer has imposed the punishment of dismissal. But on behalf on the Petitioner, it was argued that the past record being considered to the prejudice of the Petitioner/workman and therefore, there is a legal infirmity and it cannot be considered. Further, the Petitioner/Workman was not put in notice with regard to this discussion prior to the order of dismissal and therefore, this argument is not valid in law and they relied on a decision report in the case of THE MANAGEMENT OF ESWARAN AND SONS ENGINEERS (P) LTD. Vs. III ADDITIONAL LABOUR COURT MADRAS AND ANOTHER reported in 1997 I LLJ 693, wherein the High Court of Madras in a similar situation, has come to a conclusion that "*it was a legal infirmity in the order of dismissal as well as in the Award of Labour Court that past record of workman service was taken into account for the purpose of imposing extreme penalty of dismissal without giving to the notice thereby.*" In this case, no charge has been framed against

the past conduct of the delinquent employee and no notice has been issued to him. Under such circumstances, I am not accepting the arguments of the learned counsel for the respondent.

15. In view of the foregoing, I come to the conclusion that this issue is to be answered in favour of the Petitioner. As such, I hold that the action of the management of Federal Bank Ltd. in dismissing the services of Sri T. Shanmugavelu from the post of Typist-cum-Clerk with effect from 8-5-2000 is not justified.

Point No. 2—

16. The next point to be considered in this case is to what relief the Petitioner/Workman Sri T. Shanmugavelu is entitled?

In view of my findings above, I feel that it would be better justice to order reinstatement of the Petitioner/Workman Sri T. Shanmugavelu in the service of II Party/Management of M/s. Federal Bank Ltd. without back wages but with continuity of service and attendant benefits. Ordered accordingly. No Cost.

17. The reference is answered accordingly.

(Dictated to the P.A. transcribed and typed by him. corrected and pronounced by me in the open court on this day the 4th September, 2003.)

K. JAYARAMAN, Presiding Officer.

Witnesses Examined :—

On either side : Nil

Documents Marked :—

For I Party/ Workman : Nil

For II Party/Management :

Ex. No.	Date	Description			
M1	29-09-99	Xerox copy of the charge sheet issued to the Petitioner	M8	11-06-99	Xerox copy of the report of the Senior Manager, Tuticorin to Chief Manager Alwaye.
M2	11-10-99	Xerox copy of the reply submitted by Petitioner	M9	11-06-99	Xerox copy of the compliant given by N. Llangovan To Senior Manager of Tuticorin branch.
M3	03-12-99	Xerox copy of the letter from Enquiry Officer to Petitioner	M10	16-06-99	Xerox copy of the report of the Senior Manager, Tuticorin to Assistant General Manger Alwaye.
M4	03-12-99	Xerox copy of the notice of enquiry.	M11	14-07-99	Xerox copy of the report of the Senior Manager, Tuticorin to Chief Manager, Alwaye.
M5	25-03-99	Xerox copy of the report of the Senior Manager, Tuticorin to Chief Manager, Alwaye.	M12	16-07-99	Xerox copy of the report of the Senior Manager, Tuticorin to Chief Manager, Alwaye.
M6	26-03-99	Xerox copy of the report of the senior Manager, Tuticorin to Chief Manger, Alwaye.	M13	20-07-99	Xerox copy of the report of the Senior Manager, Tuticorin to Chief Manager, Alwaye.
M7	09-06-99	Xerox copy of the report of the Senior Manager, Tuticorin to Assistant General Manger Alwaye.	M14	31-08-99	Xerox copy of the report of the Senior Manager, Tuticorin to Chief Manager, Alwaye.
			M15	17-09-99	Xerox copy of the report of the Senior Manager, Tuticorin to Chief Manager, Alwaye.
			M16	22-09-99	Xerox copy of the report of the Senior Manager, Tuticorin to Chief Manager, Alwaye.
			M17	08-06-99	Xerox copy of the memo issued to Petitioner by the Disciplinary Authority.
			M18	16-06-99	Xerox copy of the memo issued to Petitioner by the Disciplinary Authority.
			M19	18-06-99	Xerox copy of the memo issued to Petitioner by the Disciplinary Authority.
			M20	26-03-99	Xerox copy of the office note/ order.
			M21	Nil	Xerox copy of the office note/ order.
			M22	June, 99	Xerox copy of the attendance register for June to August, 1999 of Tuticorin branch.
			M23	19-07-99	Xerox copy of the memo issued to Petitioner by the Chief Manager.

M24	06-10-99	Xerox copy of the memo issued to Petitioner by the Chief Manager.
M25	Nil	Xerox copy of the office note/order with regard to work allotment.
M26	Nil	Xerox copy of the office note/order.
M27	31-07-99	Xerox copy of the memo issued to Petitioner by the Chief Manager.
M28	14-08-99	Xerox copy of the memo issued to Petitioner by the Chief Manager.
M29	14-06-99	Xerox copy of the memo issued to Petitioner by the Chief Manager.
M30	Nil	Xerox copy of the office note/order.
M31	29-9-99	Xerox copy of the enquiry proceedings.
M32	29-9-99	Xerox copy of the enquiry findings.
M33	03-01-2000	Xerox copy of the written arguments submitted by Petitioner before the domestic enquiry.
M34	11-01-2000	Xerox copy of the letter from Disciplinary Authority to Petitioner.
M35	25-01-2000	Xerox copy of the letter from Petitioner to Chief Manager, Alwaye.
M36	21-02-2000	Xerox copy of the order of Disciplinary Authority.
M37	02-03-2000	Xerox copy of the proceedings of personal hearing
M38	08-05-2000	Xerox copy of the order of Disciplinary Authority imposing punishment of dismissal from service without notice.

नई दिल्ली, 19 सितम्बर, 2003

का. आ. 2943.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार पश्चिम रेलवे, कोटा के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में औद्योगिक अधिकरण कोटा के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या आई.टी/सी/ 5/2002) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 18-09-2003 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-41012/96/89-आई०आर० (बी-1)]

अजय कुमार, डैस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 19th September, 2003

S.O. 2943.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (I.T/C/5/2002) of the Industrial Tribunal, Kota now as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the management of Western Railway, Kota and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 18-9-2003.

[No. L-41012/96/89-IR(B-I)]

AJAY KUMAR, Desk Officer.

अनुबन्ध

न्यायाधीश, औद्योगिक न्यायाधिकरण/केन्द्रीय/कोटा/राज.

पीठासीन अधिकारी—श्री मणि शंकर व्यास, आर. एच. के. एस.

निर्देशन प्रसारण क्रमांक: ओ.न्या./केन्द्रीय 5/2002

दिनांक स्थापित : 17-1-2002

प्रसंग : भारत सरकार, श्रम मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली के आदेश दिनांक

एल-41012/96/89-आई आर (बीयू) बी.आई. दिनांक 29/3/90 एवं सपठित स्थानांतरण आदेश दिनांक 20/12/001

निर्देश अन्तर्गत धारा 10(1)(ख)

औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947

मध्य

श्री जमाल अहमद द्वारा डिविजनल सेक्रेटरी, पश्चिम रेलवे कर्मचारी परिषद, कोटा

—प्रार्थी श्रमिक

एवं

डी.आर.एम. पश्चिम रेलवे, कोटा।

—अप्रार्थी नियोजक

उपस्थित

प्रार्थी श्रमिक की ओर से प्रतिनिधि श्री ए.डी. ग़ोवर

अप्रार्थी नियोजक की ओर से प्रतिनिधि श्री श्याम गुप्ता

अधिनिर्णय दिनांक : 31-7-2003

अधिनिर्णय

भारत सरकार, श्रम मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली के उक्त प्रारम्भिक आदेश दिनांक 29-3-90 एवं सपठित स्थानांतरण आदेश दिनांक 20/12/2001 द्वारा निम्न निर्देश/विवाद, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (जिसे तदुपरान्त "अधिनियम" से सम्बोधित किया जायेगा) की

धारा 10(1)(5) के अन्तर्गत इस न्यायाधिकरण को अधिनिर्णयार्थ सम्प्रेषित किया गया है :—

“Whether the action of the D.R.M., Western Railway, Kota to impose punishment to Sh. Jameel Ahmad, HD TTE, Kota by stopping 2 increments for 2 years's without future effect is justified? If not, what relief the workman is entitled to?”

2. उक्त स्थानान्तरण आदेश के साथ प्राप्त निर्देश/विवाद को न्यायाधिकरण में दर्ज रजिस्टर उपरान्त पक्षकारों को सूचना विधिवत् रूप से जारी की गयी।

3. प्रस्तुत प्रकरण में उभयपक्ष के विद्वान प्रतिनिधि आज न्यायाधिकरण में उपस्थित हुए। स्वयं प्रार्थी श्रमिक प्रतिनिधि श्री ए.डी. प्रोवर ने यह प्रकट किया कि चूंकि इस प्रकरण से सम्बन्धित प्रार्थी श्रमिक श्री जमील अहमद की दौरान विचारण मृत्यु हो चुकी है और अब उसकी ओर से अभिलेख पर कोई विधिक वारिसा न भी प्रार्थी पक्षकार के रूप में उपलब्ध नहीं है, इन परिस्थिति में वो स्वयं प्रकरण में कोई कार्यवाही आगे नहीं चाहते हैं, अतः निर्देश/विवाद को अन्तिम रूप से अधिनिर्णित कर दिया जावे। अप्रार्थी पक्ष भी प्रार्थी पक्ष के उक्त कथन से सहमत है।

बहस पक्षकारों की सुनी गयी। चूंकि स्वयं प्रार्थी श्रमिक के विद्वान प्रतिनिधि के कथनानुसार प्रार्थी श्रमिक जमील अहमद की मृत्यु हो चुकी है और कोई विधिक वारिसा न भी उसकी ओर से अभिलेख पर प्रार्थी पक्षकार के रूप में उपलब्ध नहीं है जिस कथन से अप्रार्थी पक्ष भी सहमत हैं, ऐसी स्थिति में यह निर्देश/विवाद स्वतः ही उपशमित हो गया है और इस न्यायाधिकरण द्वारा भी कोई कार्यवाही विधिक रूप से किया जाना वांछनीय नहीं रहा है। अतः सम्प्रेषित निर्देश/विवाद तदनुसार अधिनिर्णित कर उत्तरित किया जाता है जिसे समुचित सरकार को नियमानुसार प्रकाशनार्थ भिजवाया जावे।

मणि शंकर व्यास, न्यायाधीश

नई दिल्ली, 19 सितम्बर, 2003

का. आ. 2944.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार ईस्को के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण II, धनबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 172/2001) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 15-09-2003 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-20012/73/2001-आई आर (सी-1)]

एस. एस. गुप्ता, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 19th September, 2003

S.O. 2944.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 172/2001) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court II, Dhanbad now as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation

to the management of IISCO and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 15-9-2003.

[No. L-20012/73/2001-IR(C-I)]

S. S. GUPTA, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD
PRESENT :

SHRI B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer

(In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under Section
10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947

REFERENCE No. 172/2001

PARTIES: Employers in relation to the management of
IISCO'S Chasnala Colliery and their workman.

APPEARANCES:

On behalf of the Workman : None

On behalf of the Employers : Shri D. K. Verma,
Advocate.

State : Jharkhand

Industry : Coal

Dated, Dhanbad the 26th August, 2003

ORDER

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012/73/2001 (C-I), dated the 24th May, 2001.

SCHEDULE

“Whether the action of the management of IISCO, Chasnala Colliery in superannuating Sri Devraj Varik, Leader w.e.f. 3-1-2001 is legal, justified and proper? If not, to what relief is the workman concerned entitled?”

2. In this reference neither the concerned workman nor his representative appeared. However, though the management side appeared through their learned Advocate, did not file their WS. It is seen from the record that the instant reference was received by this Tribunal on 3-7-2001 and since then it is pending for disposal. As the concerned workman failed to appear before this Tribunal, registered notices were issued to the workman side but in spite of the issuance of notices they failed to appear before this Tribunal. They also did not even respond to the notices issued by this Tribunal. In natural course the question will arise what will be the fact of the reference made by the Ministry for its disposal. The reference is made on the basis of the dispute raised by the concerned workman/union. Naturally responsibility rests with the concerned workman/union to assist the Tribunal to dispose of the reference on merit. In view of the decision of the Hon'ble Apex Court reported in 2002(94) FLR 624 it will not

be just and proper to pass 'No dispute' Award when both the parties remain absent. There is also no scope to answer the reference on merit in absence of any W.S. and available documents. There is no dispute to held that when any reference is made it is expected to be disposed on merit but when the parties do not take any step or do not consider even to file W.S. documents, such expectation to dispose of the reference on merit comes to an end. It is not expected that for years together the Tribunal will pursue the matter *suo motu* with the expectation for appearance of the workman in spite of issuance of registered notices. As per I.D. Act the workman excepting under provisions of Section 2A is debarred from raising any industrial dispute. The disputes are mainly raised by the Union for their workman. These unions in spite of receiving notices do not care to appear before the Tribunal for the interest of the workman and as a result they have been deprived of getting any justice. Until and unless the attitude of the union is changed I consider that this uncalled for situation will persist. Definitely it is the duty of the Court to dispose of the reference on merit but it depends on the cooperation of both sides. Here the record will clearly expose that sufficient opportunities had been given to the workman/union but yielded no result. This attitude shows clearly that the workman side is not interested to proceed with the hearing of the case for disposal on merit.

Under the facts and circumstances, I also do not find any sufficient reason to drag on the case for an indefinite period. Accordingly as there is no scope to dispose of the reference in question on merit, the same is closed.

B. BISWAS, Presiding officer

नई दिल्ली, 19 सितम्बर, 2003

का. आ. 2945.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार भा.को.को.लि. के प्रबंधन के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण II, धनबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 48/2001) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 15-09-2003 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-20012/453/2000-आई आर (सी-I)]

एस. एस. गुप्ता, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 19th September, 2003

S.O. 2945.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 48/2001) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court II, Dhanbad now as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of BCCL and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 15-9-2003.

[No. L-20012/453/2000-IR(C-I)]

S. S. GUPTA, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD

PRESENT :

SHRI B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer

(In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act., 1947

REFERENCE No. 48 of 2001

PARTIES: Employers in relation to the management of M/s. B.C.C.L. and their workman.

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the Workman : Shri K. Chakravarty,
Advocate

On behalf of the employers : Shri U.N. Lal,
Advocate.

State : Jharkhand

Industry : Coal

Dated, Dhanbad the 26th August, 2003

AWARD

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012/453/2000 (C-I), dated the 19th February, 2001.

SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of M/s. BCCL in reverting back the workman Sri Kalipada Mahato Bastacolla Area from the post of Clerk (T) to General Mazdoor by nullifying the selection and posting order dated 15-5-92 is justified and legal? If not, to what relief is the workman entitled?"

2. In this reference both the parties appeared through their learned Advocates. Subsequently in course of hearing Learned Advocate for the workman submitted his prayer to pass a 'No dispute' Award in this reference, as the concerned workman involved in this dispute is not interested to proceed with the hearing of this case. Learned Advocate for the management raised no objection if the instant reference is disposed of on the basis of 'No dispute' Award. Since the workman involved in this reference is not interested to proceed with this case, there is no reason to drag on the same. Under the circumstances, a 'No dispute' Award is rendered and the reference is disposed of on the basis of 'No dispute' Award presuming non-existence of any industrial dispute between the parties presently.

B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 19 सितम्बर, 2003

का. आ. 2946.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार

भा.को.को.लि. के प्रबंधन के संबंध में निर्यातकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण II, धनबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 46/98) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 15-09-2003 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-20012/406/96-आई. आर. (सी-1)]

एस. एस. गुप्ता, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 19th September, 2003

S.O. 2946.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 46/98) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court II, Dhanbad now as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the management of BCCL and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 15-9-2003.

[No.L-20012/406/96-IR(C-I)]

S. S. GUPTA, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD

PRESENT:

Shri B. Biswas, Presiding Officer

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under Section
10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947.

Reference No. 46 of 1998

PARTIES:

Employers in relation to the management of Muraidih
Colliery of M/s. B.C.C. Ltd. and their workman.

APPEARANCES:

On behalf of the Workman : None

On behalf of the Employers : None

State : Jharkhand

Industry : Coal

Dhanbad, Dated the 26th August, 2003

ORDER

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012/406/96-IR (C-I), dated the 20th May, 1998.

SCHEDULE

“Whether the action of the General Manager Barora area No. I M/s. BCCL, P.O. Nawgarh (Dhanbad), in

dismissing Sh Sabir Alam w.e.f. 30-10-1993 is justified? If not to what relief is the concerned workman entitled to?”

2. In this reference neither the concerned workman nor his representative appeared. However, the management side through his representative though appeared on occasion and filed authorisation in this reference before this Tribunal but did not submit any written statement. It is seen from the record that the instant reference was received by this Tribunal on 16-3-1998 and since then it is pending for disposal. As the concerned workman failed to appear, registered notices were issued to the workman side but in spite of issuance of notices they failed to appear before this Tribunal. They also did not even respond to the notices issued by this Tribunal. In natural course the question will arise what will be the fate of the reference made by the Ministry for its disposal. The reference is made on the basis of the dispute raised by the concerned workman/union. Naturally responsibility rests with the concerned workman/union to assist the Court to dispose of the reference in issue on merit. In view of the decision reported in 2002(94) FLR 624 it will not be just and proper to pass ‘No dispute’ Award when both parties remain absent. There is also no scope to answer the reference on merit in absence of any W.S. and available documents. There is no dispute to hold that when any reference is made it is expected to be disposed on merit but when the parties do not take any step or do not consider even to file W.S./documents, such expectation to dispose of the reference on merit comes to an end. It is not expected that for years together the Tribunal will pursue the matter *suo moto* with the expectations for appearance of the workman in spite of issuance of registered notices. As per I.D. Act the workman excepting under provisions of Section 2A is debarred from raising any industrial dispute. The disputes are mainly raised by the Union for their workman. These unions in spite of receiving notices do not care to appear before the Tribunal for the interest of the workman and as a result they have been deprived of getting any justice. Until and unless the attitude of the union is changed I consider that this uncalled for situation will persist. Definitely it is the duty of the Court to dispose of the reference on merit but it depends on the cooperation of both sides. Here the record will clearly expose that sufficient opportunities had been given to the workman/union but yielded no result. This attitude shows clearly that the workman side is not interested to proceed with the hearing of the case for disposal on merit.

In view of the facts and circumstances, I also do not find any sufficient reason to drag on the case for an indefinite period. Accordingly as there is no scope to dispose of the reference in question on merit, the same is closed.

B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 19 सितम्बर, 2003

का. आ. 2947.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एअर इंडिया के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण I, मुम्बई के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 11/98) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 15-9-2003 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-11012/15/97-आईआर(सी-1)]

एस. एस. गुप्ता, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 19th September, 2003

S. O. 2947.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 11/98) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court I, Mumbai as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Air India and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 15-9-2003.

[No. L-11012/15/97-IR(C-I)]

S. S. GUPTA, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 1 : MUMBAI

PRESENT

Shri Justice S. C. Pandey

Presiding Officer.

REFERENCE NO. CGIT-11/1998

Parties :

Employers in relation to the management of

Air India

and

Their Workmen

APPEARANCES :

For the Management : Mr. Lancy D'Souza,

For the Workman : Mr. Mohan Bir Singh,
Advocate.

State : Maharashtra

Mumbai, dated 28th day of August, 2003

AWARD

1. This is reference made by the Central Government to this tribunal in exercise of its powers under clause (d) of Sub-section 1 and Sub-section 2A of Section 10 of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (the Act for short) for passing an award after adjudication of the Industrial dispute between the Air

India Ltd. (the company for short) and Shashikala Jatav (the workman for short) in the following terms. The initial terms were corrected by Corrigendum 19th May, 2002 correcting the date of termination as 15-1-1993. The terms are being reproduced as per corrigendum after correcting typing error.

"Whether the action of the management of M/s. Air India Ltd., Mumbai in dismissing the services of Ms. Shashikala Jatav, ex-Air Hostess w.e.f. 15-1-1993 is legal and justified? If not, then what relief the workman concerned is entitled to?"

The corrigendum says that the order of dismissal took effect on 15-1-1993. The parties agree that should be 05-1-1993.

2. The undisputed facts of this case are that the workman was employed by the company as an air hostess from 17-2-1983. At the time of employment of the workman, the company was governed by Air India Corporation Act 1953. The Air India Corporation had framed Air India Employees Service Regulation. However, Air India ceased to be a Corporation. It was converted into a Public Ltd. company by Air Corporations (Transfer of Undertakings and Repeal Act, 1994). It is also not in dispute that the service conditions of employees of the company were governed by Model Standing Orders framed by the Central Government as per Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Central Rules, 1946 till they were replaced by the Certified Standing Orders. These rules were framed by Central Govt. under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act of 1946. It is not in dispute the company dismissed the workman pursuant to an ex parte enquiry against by order dated 23-1-92 with effect from the date of communication of that order. Both the party agree that pursuant to that order the workman dismissed on 5-1-1993 and not on 15-1-93. This tribunal takes this date to be correct date of dismissal. The order was passed by Mr. K. Sapat, Deputy Director, Inflight service. It was he who issued the charge sheet dated 12/15-10-1990 (Exhibit W-19) under his signature against the workman. She was charged with following charges framed under Model Standing Orders.

(a) Absence without leave for more than ten days.

(b) Wilful insubordination and disobedience of lawful and reasonable order of a superior;

(c) Act subversive of discipline.

It is not further disputed on behalf of the both the parties that as per judgement dated May 13, 1994 the approval application No. NTB-1 of 1993 (arising out of Reference No. NTB-1 of 1990) was allowed. The order of dismissal was approved by the then Presiding Officer Justice Shri R.G. Sindhkar by aforesaid judgement marked as W-48.

3. The points of law raised by either party can be disposed of. Therefore, it is not necessary to refer to factual

disputes at this stage of decision. In the opinion of this tribunal the case can be disposed of on these facts alone. This tribunal had framed issue No. 1 which is as follows :

“Whether the reference made by the Central Government is maintainable?”

The issue is based on the plea of the company that the judgement dated 13-5-1998 is *resjudicata*. However, this tribunal framed another issue which was not framed earlier. It is argued on behalf of the workman that the order of dismissal dated 23-11-1992 which became effective on 15-1-1993 on communication is void. It is argued that neither the charge sheet was issued by the Competent disciplinary authority; nor was the order of dismissal passed by the Competent Disciplinary Authority. In view of the admitted facts stated above this tribunal frames the following additional preliminary issue as I-A.

“Whether the order dismissed dated 23-11-1992 passed by the Deputy Director, Inflight Service can be legally sustained?”

4. It is now necessary to decide first if the reference made by the Central Govt. can be rejected for the reason that judgement dated 13-5-1998 is *resjudicata*. The learned counsel for the company has vehemently argued that judgement dated 13-5-1998 Exhibit 46 is *rej siudicata* rendering the entire reference non-maintainable. It is equally vehemently countered by the learned counsel for the workman that the reference cannot be rejected merely because approval has been granted to order of dismissal.

The application of approval has to be filed by the employer on account of Statutory obligation imposed upon it under section 33 (2)(b) of the Act read with section 33 (1) thereof. It has been held that this sub section puts an embargo on the employer to pass an order of discharge dismissal or punishment for any misconduct not connected with dispute mentioned in sub section 1 of section 33 pending before the authorities. It has been pointed out that conciliation officer or Board are not adjudicatory authorities. They have been clubbed with adjudicatory authorities, i.e. the arbitrator, the Labour Court, the Industrial Tribunal, or the National Tribunal. Therefore, it cannot be said the powers exercised by the authorities mentioned in section 33 (2) and (5) approving the dismissal for misconduct can be adjudicatory. This was the view of Justice N.H. Bhagwati in the case of *Atherton West & Co. Ltd. vs. Smt. Mazdoor Udyog* and Justice Shri S.R. Das, *Automobile Products of India Ltd. vs. Rukmaji Bala* 1955 1 LLJ 348. It has been pointed out by Justice S.R. Das in the latter that the provisions that he was dealing with provisions in pari material with section 33 of the Act. This view has been accepted. It is, therefore, difficult to hold that the decision of an authority not exercising adjudicatory functions would bind the workman from raising an industrial dispute for adjudication or the appropriate Government. Moreover, in the recent decision of *Jaipur Zila Saahakari*

Bhoomi Vikas Bank Ltd. vs. Ramgopal Sharma 2002 1 LLJ 834 it has been pointed out that order of approval completes the in choate order of the employer, when the condition for obtaining approval apply. This view is conclusive of the matter as it is passed by the Constitutional Bench of Supreme Court. It is clear that the view of Justice Shri Gajendra Gadkar in *Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd. vs. S.N. Moldak* (1965) 11 LLJ 128 was approved. In that case the view appeared to be that proceedings under section 33 (2) (b) of the Act continuation of proceedings for dismissal, discharge or punishment on account of Statutory compulsion upon the employer. In view of this matter it is difficult to hold that the reference can said to be barred by principles of *resjudicata*. If this tribunal was merely completing what the employer had done, then it was not performing any adjudicatory function. It was looking at case only from the point of view of *prima facie* case. The learned counsel for the company has cited the decision Five Judge Bench in the case of *Bengal Bhatdec Coal Company vs. Ram Prabesh Singh* 1963 1 LLJ 291. The case was not decided on the question of *resjudicata*. In that case the tribunal had not given any findings its award specifically that the domestic enquiry was vitiated for not following the principles of natural justice or on the ground of perverse findings. However, the Supreme Court was of the view that since the tribunal had earlier approved the action, it could not have done otherwise. It appears to this tribunal that Justice Shri Wanchoo had used the judgement of approval as evidence that domestic enquiry was not vitiated. This case was not decided on principles of *resjudicata* but on the principle that order of approval is good evidence for unholding the enquiry in absence of any other material. The use of language. “It can hardly do so.” at page 293 indicate that the Supreme Court assumed that finding to be correct. It appears this was a case where no material placed before the tribunal in reference. Moreover, it has been held by a Division bench of Calcutta High Court in *Graphite India Ltd. vs. State of Bengal* 1980 11 LLJ 29, by the Division Bench of High Court of Gujarat in *M/s. Echjay Industries (P) Ltd. vs. Maheshwar Singh Shiverbha* 1994 11 1234 and Division Bench Bombay High Court in *Airo Plast Pvt. Ltd. vs. D. N. Gawde* 1995 11 LLJ 571. This view has been taken by Orissa High Court in *Management of Orissa Road Transport Corporation vs. workman T. Bengalputra* 1992 Lab IC 1853. It is not necessary to cite more decisions for stating the general principle that adjudicatory power is different and Section 11A of the Act has given much wider power to labour court or tribunal.

6. The next issue No.1-A has been raised on behalf of the workman. It has been argued that in paragraph 4 of Statement of Claim it has been pleaded as follows :

“The person who issued the order of termination is not empowered to issue such an order under the Model Standing Orders. He was never appointed the Manager

of the establishment nor has his name/designation been notified as required to be done under the law Industrial Employment (standing orders) Act, 1946". Therefore, it cannot be said by the company that plea regarding the competence of Deputy Director Inflight to pass the order of dismissal was not specifically taken as was argued on behalf of the company in its reply. On the other hand it is argued that no specific reply was given to allegations aforesaid in paragraph 4 of Statement of Claim. The pleadings in paragraph 10 of written statement were examined by this tribunal. There was no specific reply in paragraph 10 of the written statement which is the reply paragraph 4 of Statement of claim. Even otherwise there is nothing in the entire pleadings to justify the stand of the company that order of dismissal dated 23-11-92 was passed by the authority competent to do so by rebutting the aforesaid allegations.

7. However, this tribunal permitted the counsel for the company to place on record the order whereby the Acting Chairman and Managing Director delegated the power of disciplinary authorities. It reads as under :

AIR INDIA HEADQUARTERS BOMBAY

HQ/72-39(a)/5776

Nov. 17, 1990

NOTICE

The list of the authorities who are empowered to take disciplinary action and to hear the appeals arising out of the Orders passed thereon in respect of each of the Departments is notified as specified in the Annexure 'A'. This notification is issued under the Model Standing Orders (Central) and is applicable and will cover only such of those employees who are covered by the definition of workman under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act 1946.

This notification is issued without prejudice to all rights and contentions of Air India as to the applicability and operation of the Air India Employees' Service Regulations including any appeal that may be filed against the order and Judgement of the Delhi High Court dated August 27, 1990 in Writ Petition No. 637 of 1988.

(S. R. GUPTA)

Actg. Chairman & Managing Director

Authority empowered	Nature of Punishment	Workman whom punishment can be Imposed.	Appeal lies to
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IN FLIGHT SERVICE DEPTT.

(a) Manager-Cabin Crew/Chief Air Hostess or its equivalent.	Any one or more the punishment prescribed	To any workman not above the grade of senior Check Air	Sr. Station Manager. Sr. Manager Cabin Crew or its equivalent.
(b) Station Manger Or its equivalent		Hostess or equivalent.	

8. It appears from above Manager, Cabin Crew/Chief Air Hostess or its equivalent or Station Manager or its equivalent had power to pass an order any punishment prescribed under the rules/orders in respect workman not above the grade of Senior Check Air Hostess. The appellate Authority Senior Station Manager/Senior Manager Cabin crew or its equivalent. It is not in dispute that the workman was working as an Air hostess. Then Manager Cabin Crew/Chief Air Hostess or Station Manger could pass order of dismissal. The order of dismissal could be appealable to Senior Station Manager/Senior Manager cabin crew or its equivalent. It appears to this tribunal that despite the delegation of power in favour of aforesaid authorities, the order of dismissal was passed by the Deputy Director Inflight service. It is clear from paragraph 2 of notice dated 17-1-1990 that it was issued Pursuant to the judgement of Delhi High Court dated 27-8-1990 in writ petition No. 637 of 1988. In that writ petition the Delhi High Court had taken the view that the Service conditions of the employees of Air India Corporation were not governed by Air India Employees Regulation. The Model Standing Orders applied in respect of Disciplinary matters. The Model Standing Order provide as follows regarding the provision of Appeal as per clause 14(6).

"14(6)(a) A workman aggrieved by an order imposing punishment may within twenty one days from the date of receipt of the order, appeal to the appellate authority.

- (b) the employer shall, for the purposes of clause (a) specify the appellate authority.
- (c) The appellate authority, after giving an opportunity to the workman of being heard, shall pass such order as he thinks proper on the appeal within fifteen days of its receipt and communicate the same to the workman in writing.

9. The Acting Chairman and Managing Director appears to have passed order dated 17-11-90 on account of situation created by the order of Delhi High Court. It is apparent from the notice itself that an appeal was filed. Both the learned counsel stated the situation is that the case of the parties was governed by Model Standing Orders and not by the Air India Employees Service Regulations. A perusal of item No. 12(1)(a) and (b) of notice dated 17-11-90 shows that Manager Cabin Crew/Chief Air Hostess or its equivalent could pass the order of any of the punishment. It appears some power is conferred upon Station Manager or its equivalent. This power is to be exercised in respect of a workman not above the grade of Senior Check Air Hostess or its equivalent. The workman in question was an Air Hostess. Therefore, she was governed by item No. 12 captioned as Inflight service. It

would be readily seen that item No. 12 shows the Deputy Director of Inflight was not named. There is no evidence on record to suggest that the post of Deputy Director of Inflight was equivalent in grade to that of persons mentioned in item No. 12 of Annexure A to notice dated 17-11-1990. It appears to this tribunal that the company had full knowledge of the scheme of gradation of its various Officers. If the Deputy Director in Inflight service was equated was in the same grade, there is not good reason to withhold that information. Further Section 109 of Evidence Act would place the burden of proof upon the company. This point was not ever argued. It appears to this tribunal the item No. 12 that the notice/order dated 17-11-1990 shows that the henceforth the disciplinary action should be taken as per scheme. Now if we read item No. 12 and its last column (No. 4) it would be clear that the authorities to which the appeal shall be filed would be Senior Station Manager, Senior Manager Cabin crew or its equivalent. Now, it was for the company to show to whom the workman could have filed the appeal if the Deputy Director, inflight had passed the order. It is obvious that the appellate authority should be higher in grade. No attempt was made to give an answer in accordance with the Annexure 1 to the notice/order dated 17-11-1990 for apparently the order of dismissal was not passed in accordance with its notice. It is true that at the time the chargesheet dated 12/15-10-1990 (Ex W-19) was framed there was no delegation. However, by the time the order dated 12-23 November, 1992 dismissing the workman was passed it is clear that order of delegation had been passed on 17-11-1990. Therefore, it has been argued that Deputy Director of inflight service, who had issued the chargesheet, could pass the order of dismissal. This argument cannot be accepted for the reason the chargesheet was framed as per Air India Employees Service Regulations, 1947. The Schedule II read with regulation 44 (1) of these regulations defined the competent Authority in relation to any employees specified in column No. 4 of schedule 1, to mean the authorities specified in corresponding entry in column No. 2 of schedule 1. Thus in item No. XII of Schedule 1 of the aforesaid regulations deals with Inflight service Department. The Deputy Director of inflight service was the Competent authority to impose all the punishment of any employee not above grade of Station Superintendent / Chief Air hostess or its equivalent. The appellate Authority was Deputy Manager. When these regulations were held to be not applicable to workman, the company could not rely on these regulations. The order of the High Court in W. P. No. 637 of 1988 dated August 27 1990, would govern this case also. The Final judgement of supreme Court has not been filed to show the view of the High Court, Delhi was upset. No judgement of the Apex Court was brought notice of this tribunal deciding in favour company the question of application of Regulations. The Company has conceded before this Tribunal that the Regulations were not applicable. Therefore, order of dismissal could

have been passed in accordance with notice dated 17-11-1990. The workman can claim that she was deprived of right to appeal to the proper authority. Moreover, the Model Standing Orders are binding on the employer and the employee. Therefore, an appellate authority fixed by notice/order dated 17-11-90 would be the proper authority to whom appeal lies. There is no provision for appeal against the order Deputy Director Inflight. In fact there is no authority vested in him to pass the order of dismissal in the Annexure A to 17-11-1990. The position that emerges is that on the date the order of dismissal was passed i.e. 12-23 November, 1993, the Director Inflight had no power vested in him to pass the order as a Competent Authority. There was no provision to file an appeal against such order. It is well established that wherever statute provides right of appeal it is treated as substantive right. In this case the right of appeal is conferred by rules in the shape of Model Standing Orders. The workman was deprived of his right of appeal because under the Annexure 'A' ibid there is no right appeal against the order of Deputy Director Inflight. In fact there was no power in him to pass the order of dismissal on 12-23 November, 1992. Therefore, it was necessary for the authority issuing the order of dismissal to act in accordance with the Annexure A item 12 of notice/order dated 17-11-1990. The general rule of Statutory conferred power is that whenever the Statute provides certain things to be done in a particular manner then things should be done in that manner only. Other methods of doing them are impliedly forbidden. This principles called from mTaylor (1875) 1 Chd 426 has been also applied by Supreme Court to purely administrative power. i.e. disconnecting a telephone as a penal measure. The Supreme Court in the case of Harkim Chand Shyam Lal Vs. Union of India An 1976. SC 789 at page 794 has examined the nature of that power and having found to be drastic, which dispenses with the principles of natural justice, it has been held that at least manner of its exercise should be construed strictly. Here the workman was entitled to a right of appeal as per Model Standing Orders. However, that manner of exercise of that right was fixed by Notice/Order dated 17-11-1990. If this was not done then the workman was deprived of that right of appeal. This tribunal holds that the manner of exercise of right was mandatory. i.e. the authority authorized to pass the order of dismissal ought to have passed the order of dismissal 12-23/11-1993. This was not done, therefore, the order dsimssal is bad in the eye of law.

The next question that arises for determination is What is the consequence of the Order of dismissal dated 12/23-11-92 passed by Deputy Director of Inflight Service? It must also be noticed that the order of dismissal dated 12/23-11-92, became effective from 05-1-1993, on approval granted by this tribunal by judgement dated 13 May, 1994 passed by this tribunal in approval application No. 1 of 1993. In view of judgement of Supreme Court, that statutory approval under section 33(2)(b) of the Act has to be

mandatorily obtained in order to made order of dismissal effective it cannot be held that order was *void ab initio* even after passing of order of approval. Even though the finding recorded in approval application may not be resjudicata the adjudicatory power of this tribunal cannot confer upon its power to sit in judgement against the conclusion in the judgement dated 13th May, 1994. This tribunal is exercising co-ordinate jurisdiction and not sitting in appeal against its own order. The legal effect is that the order of approval made the order of dismissal effective from the date it was passed. Therefore, it cannot declared void from 23-11-1993. This tribunal has to set aside the order of dismissal dated 23-11-93. The learned counsel for the workman has brought to my notice a decision of Hindustan Brown Barawri Ltd., Vs. Their Workman 1968 (1) LLJ 571. In that case, it had been found by the Labour Court, that enquiry held against two workmen was fair and proper, but the purported order of dismissal of one and demotion of another was bad because power of dismissal or demotion was not vested in the Works Manager. The Supreme Court after interpreting the relevant Standing Orders upheld the order of Labour Court holding that the Works Manager had no authority to dismiss or demote the concerned workman respectively. The aforesaid view of Supreme Court affirms the legal position that an order of dismissal passed by an authority not competent is bad notwithstanding the fact that the enquiry is proper. Accordingly the order dated 12/23-11-92 passed by Deputy Director of Inflight Service is hereby set aside.

11. It is not necessary to go into question regarding the validity of domestic enquiry which was apparently held under a charge sheet issued as per Air India Employees Service Regulations. Therefore, issues regarding the validity of enquiry are left open.

12. The next question is the relief to which the workman is entitled. The record of the case has been examined by me from the point of view of relief that workman should be given. This tribunal does not express any considered opinion from the point of view of the merits of case of the workman. However, purely from the point of view of relief to be granted to her, this tribunal finds that she is not one of those persons who should be granted the relief back wages with reinstatement. The correspondence between the company and the workman speaks volumes against her. She cannot be treated as a shining example. Moreover, the workman had not worked. Therefore, the ends of justice will be met by granting her relief of reinstatement. She will not get any back wages.

13. Thus, the reference aforesaid is answered by stating that action of dismissing the services of the workman Ms. Shashikala Jatav Ex. Air Hostess w.e.f. 5-1-1993 (Not. 15-1-1993) is not legal. The workman shall get the relief of reinstatement only. There shall be no order as to costs.

S.C. PANDEY, Presiding Officer.

नई दिल्ली, 19 सितम्बर, 2003

का.आ. 2948.— औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार जेट एअर प्रा० लि०, के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण II, मुम्बई के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 35/2003) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 15-9-2003 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-11012/26/2003-आईआर(सी-1)]

एस. एस. गुप्ता, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 19th September, 2003

S.O. 2948.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 3/5/2003) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court II, Mumbai as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employees in relation to the management of Jet Air Pvt. Ltd., and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 15-9-2003.

[No. L-11012/26/2003-IR(C-I)]

S. S. GUPTA, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 2 : MUMBAI

PRESENT

S.N. SAUNDANKAR

Presiding Officer

REFERENCE NO. CGIT-2/35 OF 2003

EMPLOYERS IN RELATIONS TO THE MANAGEMENT OF JET AIR PVT. LIMITED.

Senior Manager (Legal and Properties.)

M/s. Jetair Pvt. Limited,
41/42, Maker Chambers III,
Nariman Point,
Mumbai-400021

Vs.

THEIR WORKMEN

Shri Ashok More,
Flat No. 47, Room No. 32,
Anand Co-op. Housing Society Ltd.,
Gorai-I
Mumbai-400091

APPEARANCES:

FOR THE EMPLOYER : Mr. A.N. Mulla, Advocate

FOR THE WORKMAN : No Appearance.

Mumbai, dated 28th August, 2003

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour by its Order No. L-11012/26/2003-IR(C-I) dated 23-06-2003 in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section (2A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 have referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication

“Whether the action of the management of M/s. Jetair Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai terminating the services of Shri Ashok More w.e.f. 30-1-2002 is legal and justified? If not, to what relief is the workman Shri Ashok More entitled?”

2. On receipt of reference this Tribunal issued notices (Exhibit-2) to both the parties i.e. workman More and the management Jetair, however, workman though served (vide Exhibit-4) remained absent, whereas management counsel was present. By pursuance (Exhibit-6) The management's counsel pointed out that the matter has been settled and that workman More was paid Rs. 1,47,277 by way of full and final settlement vide deed dated 10-4-2003, therefore the reference be disposed of. Hence the order :

ORDER

Reference stands disposed of as settled vide deed dated 10-4-2003 enclosed with Exhibit-6

S.N. SAUNDANKAR, Presiding Officer.

Exhibit-6

**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO.2 AT MUMBAI**

REFERENCE NO. CGIT-2/35 OF 2003

BETWEEN

Jetair Pvt. Ltd.

AND

Their Workmen (Shri Ashok More)

MAY IT PLEASE THE HON'BLE TRIBUNAL :

It is submitted on behalf of the First Party Company that the matter has been amicably settled between the parties. The copy of the 2 (p) Settlement with forwarding letter to the Regional Labour Commissioner (C) dated 10-4-2003 duly signed by the parties is annexed hereto as Annexure "A". The same may please be taken on record and the matter may be disposed of as settled and award may be passed accordingly.

Mumbai

Dated 28-8-2003

For JETAIR PVT. LTD.

A.N. MULLA, Advocate.

Date : April 10, 2003

The Regional Labour Commissioner (C),
Shramraksha Bhavan,
Shivsruti Road,
Eastern Express Highway, Soin,
Mumbai-400022

Sir,

We are jointly forwarding herewith copy of settlement dated 10-04-2003 between M/s. Jetair Pvt. Ltd., and Shri Ashok More.

Kindly register the same

Yours faithfully,

For JETAIR PVT. LIMITED

DR. SURESH C. NERKAR

General Manager—HRD.

Copy : The Assistant Labour Commissioner (C).

ASHOK MORE,

Workman

MEMORANDUM OF SETTLEMENT

[Under Section 2(p) read with Section 18(1) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 and rule 62 of the Industrial Disputes (Central) Rules, 1957]

BETWEEN

M/s. Jetair Pvt. Ltd.
41/42, Maker Chambers III,
Nariman Point, Mumbai 400 021

AND

Shri Ashok More
Flat No. 47, Room No. 32,
Anand Co-op. Hsg. Scty.
Gorai-I, Mumbai-91

SHORT RECITAL

Whereas Shri Ashok More (hereinafter referred to as the "Workman") was in the employment of M/s. Jetair Private Limited (hereinafter referred to as the "Company").

And whereas the services of the Workman were terminated by way of dismissal by order dated 30-1-2002 for commission of acts of misconduct after holding a domestic enquiry.

And whereas the Workman did not accept the legal dues sent by the Company by cheque at the residential address of the Workman.

And whereas the Workman raised an industrial dispute before the Conciliation Officer (Central)-III and demanded that he should be reinstated in the employment of the Company with full backwages and other benefits with effect from 30-1-2002. However, no settlement could be arrived at before the Conciliation Officer.

And whereas by letter dated 9-03-2003 the Workman stated that he was not interested in reinstatement and/or re-employment with the Company and wished to relinquish his claim for reinstatement and backwages provided the Company paid him some compensation over and above his legal dues.

And whereas the representatives of the Company and the Workman held discussions to amicably settle the matter.

And whereas as a result of the said discussions the Company and the Workman arrived at an amicable settlement on the following terms and conditions, which they wish to record with the intent that the same be final and binding upon them under Section 2(p) read with Section 18(1) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947:—

TERMS OF SETTLEMENT

I. The Company agrees to pay and the Workman hereby accepts an amount of Rs. 88,615 (Rupees Eighty Eight Thousand Six Hundred Fifteen only) in full and final settlement of all his legal dues including leave salary, gratuity etc.

II. In addition, the Company agrees to pay and the Workman hereby accepts an amount of Rs. 58,662 (Rupees Fifty Eight Thousand Six Hundred Sixty Two only) as ex-gratia payment to the Workman in full and final settlement of all the dues, claims and demands of the Workman against the Company.

III. The Workman hereby accepts the above amounts from the Company in full and final settlement of all his claims of whatsoever nature against the Company, including the demands raised by him before the Conciliation Officer.

IV. The Workman hereby agrees and declares that upon receipt of the payment as above all his claims, demands and dues, including but not limited to the claims of reinstatement, re-employment, backwages, bonus, leave gratuity, consequential benefits etc., are fully and finally settled and satisfied.

V. The Workman further declares that he has no further claim of whatsoever nature against the Company and all his claims against the Company are hereby settled and satisfied.

Signed at Mumbai, this 10th day of April, 2003.

Ashok More

Jetair Pvt. Ltd.

Sd./-

Sd./-

Witness

Witness

Copy to : Secretary, Ministry of Labour, Government of India, New Delhi.

Chief Labour Commissioner (Central),
New Delhi.

Regional Labour Commissioner (Central),
Mumbai.

Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central),
Mumbai.

RECEIPT

Received a sum of Rs. 1,47,277 (Rupees One Lac Forty Seven Thousand Two Hundred Seventy Seven only) by cheque number 861376 dated 10-04-2003 drawn on GlobalTrust Bank Ltd., Nariman Point Branch, Mumbai-400 021 in terms of the above settlement including compensation.

Date : 10-4-2003

Stamp
Ashok More
Workman

नई दिल्ली, 19 सितम्बर, 2003

का.आ. 2949.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार भा. को. को. लि. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण II, धनबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 304/2001) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 15-9-2003 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-20012/462/2001-आई आर(सी-1)]

एस.एस. गुप्ता, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 19th September, 2003

S.O. 2949.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 304/2001) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court II, Dhanbad as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of BCCL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 15-9-2003.

[No. L-20012/462/2001-IR(C-I)]

S. S. GUPTA, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD

PRESENT

Shri B. Biswas,
Presiding Officer

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947.

REFERENCE NO. 304 OF 2001

2803 61/03-24

PARTIES:

Employers in relation to the management of Sudamdih Incline Mine of M/s. BCCL and their workman.

APPEARANCES:

On behalf of the workman : None.
 On behalf of the employers : Shri U. N. Lal,
 Advocate.
 State : Jharkhand
 Industry : Coal.

Dated, Dhanbad, the 26th August, 2003

ORDER

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012/462/2001 dated, the 29th November, 2001.

SCHEDULE

“Whether the management of Sudamdih Incline Mine is justified in dismissing Shri Balkeshwar Belda ? If not, to what relief is the workman entitled ?”

2. In this reference neither the concerned workman nor his representative appeared. However, though the management side appeared through their learned Advocate did not file their W.S. It is seen from the record that the instant reference was received by this Tribunal on 10-12-2001 and since then it is pending for disposal. As the concerned workman failed to appear before this Tribunal, registered notices were issued to the workman side but in spite of the issuance of notices they failed to appear before this Tribunal. They also did not even respond to the notices issued by this Tribunal. In natural course the question will arise what will be the fate of the reference as made by the Ministry for its disposal. The reference is made on the basis of the dispute raised by the concerned workman/union. Naturally responsibility rests with the concerned workman/union to assist the Tribunal to dispose of the reference on merit. In view of the decision of the Hon'ble Apex Court reported in 2002 (94) FLR 624 it will not be just and proper to pass 'No dispute' Award when both the parties remain absent. There is also no scope to answer the reference on merit in absence of any W.S. and available documents. There is no dispute to hold that when any reference is made it is expected to be disposed on merit but when the parties do not take any step or do not consider even to file Written Statement documents such expectation to dispose of the reference on merit comes to an end. It is not expected that for years together the Tribunal will pursue the matter suo mote with the expectations for appearance of the workman in spite of issuance of registered notices. As per I.D. Act the workman excepting under

provisions of Section 2A is debarred from raising any industrial dispute. The disputes are mainly raised by the Union for their workmen. These unions in spite of receiving notices do not care to appear before the Tribunal for the interest of the workman and as a result they have been deprived of getting any justice. Until and unless the attitude of the union is changed I consider that this uncalled for situation will persist. Definitely, it is the duty of the Tribunal to dispose of the reference on merit but it depends on the cooperation of both sides. Here the record will clearly expose that sufficient opportunities had been given to the workman/union but yielded no result. This attitude shows clearly that the workman side is not interested to proceed with the hearing of the case for disposal on merit.

Under the facts and circumstances, I also do not find any sufficient reason to drag on the case for an indefinite period. Accordingly as there is no scope to dispose of the reference in question on merit, the same is closed.

B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 19 सितम्बर, 2003

का. आ. 2950.— औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार भा. को. को. लि. के प्रबंधन के संबंधित नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण II, धनबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 58/98) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 15-9-2003 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-20012/42/97-आई. आर. (सी-1)]

एस. एस. गुप्ता, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 19th September, 2003

S. O. 2950.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 58/98) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court II, Dhanbad now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of BCCL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 15-9-2003.

[No. L-20012/42/97-IR(C-I)]

S. S. GUPTA, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
 INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) : AT DHANBAD**

PRESENT:

Shri B. Biswas,
 Presiding Officer

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act. 1947.

REFERENCE NO. 58 of 1998

PARTIES: Employers in relation to the management of BCCL and Their workman.

APPEARANCES:

On behalf of the workman : Shri K. Charkravorty, Advocate.

On behalf of the employers : Shri D. K. Verma, Advocate.

State : Jharkhand : Industry : Coal.

Dhanbad, Dated the 26th August, 2003

AWARD

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act., 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012/42/97-IR(Coal-I), dated, the 10th March, 1998.

SCHEDULE

“Whether the demand of the Union for the placement of Shri Tuckchand Mehto Greaser (Helper in Excava-Grade E in Grade D) with effect from 1991 with all arrears and consequent all benefits is justified? If so, to what relief is the concerned workman entitled?”

2. In this case both the parties appeared through their learned advocates and filed Written Statement. Subsequently when the case was fixed learned advocate for the workman submitted to pass a ‘No dispute’ award in this reference as the concerned workman involved in this dispute is not interested to proceed with the hearing of the case. Learned advocate for the management raised no objection in view of the submission made the learned advocate for the workman. Heard both sides. Since the concerned workman involved in this case is not interested to proceed in connection with the hearing of the case, there is no reason to drag on the same. Under such circumstances, a ‘No dispute’ award is rendered and the instant reference is disposed of on the basis of the ‘No dispute’ award presuming non-existence of any industrial dispute between the parties.

B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 19 सितम्बर, 2003

का.आ. 2951.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार भा० को० को० लि० के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक

अधिकरण II, धनबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 114/2001) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 15-9-2003 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं० एल-20012/515/2000-आई०आर०(सी-1)]

सं० एस० गुप्ता, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 19th September, 2003

S. O. 2951.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 114/2001) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court II, Dhanbad now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of BCCL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 15-9-2003.

[No. L-20012/515/2000-IR(C-I)]

S. S. GUPTA, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) : AT DHANBAD

PRESENT:

Shri B. Biswas, Presiding Officer

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act. 1947.

REFERENCE NO. 114 of 2001

PARTIES: Employers in relation to the management of M/s. BCCL and Their workman.

APPEARANCES:

On behalf of the workman : None.

On behalf of the employers : Shri S. P. Sinha, Advocate.

State : Jharkhand : Industry : Coal.

Dhanbad, Dated the 26th August, 2003

ORDER

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act., 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012/515/2000 IR-(C-1), dated, the 29th November, 2001.

SCHEDULE

“Whether the action of the management of M/s. BCCL in not regularising the services of the workman Sri Arun Paswan and Sri Vishwanath Saw, presently designated as Miner Loader, as “Trammers” in the Bastacolla Colliery under Bastacolla Area is justified legal and proper? If not, to what relief are the said workmen entitled and from what date?”

2. In this reference neither the concerned workman nor his representative appeared. However, though the management side appeared through their learned Advocate did not file their W.S. It is seen from the record that the instant reference was received by this Tribunal on 23-4-2001 and since then it is pending for disposal. As the concerned workman failed to appear before this Tribunal, registered notices were issued to the workman side but inspite of the issuance of notices they failed to appear before this Tribunal. They also did not even respond to the notices issued by this Tribunal. In natural course the question will arise what will be the fate of the reference made by the Ministry for its disposal. The reference is made on the basis of the dispute raised by the concerned workman/union. Naturally responsibility rests with the concerned workman/union to assist the Court to dispose of the reference on merit. In view of the decision of the Hon'ble Apex Court reported in 2002 (94) FLR 624 it will not be just and proper to pass 'No dispute' Award when both the parties remain absent. There is also no scope to answer the reference on merit in absence of any W.S. and available documents. There is no dispute to hold that when any reference is made it is expected to be disposed on merit but when the parties do not take any step or do not consider even to file W. S. documents such expectation to dispose of the reference on merit comes to an end. It is not expected that for years together the Court will pursue the matter *suo moto* with the expectations for appearance of the workman inspite of issuance of registered notices. As per I. D. Act the workman excepting under provisions of Section 2A is debarred from raising any industrial dispute. The disputes are mainly raised by the Union for their workmen. These unions inspite of receiving notices do not care to appear before the Court for the interest of the workman and as a result they have been deprived of getting any justice. Until and unless the attitude of the union is changed I consider that this uncalled for situation will persist. Definitely, it is the duty of the Court to dispose of the reference on merit but it depends on the cooperation of both sides. Here the record will clearly expose that sufficient opportunities had been given to the workman/union but yielded no result. This attitude shows clearly that the workman side is not interested to proceed with the hearing of the case for disposal on merit.

Under the facts and circumstances, I also do not find any sufficient reason to drag on the case for an indefinite period. Accordingly as there is no scope to dispose of the reference in question on merit, the same is closed.

B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 19 सितम्बर, 2003

का० आ० 2952.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार भा. को. लि. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के

बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण II, धनबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 285/2001) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 15-9-2003 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं० एल-20012/354/2001-आईआर(सी-1)]

एस. एस. गुप्ता, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 19th September, 2003

S. O. 2952.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 285/2001) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court II, Dhanbad now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of BCCL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 15-9-2003.

[No. L-20012/354/2001-IR(C-I)]

S. S. GUPTA, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) : AT DHANBAD.

PRESENT:

Shri B. Biswas,
Presiding Officer

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under Section
10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947

REFERENCE NO. 285 of 2001

PARTIES: Employers in relation to the management of
Bararee Colliery of M/s. BCCL and their
workmen.

APPEARANCES:

On behalf of the workman : None.

On behalf of the employer : Shri U. N. Lall,
Advocate.

State : Jharkhand Industry : Coal.

Dhanbad, Dated the 26th August, 2003

ORDER

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012/354/2001 IR-(C-1), dated, the 10th October, 2001.

SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of BCCL in denial to regularise Shri Dayashankar Prasad as Loading Clerk is justified? If not, to what relief is the concerned workman entitled and from what date?"

2. In this reference neither the concerned workman nor his representative appeared. However, though the management side appeared through their learned Advocate did not file their W.S. It is seen from the record that the instant reference was received by this Tribunal on 9-11-2001 and since then it is pending for disposal. As the concerned workman failed to appear before this Tribunal, registered notices were issued to the workman side but inspite of the issuance of notices they failed to appear before this Tribunal. They also did not even respond to the notices issued by this Tribunal. In natural course the question will arise what will be the fate of the reference is made by the Ministry for its disposal. The reference is made on the basis of the dispute raised by the concerned workman/union. Naturally responsibility rests with the concerned workman/union to assist the Tribunal to dispose of the reference on merit. In view of the decision of the Hon'ble Apex Court reported in 2002 (94) FLR 624 it will not be just and proper to pass 'No dispute' Award when both the parties remain absent. There is also no scope to answer the reference on merit in absence of any W.S. and available documents. There is no dispute to hold that when any reference is made it is expected to be disposed on merit but when the parties do not take any step or do not consider even to file W. S. documents such expectation to dispose of the reference on merit comes to an end. It is not expected that for years together the Tribunal will pursue the matter *suo moto* with the expectations for appearance of the workman inspite of issuance of registered notices. As per I. D. Act the workman excepting under provisions of Section 2A is debarred from raising any industrial dispute. The disputes are mainly raised by the Union for their workmen. These unions inspite of receiving notices do not care to appear before the Court for the interest of the workman and as a result they have been deprived of getting any justice. Until and unless the attitude of the union is changed I consider that this uncalled for situation will persist. Definitely, it is the duty of the Tribunal to dispose of the reference on merit but it depends on the cooperation of both sides. Here the record will clearly expose that sufficient opportunities had been given to the workman/union but yielded no result. This attitude shows clearly that the workman side is not interested to proceed with the hearing of the case for disposal on merit.

Under the facts and circumstances, I also do not find any sufficient reason to drag on the case for an indefinite period. Accordingly as there is no scope to dispose of the reference in question on merit, the same is closed.

B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 19 सितम्बर, 2003

का. आ. 2953.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार भा. को. लि. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के

बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण II, धनबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 102/99) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 15-9-2003 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-20012/47/98-आईआर(सी-1)]

एस. एस. गुप्ता, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 19th September, 2003

S. O. 2953.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 102/99) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court II, Dhanbad now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of BCCL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 15-9-2003.

[No. L-20012/47/98-IR(C-D)]

S. S. GUPTA, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) : AT DHANBAD.

PRESENT:

Shri B. Biswas,
Presiding Officer

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947.

REFERENCE NO. 102 of 1999

PARTIES: Employers in relation to the management of M/s. BCCL and Their workman.

APPEARANCES:

On behalf of the workman : None.

On behalf of the employers : Shri U. N. Lal,
Advocate.

State : Jharkhand Industry : Coal.

Dhanbad, Dated 26th August, 2003

ORDER

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012/47/98 IR (C-1), dated, the 29th January, 1999.

SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of Kusunda Area of BCCL in not regularising Sri Narayan Barhi as Carpenter Mistry and 18 others as per list enclosed in time-rated job as they are working in different job

as per order of mgt. for last few years is justified? If not, to what relief are these workmen entitled?"

2. In this reference neither the concerned workman nor his representative appeared. However, though the management side appeared through their learned Advocate did not file their W.S. It is seen from the record that the instant reference was received by this Tribunal on 12-7-99 and since then it is pending for disposal. As the concerned workman failed to appear before this Tribunal, registered notices were issued to the workman side but inspite of the issuance of notices they failed to appear before this Tribunal. They also did not even respond to the notices issued by this Tribunal. In natural course the question will arise what will be the fate of the reference is made by the Ministry for its disposal. The reference is made on the basis of the dispute raised by the concerned workman/union. Naturally responsibility rests with the concerned workman/union to assist the Tribunal to dispose of the reference on merit. In view of the decision or the Hon'ble Apex Court reported in 2002 (94) FLR 624 it will not be just and proper to pass 'No dispute' Award when both the parties remain absent. There is also no scope to answer the reference on merit in absence of any W.S. and available documents. There is no dispute to hold that when any reference is made it is expected to be disposed on merit but when the parties do not take any step or do not

consider even to file W. S. documents such expectation to dispose of the reference on merit comes to an end. It is not expected that for years together the Tribunal will pursue the matter *suo moto* with the expectations for appearance of the workman inspite of issuance of registered notices. As per I. D. Act the workman excepting under provisions of Section 2A is debarred from raising any industrial dispute. The disputes are mainly raised by the Union for their workmen. These unions inspite of receiving notices do not care to appear before the Court for the interest of the workman and as a result they have been deprived of getting any justice. Until and unless the attitude of the union is changed I consider that this uncalled for situation will persist. Definitely, it is the duty of the Tribunal to dispose of the reference on merit but it depends on the cooperation of both sides. Here the record will clearly expose that sufficient opportunities had been given to the workman/union but yielded no result. This attitude shows clearly that the workman side is not interested to proceed with the hearing of the case for disposal on merit.

Under the facts and circumstances, I also do not find any sufficient reason to drag on the case for an indefinite period. Accordingly as there is no scope to dispose of the reference in question on merit, the same is closed.

B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer